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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines statewide trends in the well-being of North Carolina's children. The statistical portrait is based on 22 selected key indicators representing background demographics, economic, educational, health, and social well-being: (1) children poverty rate; (2) TANF recipients; (3) children in families receiving food stamps; (4) children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals; (5) children in publicly subsidized child care; (6) Medicaid child enrollment; (7) infant mortality; (8) low birthweight; (9) births to teens; (10) births to mothers with inadequate prenatal care; (11) child deaths; (12) child care enrollment; (13) third grade math and reading proficiency; (14) eighth grade reading and math proficiency; (15) SAT scores and percent of graduating seniors taking test; (16) public high school completion rate; (17) public high school dropout rate; (18) public high school per pupil expenditures; (19) reported child abuse and neglect; (20) substantiated child abuse and neglect; (21) foster care; and (22) youth in the juvenile justice system. Part 1 of the report explains the new indicators and charts in the report and provides an overview of the statewide findings. Appended to Part 1 is information on data sources and a discussion of the Leandro decision, a landmark court case concerning public education in North Carolina. Part 2, the bulk of the report, offers specific findings and trends over the past 10 years for all 100 counties and statewide information related to the Leandro decision. Part 3 of the report presents additional data notes and sources. (KB)

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Welcome to the

NC Children's Index 2002

A Profile of Leading Indicators on the Health and Well-Being of North Carolina's Children

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About the Photographs

These images were made by the following Durham Public School students: Eliza Bagg from C.C. Spaulding Elementary (front cover), Philip Dean from Club Boulevard Elementary (page 11), a group photograph from Club Boulevard Elementary (page 12), an individual submission from Shepard Middle School (page 13), and Alicia Harrison from Fayetteville Street Elementary School (back cover). These students participated in Literacy Through Photography (LTP), a program of the Center for Documentary Studies. For over a decade, under the leadership of artist Wendy Ewald, LTP has provided more than a thousand Durham elementary and middle-school children with tools for self-expression. The students photograph scenes from their lives and then learn to develop and print their film in the darkroom. These images become the catalyst for subsequent written investigations of self, community, family, and dreams.

The Center for Documentary Studies, an interdisciplinary educational organization affiliated with Duke University, is dedicated to advancing documentary work that combines experience and creativity with education and community life. Founded in 1989, CDS connects the arts and humanities to fieldwork, drawing upon photography, filmmaking, oral history, folklore, and writing as catalysts for education and change. CDS supports the active examination of contemporary society, the recognition of collaboration as central to documentary work, and the presentation of experiences that heighten our historical and cultural awareness. CDS achieves this work through academic courses, research, oral history and other fieldwork, gallery and traveling exhibitions, annual awards, book publishing, radio, community-based projects, and public events.

For more information, please contact 919-660-3663 or visit the Center's website: *http://cds.aas.duke.edu*.

The full, 2 pages of profiles for all 100 counties of the data included in this *NC Children's Index 2002* are available at *www.ncchild.org*.

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To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 919-834-6623 ext. 229, e-mail *randi@ncchild.org* or write to the NC Child Advocacy Institute, Attn: *NC Children's Index 2002*, 311 East Edenton Street, Raleigh NC 27601-1017.

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Welcome to the NC Children's Index 2002

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Margaret Bourdeaux Arbuckle, Ph.D.
Board Chair

North Carolina
child ADVOCACY Institute

Dear Friends of NC's Children:

Since 1983, the NC Child Advocacy Institute (NCCAI) has been our state's leading resource for the latest, most comprehensive and accurate statistics about young North Carolinians (0-17). We have learned over the years that what people don't know can hurt children. We also have learned that well-informed decisions help children.

On the eve of our 20th anniversary, we celebrate the improvements in getting you the data you need to improve the well-being of NC's children and youth. We used to monitor less than two dozen indicators. Today, we track more than two hundred! In the 1980's, updating "the numbers" was an annual event delivered through our publication of the *NC Children's Index*. Now, providing you with the best available data is a continuous process — the fruits of which you can harvest anytime at our website: *www.ncchild.org*.

Because of this on-line resource, we have streamlined the *Index* itself. The document you're holding is a handy resource to carry with you — and a brief guide to the different ways in which you can find, understand, and use the information NCCAI has compiled for you.

This year's *NC Children's Index* combines critical information about our children and youth from many sources into one publication. This data book identifies indicators of the well-being of our young people in a range of areas: Health, Education, Social, and Economic. County-level data provide a detailed portrait of how our younger generation is faring in order to better understand their strengths, and their needs. These data about your county also are available free of charge at *www.ncchild.org*.

The *NC Children's Index 2002* reminds all North Carolinians that our state's youngest citizens deserve and need special attention. For too many of our children, the future will not be bright — unless we adults work hard to change the direction of our state's public policy. Even in tough economic times — perhaps *especially* when resources are scarce — we must be vigilant in ensuring that the burden of budget cuts will not be borne by vulnerable children and youth. Shortchanging children is a perfect example of being "penny wise and pound foolish." May the data on child well-being be an inspiration to help us work together to make North Carolina a better place *to be* a child and *to raise* a child!

Margaret Bourdeaux Arbuckle, Ph.D.
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Background Information on the *NC Children's Index 2002*

QUICK GUIDE to the *NC Children's Index 2002*

- Background information about the data presented here — **pages 2–3**
- State-level statistics on children and families, including leading indicators of well-being — **page 4**
- County-level charts comparing all 100 NC counties on these key indicators — **pages 5–8**
- Overview of the data and data tools (to make your own customized charts, graphs and tables) available free of charge on-line at www.ncchild.org — **pages 9–10**
- Appendix 1: Data Notes and Sources—Definitions and references for the information in the *NC Children's Index 2002* — **pages 11–12**
- Appendix 2: What Everyone in North Carolina Should Know About the Leandro Decision — **pages 12–13**
- Acknowledgements and a description of the NC Child Advocacy Institute — **page 13**

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The North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute offers you this sampler of the best available data about children and youth (0–17) across our state. The *NC Children's Index 2002* contains selected indicators that profile the well-being of young North Carolinians. Indicators are quantifiable measures of child, family, and community functioning that provide a snapshot of children's lives. The indicators selected for the *Index 2002* represent five key domains: Background Demographics, Economic, Education, Health and Social.

A wide range of indicators on child well-being expands the knowledge base for public policy planning, decision-making and advocacy. This broad view of some key factors and forces shaping children's lives can help us see them whole. Of course, these data do not fit or reflect the unique reality of each individual child. In addition, the data in this document only cover one time period. We encourage you also to consider how these indicators have changed over time, so you will develop get a more complete picture of NC child well-being. Trend data for all of these indicators (plus many more) are available at our website: *www.ncchild.org*.

The NC Child Advocacy Institute creates the *NC Children's Index 2002* as part of our mission to improve the quality of life for all children and youth in the state. We offer this information for public policy makers, community leaders, child-related professionals, professors and students, parents, and other concerned individuals/organizations. In the past, these data have been used for everything from grant proposals to preparing new legislation. The *NC Children's Index 2002* highlights where public policy and citizen attention are needed.

The *NC Children's Index 2002* data on child well-being are offered with the understanding that life is more complex than statistics. Although numbers do not fully represent any particular child or family, data can be used to inspire and create change. Despite the difficult problems reflected by some of these facts, we must never lose sight of the truth that much *can* be done to improve the life of a child. These data are offered as a means to encourage positive action on behalf of North Carolina's children and youth.

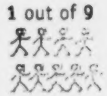
What new indicators appear in this edition of the *Index?*

The *NC Children's Index 2002* continues NCCAI's tradition of providing the best available data on child well-being. The new indicators are:

- *Public school completion rate* [the number of youth who enter ninth grade and the number who graduate four years later];
- *Youth in the juvenile justice system* [not only youth in detention centers, and in youth development centers (training schools), but also youth in Juvenile Crime and Prevention Council programs]; and,
- *Family economic indicators* [such as unemployment rates.]

What Are the Odds?

Did you know that in North Carolina:

1 out of 3	Youth are not completing high school in four years
1 out of 3	Third graders are not performing at grade level on End of Grade math and reading tests
1 out of 3	Children are eligible for subsidized school meals
1 out of 3	Children are enrolled in Medicaid
1 out of 4	North Carolinians are below the age of 18
1 out of 4	Children are African American
1 out of 4	Children live in a single parent families
1 out of 9 	Children are not living with either of their biological parents
1 out of 13	Children are Latino/Hispanic

From Data on Children tables on pages 5–8.

New Education Indicator

In addition to such familiar education indicators as public school test results and per pupil expenditures, this year we have included the high school completion rate. This statewide average reveals that during 2000–01, only 57% of our youth graduate from high school in four years. Stated another way, a stunning 43% of the youth who enter NC high schools do not graduate four years later! Along with the dropout rate, this underlines the major challenges our state faces in ensuring that all our youth actually receive the education they need to succeed as adults. Such a dramatic percentage of young people not finishing high school on time (or at all) signals problems far deeper than those that can be dismissed on the grounds that "some youth just don't fit in at school."

Many people inside and outside the education system are working hard and well to improve the schools. One major new push for meaningful change is coming from North Carolina's court system. In its landmark 1997 Leandro decision, the NC Supreme Court ruled that ALL children in North Carolina have a constitutional right to an equal opportunity to receive a "sound basic education." On remand from the NC Supreme Court, Superior Court Judge Manning has presided over a lengthy trial to determine how to implement the Leandro decision in practice. Among his key rulings, Judge Manning found that:

(1) All children in NC are not receiving a sound basic education.

(2) The State of North Carolina has the ultimate responsibility to ensure that every child has an equal opportunity to obtain a sound basic education.

(3) If necessary, the State must provide additional resources to help children at risk of academic failure.

However, the State has filed an appeal to overturn Judge Manning's rulings. Thus far, the State has not done what is necessary to implement the Leandro decision across North Carolina.

For more background information, please see Appendix 2: *What Everyone in North Carolina Should Know About the Leandro Decision.* For the latest information on the progress of this battle over the nature and direction of education reform in North Carolina, please visit *www.ncchild.org.*

Another education indicator in this year's *Index* illustrates the depth of the school achievement problem statewide. In 2000–01, almost one-third of our state's third graders did not perform at grade level on the End of Grade reading and math tests. While improvements in test scores have been made in recent years, there remain wide disparities in scores between those of white students and those of African Americans and Hispanics. When combined with the numbers of our youth who do not complete high school, these two facts from the *NC Children's Index 2002* data demonstrate that our state has a very long way to go to provide a sound basic education to all young North Carolinians.

New Juvenile Justice Indicator

In our previous edition of the *NC Children's Index 2000*, we offered the juvenile custody rates at the state and county levels. In this 2002 edition, we cite the rates of youth in the total juvenile justice system, which includes not only youth in the detention centers and in youth development centers (training schools) but also youth in Juvenile Crime and Prevention Council programs. Although the NC General Assembly enacted a sweeping new juvenile justice reform law in recent years — and created a new Cabinet-level NC Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention — North Carolina still has over 30,000 youth needing juvenile justice services each year.

These youth often have not received needed services in our public schools and mental health systems. Worse, recent budget cuts to these programs — especially in the area of community-based prevention, early intervention and treatment — will mean even less help for youth who are troubled and in trouble. More resources better spent are sorely needed to turn around the lives of these youth before their potential contributions are squandered. Otherwise, we all will pay the costs of their transformation into adult criminals.

New Economic Indicators

For the first time, the *Index* offers family-related economic data at the state and county levels in order to help readers view another crucial part of the every child's environment. We include unemployment rate, per capita income, median income, and the NC Self Sufficiency Standard.

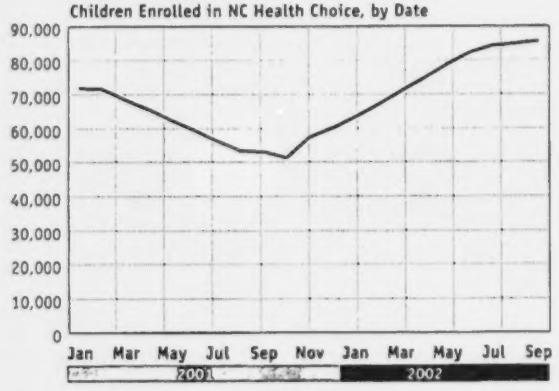
In the last two years, a general economic downturn has occurred in North Carolina due to multiple factors, including: the overall decrease in the state's manufacturing jobs, the decline in growth of high technology firms, the economic impact of the September 11th terrorist attacks, and plunging financial markets.

These negative realities have caused widespread family economic stress in our state. This, in turn, has made any existing difficulties even worse for children growing up in families struggling to make modest ends meet. From working extra jobs and having little time for parenting, to increasing numbers of homeless families, hard economic times translate directly into harder lives for far too many of our state's children.

A stagnant or declining tax base has decreased state revenues significantly. As result of these and other economic pressures, the state and counties' abilities to provide services for families and children has been challenged. Massive program cuts have already been enacted, and more are coming. The state budget deficit is estimated to be more than $1 billion dollars. State-funded children and family service providers have had to work even harder as coworkers are laid off. Legislators and the Administration have struggled over how to meet the state balanced budget mandate.

Despite this bad news, a few programs have survived intact. For example, the NC Health Choice program – for children in families with modest income working parents — has been spared the budget ax thus far. The *NC Children's Index 2002* features data on NC Health Choice to underline its importance. The continued rise in enrollment reinforces the fact that this program is urgently needed to meet the health needs of NC' s children.

NC Health Choice Enrollment



Source: Division of Medical Assistance, NC Dept of Health and Human Services.

Is North Carolina becoming a better place to be a child and to raise a child?*

	Worse ▽	Better △
ECONOMIC		
Children in poverty		△
Unemployment	▽	
HEALTH		
Infant mortality		△
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	▽	
Births to teens, ages 15–19		△
Births to mothers who had inadequate prenatal care		△
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)		△
EDUCATION		
End of Grade reading and math tests:		
—3rd Grade proficiency		△
—8th Grade proficiency		△
Average SAT scores & % of grad. seniors taking test		△
Four year public high school completion rate	▽	
Per pupil expenditures		△
SOCIAL		
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	▽	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	▼	
Youths, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	▽	

* *Based on trends as presented in the table on page 4. See also Data Notes and Sources, page 11.*

Exploring the NC State-Level Data Pages

The new indicators described above — along with many others that have been presented in previous editions of the *NC Children's Index* — appear in the two-page state data pages appearing here. These pages about North Carolina mirror the county-by-county data pages you will find at NCCAI's website (*www.ncchild.org*). Each of our state's 100 counties has a two-page, on-line data profile just like the state pages in this document.

At the state and county levels, these data cover two time periods in order to illustrate the percentage change for each indicator. This kind of trend data makes it easy to understand the areas in which progress has been made, as well as well those areas in which the trend heads in the wrong direction. The **demographic page** offers trends for population, diversity, household composition, and family economic data. The pie chart shows "Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro decision."

The **Indicator page** offers data in the major domains of child well-being: economic, educational, health and social/safety. Together, these two pages offer a portrait of the health and well-being of children over time. They also allow you to make useful comparisons:

- The state or county can be ***compared to itself*** over time.
- Individual indicators can be ***compared to progress on other indicators.***
- County data can be ***compared to state data.***

see page 4

Using the Charts Comparing NC's 100 Counties

This hard copy edition of the *NC Children's Index 2002* offers new charts showing the most recent data about key indicators of child well-being in all of NC's 100 counties. You can view how well one county is doing on a specific indicator in comparison with the state average, and with other NC counties. In this document, NCCAI provides rates for each indicator, rather than the raw numbers. This allows everyone to make basic comparisons across counties despite the huge differences in population size. For example, when comparing dropouts between Union County and Mecklenburg County is more meaningful to use rates than comparing the actual number of dropouts in each place.

Of course, there are times when having the actual county-by-county numbers are very important. There also are situations in which the most useful comparisons are about trends over time rather than relying solely on current statistics. That is why we recommend that you also view the raw numbers and the trends data at NCCAI's website *www.ncchild.org*.

see pages 5-8

To see this page for each of NC's counties, go to www.ncchild.org

North Carolina

Population Estimates

North Carolina	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	469,158	7.1%	539,509	6.7%
5–9	437,912	6.6%	562,553	7.0%
10–14	436,544	6.6%	551,367	6.8%
15–17	272,087	4.1%	310,618	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	1,615,701	24.4%	1,964,047	24.4%
Population, all ages	6,632,448	100.0%	8,049,313	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

North Carolina	# Children in State Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	71,897	3.7%	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	51,294	2.6%	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	84,285	3.9%	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

North Carolina	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	448,467	27.9%	519,075	26.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26,506	1.7%	30,029	1.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	32,133	1.6%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	45,513	2.3%
Other race	9,852	0.6%	59,796	3.0%
White	1,105,952	68.9%	1,277,501	65.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	23,957	1.5%	120,090	6.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

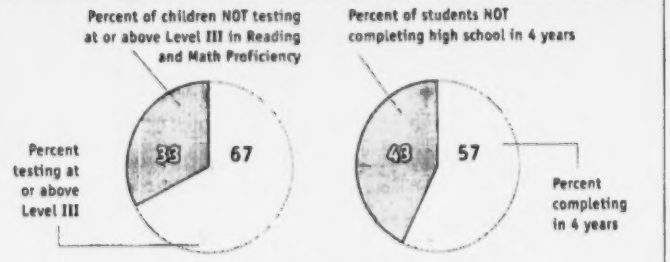
North Carolina	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	1,600,489	99.6%	1,957,418	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,097,629	68.3%	1,266,526	64.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	335,423	20.9%	477,925	24.3%
– Mother only	285,559	17.8%	384,843	19.6%
– Father only	49,864	3.1%	93,082	4.7%
Other (grandparents, foster)	167,437	10.4%	212,967	10.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	5,660	0.4%	6,629	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

North Carolina	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.3%	3.5%	3.6%	6.8%
Per Capita Income	$22,940	$25,452	$26,882	N/A
Median Family Income	$39,100	$42,200	$48,000	$53,400
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,415	$28,060	N/A	N/A
Families Earning Less than SSS*	N/A	35.8%	N/A	N/A

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

To see this page for each of NC's counties, go to www.ncchild.org

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

North Carolina

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — North Carolina									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	272,923	17.2%	311,053	16.1%	16.1%	-6.4%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	112,277	6.1%	73,585	3.7%	3.7%	-38.8%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	237,131	13.0%	250,742	12.7%	12.7%	-2.2%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	414,304	37.3%	608,678	39.8%	39.8%		4.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	70,243	42.2%	96,376	44.6%	44.6%		5.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	637,967	34.4%	710,750	35.5%	35.5%		3.2%
Health — North Carolina									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	5,349	10.4	5,049	9.1	9.1	-12.8%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	8,251	7.9%	10,572	8.8%	8.8%		11.3%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	16,428	68.1	15,343	58.5	58.5	-14.1%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	5833	5.6%	3,894	3.2%	3.2%	-42.0%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	3,168	40.6	3,002	33.6	33.6	-17.3%	
Education — North Carolina									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	166,584	12.3%	216,302	13.7%	13.7%		11.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	59,889	61.1%	68,256	67.3%	67.3%		10.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	62,060	71%	70,518	74.6%	74.6%		4.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	799	65.0%	992	992		24.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	65,314	67.0%	63,643	57.1%	57.1%	-14.8%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	20,931	6.4%	21,368	5.7%	5.7%	-10.1%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	1,065,399	$4,095	1,237,794	$6,280	$6,280		53.4%
Social — North Carolina									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	83,257	45.8	102,158	52.0	52.0		13.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	28,619	15.8	32,581	16.6	16.6		5.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	11,864	6.5	10,255	5.2	5.2	-20.4%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	26,275	34.1	33,093	39.2	39.2		14.9%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100
North Carolina

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

▭ = county % change
= state % change

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Demographic Data on NC Children

	2000 population		Diversity, percent of child population							Family Types				
										Percent of children in households living with their own parents				Other households with children
	Total population ages 0-17	Total population	African American	American Indian	Asian and Native Pacific	More than one race	Other race	White	Hispanic *may be of any race*	Married couple	Single parent	Single mother	Single father	
North Carolina	**1,964,047**	**8,049,313**	**26.4**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**2.3**	**3.0**	**65.0**	**6.1**	**64.5**	**24.3**	**19.6**	**4.7**	**10.8**
Alamance	31,154	130,800	22.3	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.9	69.2	9.8	64.4	25.1	19.9	5.2	10.3
Alexander	8,234	33,603	4.8	0.2	2.2	1.7	2.1	89.1	3.6	71.5	19.1	13.9	5.2	9.3
Alleghany	2,073	10,677	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.9	95.2	6.7	74.3	17.7	13.1	4.5	8.0
Anson	6,378	25,275	57.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	39.9	1.2	48.7	31.9	26.1	5.8	19.4
Ashe	4,827	24,384	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.1	96.4	3.1	72.9	19.3	13.9	5.4	7.7
Avery	3,336	17,167	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.0	96.6	2.5	71.5	18.9	13.6	5.2	8.3
Beaufort	10,522	44,958	36.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.1	59.7	4.8	59.9	27.1	22.3	4.8	12.8
Bertie	5,163	19,773	71.3	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	26.6	1.3	48.2	31.4	27.2	4.2	20.3
Bladen	7,948	32,278	45.1	2.5	0.1	1.3	2.9	48.1	4.8	55.4	28.6	23.2	5.3	15.0
Brunswick	15,509	73,143	20.7	0.8	0.3	2.2	2.0	74.1	3.8	61.1	25.5	18.8	6.7	13.3
Buncombe	45,129	206,330	10.0	0.4	0.8	2.3	1.8	84.6	4.0	65.8	23.9	18.7	5.2	9.2
Burke	21,372	89,148	7.1	0.3	7.8	2.2	2.8	79.7	4.7	66.7	21.8	15.6	6.1	10.0
Cabarrus	33,782	131,063	14.6	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.1	79.0	6.7	70.4	19.5	15.0	4.5	9.4
Caldwell	18,149	77,415	7.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.7	88.9	3.0	65.4	22.4	16.4	6.0	11.9
Camden	1,685	6,885	16.5	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.2	80.5	1.1	72.8	15.0	10.2	4.8	12.2
Carteret	12,297	59,383	9.5	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.8	86.2	2.7	67.2	23.4	18.2	5.2	9.3
Caswell	5,452	23,501	36.8	0.1	0.2	1.5	2.1	59.3	2.5	63.0	22.9	18.7	4.2	13.9
Catawba	34,392	141,685	10.8	0.3	5.7	2.3	2.6	78.3	6.7	68.1	21.4	15.9	5.5	10.3
Chatham	11,084	49,329	18.6	0.6	0.6	2.4	8.2	69.6	13.6	68.6	19.7	14.7	5.1	10.9
Cherokee	4,999	24,298	2.0	1.9	0.4	1.8	0.7	93.2	1.8	70.6	20.0	15.3	4.7	9.4
Chowan	3,476	14,526	47.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	49.9	2.2	55.4	30.5	26.6	3.8	13.8
Clay	1,628	8,775	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	96.9	1.4	72.5	19.6	14.1	5.5	7.7
Cleveland	24,218	96,287	26.5	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	70.1	1.9	61.1	25.6	20.4	5.2	13.3
Columbus	14,069	54,749	37.8	3.8	0.3	1.4	2.4	54.3	3.6	55.7	28.1	23.3	4.7	15.8
Craven	22,496	91,436	30.8	0.5	0.8	3.3	2.2	62.4	5.4	65.0	24.5	20.5	4.0	10.2
Cumberland	84,602	302,963	39.8	1.6	1.6	5.8	5.7	47.5	8.8	62.2	26.7	22.2	4.5	10.8
Currituck	4,607	18,190	7.6	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.8	89.1	1.7	68.8	19.8	13.9	5.9	11.3
Dare	6,411	29,967	3.4	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.5	92.4	3.4	70.3	22.1	15.4	6.7	7.5
Davidson	35,778	147,246	11.2	0.4	1.1	1.8	2.5	83.0	4.8	67.9	21.8	16.0	5.8	10.0
Davie	8,455	34,835	7.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	2.0	88.3	4.7	73.6	18.3	12.9	5.4	8.1
Duplin	12,805	49,063	32.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	14.1	51.3	20.0	61.2	24.4	19.1	5.3	14.4
Durham	51,209	223,314	49.8	0.3	2.5	2.8	4.6	40.0	8.4	56.8	30.9	26.8	4.0	12.1
Edgecombe	15,067	55,606	65.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.1	30.7	3.7	45.5	34.0	29.4	4.6	20.3
Forsyth	73,222	306,067	31.6	0.3	1.1	2.2	4.7	60.1	8.5	62.1	27.4	23.0	4.4	10.2
Franklin	11,958	47,260	33.7	0.5	0.3	1.6	3.2	60.8	5.7	64.7	22.6	17.6	5.0	12.6
Gaston	46,874	190,365	18.3	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	77.3	3.6	62.2	24.6	19.0	5.6	12.9
Gates	2,803	10,516	41.2	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.2	56.2	1.1	64.4	21.4	16.8	4.6	14.2
Graham	1,755	7,993	0.3	11.6	0.1	1.3	0.2	86.6	1.1	72.8	16.0	12.4	3.6	10.5
Granville	11,588	48,498	35.5	0.4	0.3	1.6	3.5	58.7	5.0	59.0	23.6	19.5	4.1	14.0
Greene	4,792	18,974	45.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	8.8	43.7	12.3	56.3	28.0	22.6	5.4	15.7
Guilford	99,839	421,048	34.9	0.5	3.1	2.5	2.4	56.5	4.6	62.9	27.1	22.8	4.4	9.8
Halifax	15,005	57,370	60.7	3.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	33.4	1.4	47.3	35.2	30.4	4.8	17.3
Harnett	24,540	91,025	27.2	0.9	0.5	2.9	4.3	64.2	7.9	62.7	25.7	20.2	5.4	11.5
Haywood	11,223	54,033	1.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.0	95.4	2.5	68.1	22.1	16.8	5.4	9.3
Henderson	18,552	89,173	4.4	0.3	0.8	2.2	4.1	88.2	8.7	71.6	19.7	14.8	4.9	8.6
Hertford	5,723	22,601	69.4	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	27.5	1.7	47.9	34.7	29.6	5.2	17.2
Hoke	10,031	33,646	39.7	13.0	0.7	4.1	3.5	38.9	7.9	56.2	28.3	22.9	5.4	15.4
Hyde	1,186	5,826	37.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	59.2	3.4	63.9	19.6	15.5	4.0	16.5
Iredell	31,322	122,660	16.7	0.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	77.1	4.5	68.7	21.4	16.5	4.9	9.7
Jackson	6,297	33,121	1.0	18.3	0.5	2.3	0.7	77.1	2.5	64.3	25.3	19.0	6.3	10.1

Johnston	31,824	121,965	18.8	0.4	0.3	1.7	5.8	72.9	10.1	69.4	20.8	16.2	4.6	9.7
Jones	2,665	10,381	39.5	0.5	0.3	1.7	2.7	55.4	4.2	58.9	27.1	21.8	5.4	13.7
Lee	12,585	49,040	24.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	10.1	62.7	16.2	61.6	25.3	19.9	5.4	13.0
Lenoir	15,079	59,648	47.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.8	48.0	4.5	51.7	33.0	28.3	4.8	13.1
Lincoln	15,875	63,780	8.1	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.4	86.9	7.7	70.7	19.0	13.6	5.4	10.3
Mcdowell	9,618	42,151	3.5	0.3	1.9	1.5	0.4	90.4	4.1	68.0	20.7	14.3	6.4	11.1
Macon	6,063	29,811	2.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	95.3	2.3	70.0	19.4	14.2	5.2	9.0
Madison	4,172	19,635	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.8	97.5	2.0	72.0	19.9	14.7	5.2	8.1
Martin	6,533	25,593	53.9	0.3	0.2	1.1	3.4	43.3	3.0	55.3	30.5	26.1	4.3	14.1
Mecklenburg	174,249	695,454	34.3	0.3	3.5	2.4	3.2	56.2	7.0	65.6	24.1	20.0	4.1	10.1
Mitchell	3,321	15,687	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.0	97.0	3.4	74.9	17.5	12.9	4.6	7.6
Montgomery	6,680	26,822	25.0	0.4	2.7	2.2	9.6	60.2	17.5	62.4	22.8	16.9	5.9	14.8
Moore	16,541	74,769	21.4	0.9	0.6	1.9	3.6	71.6	6.6	64.2	23.4	18.6	4.8	10.9
Nash	22,204	87,420	40.1	0.5	0.7	1.7	3.0	53.9	4.8	62.5	24.9	20.5	4.4	12.3
New Hanover	33,592	160,307	24.6	0.4	0.9	2.2	1.1	70.8	2.7	63.2	27.2	23.2	4.0	9.3
Northampton	5,368	22,086	67.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.6	29.8	1.0	46.6	34.2	28.9	5.3	19.2
Onslow	39,338	150,355	22.2	0.6	1.4	6.2	3.5	66.0	8.2	71.7	20.7	16.5	4.2	7.4
Orange	23,984	118,227	16.4	0.4	4.3	3.0	2.5	73.4	6.0	71.0	21.6	17.5	4.0	7.1
Pamlico	2,726	12,934	28.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.0	67.8	1.9	60.7	23.0	18.3	4.7	16.3
Pasquotank	8,683	34,897	45.3	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.6	50.6	1.7	55.9	31.7	27.3	4.4	12.3
Pender	9,527	41,082	27.1	0.6	0.2	1.7	3.0	67.5	5.0	65.0	22.2	16.9	5.2	12.8
Perquimans	2,610	11,368	34.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	63.9	1.1	61.9	25.8	20.7	5.1	12.3
Person	8,550	35,623	33.3	0.7	0.1	1.8	1.9	62.2	2.8	62.5	25.2	20.3	4.8	12.2
Pitt	31,554	133,798	43.7	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.5	50.6	4.4	58.1	29.4	25.3	4.1	12.1
Polk	3,689	18,324	8.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.1	88.7	5.8	70.2	19.1	13.8	5.3	10.6
Randolph	32,603	130,454	6.6	0.4	0.9	1.9	4.4	85.8	9.6	70.2	20.2	14.6	5.7	9.5
Richmond	11,997	46,564	38.1	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.5	55.5	3.7	52.1	32.2	26.3	5.9	15.0
Robeson	35,825	123,339	28.8	41.8	0.3	2.5	2.3	24.4	5.2	48.8	33.3	27.2	6.1	17.6
Rockingham	21,475	91,928	22.8	0.3	0.4	1.6	2.5	72.5	4.5	63.1	23.8	18.5	5.3	13.0
Rowan	32,175	130,340	19.2	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.7	74.9	5.7	64.3	24.2	18.6	5.6	11.1
Rutherford	14,960	62,899	14.5	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.1	82.3	2.9	64.7	23.6	18.3	5.3	11.3
Sampson	15,528	60,161	33.2	2.2	0.4	1.8	9.5	52.9	14.4	60.5	24.6	19.2	5.5	14.9
Scotland	10,117	35,998	44.3	10.9	0.5	2.0	0.7	41.6	1.6	48.0	35.6	30.1	5.4	16.1
Stanly	14,521	58,100	14.2	0.2	3.7	1.5	1.5	78.9	3.1	69.4	20.8	15.9	4.8	9.7
Stokes	10,950	44,711	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.4	92.5	2.9	72.4	18.7	13.8	4.9	8.7
Surry	16,780	71,219	4.9	0.2	1.3	2.1	5.6	85.8	10.6	72.2	18.3	13.7	4.6	9.0
Swain	3,150	12,968	1.7	40.9	0.1	3.8	0.5	53.0	2.2	55.8	29.0	20.9	8.1	13.0
Transylvania	5,972	29,334	6.4	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.6	89.6	1.7	67.7	22.6	17.1	5.5	8.1
Tyrrell	940	4,149	43.1	0.2	0.7	2.2	2.3	51.4	5.4	53.3	29.7	25.4	4.3	17.0
Union	34,754	123,677	15.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.3	78.8	7.5	74.7	15.9	12.0	3.9	9.2
Vance	11,624	42,954	56.9	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.6	38.4	6.2	48.4	34.9	29.9	5.0	15.8
Wake	157,597	627,846	22.9	0.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	67.7	6.1	74.0	18.9	15.4	3.5	6.8
Warren	4,701	19,972	62.8	5.3	0.1	1.6	1.0	29.2	2.1	52.0	31.5	26.6	4.9	16.4
Washington	3,567	13,723	60.4	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.7	36.3	2.4	50.9	34.4	30.8	3.6	14.4
Watauga	6,956	42,695	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.7	95.6	1.7	76.0	18.4	13.9	4.5	5.5
Wayne	29,642	113,329	38.1	0.3	0.8	2.3	4.1	54.3	6.6	59.7	28.2	23.3	4.8	11.6
Wilkes	14,816	65,632	4.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.4	91.1	5.1	70.8	19.9	14.4	5.5	9.1
Wilson	18,867	73,814	48.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	4.1	45.7	8.1	54.5	30.3	25.8	4.6	14.5
Yadkin	8,708	36,348	3.7	0.1	0.2	1.3	4.9	89.8	10.9	73.1	17.9	12.6	5.3	8.8
Yancey	3,776	17,774	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	97.1	4.6	77.0	15.7	11.5	4.2	7.3

See Appendix 1: Data Notes and Sources for definitions and sources of data.

Education Data on NC Children

County Year	Indicators of Educational Well-being: Enrolled in regulated child care 2001[1]	Percent of children At or above Level III 3rd grade end of grade tests 2000-01	At or above Level III 8th grade end of grade tests 2000-01	SAT average score 2001	Est. % students who completed high school in 4 years 2000-01	Annual dropout rate, grades 9-12 2000-01	Average daily membership 1999-2000	Public school per pupil expenditure 1999-2000
North Carolina	**13.7%**	**67.3%**	**74.6%**	**992**	**57.1%**	**5.7%**	**1,237,794**	**$6,280**
Alamance	13.3%	63.0%	73.9%	966	55.5%	6.1%	19,860	$5,680
Alexander	9.8%	64.8%	73.0%	959	68.2%	5.4%	5,296	$5,711
Alleghany	16.1%	73.5%	88.2%	995	62.4%	3.6%	1,418	$8,058
Anson	15.1%	47.0%	57.6%	869	63.6%	6.6%	4,468	$6,340
Ashe	27.3%	76.0%	79.1%	978	58.9%	5.2%	3,156	$6,834
Avery	16.0%	85.1%	85.8%	994	55.2%	6.3%	2,358	$7,720
Beaufort	11.4%	67.2%	72.3%	948	55.4%	6.6%	7,324	$6,545
Bertie	13.7%	47.9%	56.7%	776	48.1%	6.0%	3,636	$7,225
Bladen	12.2%	48.1%	64.6%	860	56.7%	4.8%	5,642	$6,731
Brunswick	10.0%	71.3%	78.6%	939	53.7%	7.0%	9,980	$6,618
Buncombe	17.2%	75.7%	82.6%	1,054	56.6%	5.8%	28,567	$6,469
Burke	8.9%	72.0%	80.2%	1,018	48.8%	5.4%	14,149	$5,828
Cabarrus	14.7%	72.1%	78.5%	1,004	57.8%	4.7%	22,464	$5,759
Caldwell	11.7%	70.0%	76.6%	1,006	55.5%	6.1%	12,372	$5,750
Camden	3.6%	72.3%	83.9%	926	64.8%	6.4%	1,287	$6,933
Carteret	12.5%	85.0%	75.8%	1,005	66.9%	9.4%	8,202	$7,253
Caswell	7.3%	63.7%	55.2%	901	59.8%	3.7%	3,561	$6,123
Catawba	13.6%	64.8%	79.7%	1,024	59.9%	6.4%	22,787	$5,952
Chatham	7.9%	64.2%	77.9%	976	57.1%	7.7%	6,869	$6,453
Cherokee	9.6%	80.2%	90.4%	992	60.2%	5.6%	3,476	$6,794
Chowan	13.3%	50.0%	76.0%	926	54.7%	4.4%	2,508	$6,978
Clay	6.8%	75.8%	90.5%	1,024	54.3%	5.9%	1,246	$7,436
Cleveland	9.7%	68.7%	72.7%	963	60.1%	6.4%	16,920	$6,299
Columbus	13.5%	63.0%	71.1%	891	60.4%	6.2%	9,927	$6,317
Craven	13.4%	76.2%	77.5%	988	56.2%	6.8%	14,503	$6,132
Cumberland	16.0%	65.7%	67.4%	944	57.8%	4.5%	50,487	$5,863
Currituck	9.4%	76.4%	89.8%	992	57.0%	5.7%	3,106	$7,180
Dare	11.4%	69.9%	83.3%	1,016	55.3%	7.2%	4,582	$6,650
Davidson	14.2%	70.7%	79.5%	977	58.9%	6.9%	24,084	$5,724
Davie	13.3%	73.6%	77.3%	1,027	63.6%	5.2%	5,528	$5,761
Duplin	11.6%	64.0%	76.3%	868	57.4%	6.5%	8,459	$5,621
Durham	18.6%	60.6%	65.9%	992	47.4%	4.7%	28,675	$7,332
Edgecombe	15.5%	51.8%	56.2%	918	48.8%	7.9%	7,517	$6,523
Forsyth	14.1%	61.9%	71.5%	1,000	66.3%	5.5%	42,972	$6,655
Franklin	8.7%	56.0%	67.7%	937	56.4%	6.3%	7,425	$5,898
Gaston	12.9%	68.0%	71.4%	973	57.1%	6.6%	29,745	$5,735
Gates	5.6%	73.6%	84.7%	866	50.2%	5.1%	2,020	$7,325
Graham	11.4%	57.7%	84.5%	992	68.6%	7.9%	1,187	$8,020
Granville	7.6%	64.6%	71.5%	959	48.4%	6.2%	7,836	$6,058
Greene	15.3%	51.8%	65.7%	848	47.5%	7.3%	2,864	$6,875
Guilford	16.3%	63.7%	70.6%	998	57.8%	3.9%	61,190	$6,567
Halifax	8.6%	56.2%	61.5%	850	44.7%	6.1%	10,265	$6,884
Harnett	10.3%	67.6%	72.3%	979	53.8%	7.3%	15,799	$5,544
Haywood	12.0%	74.4%	80.9%	1,003	57.2%	6.4%	7,578	$6,489
Henderson	10.3%	79.2%	81.0%	1,032	59.3%	5.4%	11,337	$6,042
Hertford	15.8%	38.7%	59.1%	804	44.3%	5.0%	4,007	$6,367
Hoke	6.9%	53.8%	60.5%	850	42.7%	8.3%	6,084	$5,819
Hyde	8.2%	48.4%	77.7%	835	46.5%	3.6%	713	$11,508
Iredell	8.2%	66.1%	77.6%	1,018	59.0%	6.3%	20,424	$5,742
Jackson	13.5%	66.1%	80.9%	1,001	61.1%	5.4%	3,490	$6,773

Johnston	13.3%	73.1%	87.2%	990	60.0%	6.0%	20,188	$5,922
Jones	9.8%	69.5%	71.4%	843	50.9%	5.7%	1,498	$7,968
Lee	13.7%	64.4%	73.5%	959	54.9%	8.1%	8,593	$6,103
Lenoir	16.0%	70.2%	77.2%	948	40.8%	6.4%	10,083	$6,354
Lincoln	9.9%	66.2%	72.6%	949	59.7%	5.4%	10,419	$5,603
Mcdowell	5.3%	64.8%	80.2%	998	69.7%	7.2%	6,340	$6,078
Macon	11.9%	81.0%	71.7%	998	63.5%	6.4%	4,015	$6,373
Madison	9.8%	80.2%	79.4%	1,070	55.0%	6.4%	2,503	$7,065
Martin	13.3%	56.0%	62.0%	888	53.0%	5.9%	4,862	$6,664
Mecklenburg	20.0%	66.1%	68.8%	997	56.6%	5.8%	99,098	$6,934
Mitchell	11.1%	68.1%	76.5%	964	62.0%	3.2%	2,351	$6,659
Montgomery	8.5%	51.2%	61.3%	920	61.0%	5.9%	4,442	$6,318
Moore	16.0%	72.2%	81.3%	1,010	58.5%	4.8%	10,875	$6,252
Nash	11.6%	65.3%	68.1%	959	62.9%	7.2%	17,473	$6,138
New Hanover	19.6%	73.2%	79.8%	1,027	56.8%	5.5%	21,137	$6,550
Northampton	11.4%	46.7%	58.8%	816	43.6%	6.5%	3,721	$6,669
Onslow	9.8%	78.5%	81.2%	1,000	53.5%	5.6%	20,661	$5,664
Orange	15.3%	79.3%	86.2%	1,144	68.4%	4.0%	15,132	$7,725
Pamlico	12.0%	66.1%	79.8%	959	65.0%	4.1%	1,808	$7,666
Pasquotank	11.0%	58.7%	67.9%	916	48.1%	7.2%	5,924	$6,548
Pender	12.6%	71.9%	84.9%	935	51.3%	5.0%	6,380	$6,020
Perquimans	7.9%	68.7%	71.6%	941	47.2%	7.4%	1,783	$7,652
Person	6.4%	67.1%	80.1%	914	56.2%	6.8%	5,797	$6,139
Pitt	14.1%	62.1%	75.1%	990	56.2%	7.1%	19,542	$6,097
Polk	4.9%	81.8%	89.3%	978	55.3%	4.0%	2,289	$7,077
Randolph	9.2%	66.3%	75.0%	984	57.3%	6.3%	20,663	$5,544
Richmond	16.3%	52.2%	66.2%	895	58.9%	6.3%	8,222	$6,088
Robeson	13.8%	60.3%	61.2%	849	42.6%	10.7%	23,483	$5,815
Rockingham	12.5%	57.5%	71.3%	954	55.1%	6.0%	14,362	$6,056
Rowan	10.2%	63.0%	69.8%	976	56.9%	5.6%	19,821	$5,953
Rutherford	7.3%	71.3%	79.0%	936	55.8%	7.9%	9,954	$6,143
Sampson	11.6%	64.6%	72.2%	895	62.0%	5.1%	10,210	$6,029
Scotland	15.2%	57.1%	68.1%	902	43.8%	13.0%	6,852	$6,692
Stanly	12.5%	65.7%	83.0%	972	65.1%	4.4%	10,031	$5,811
Stokes	9.3%	66.8%	75.0%	948	60.2%	5.1%	7,103	$6,396
Surry	13.8%	72.2%	84.5%	998	60.0%	6.1%	11,194	$6,547
Swain	30.3%	77.9%	82.0%	1,018	84.2%	6.9%	1,705	$7,153
Transylvania	9.1%	73.0%	90.6%	1,033	66.7%	6.4%	3,848	$6,567
Tyrrell	7.2%	67.2%	64.3%	873	67.6%	5.6%	768	$9,463
Union	13.1%	72.1%	79.0%	1,009	62.0%	4.4%	21,608	$5,531
Vance	12.6%	56.2%	53.1%	867	46.3%	6.8%	7,724	$6,375
Wake	14.1%	79.1%	84.3%	1,054	65.7%	4.9%	94,295	$6,225
Warren	8.1%	47.0%	51.2%	891	50.9%	8.6%	3,219	$6,495
Washington	10.6%	38.4%	56.4%	860	57.6%	5.4%	2,375	$7,507
Watauga	11.5%	83.7%	92.7%	1,057	68.3%	4.7%	4,841	$6,335
Wayne	15.4%	65.0%	68.3%	950	56.3%	7.2%	19,110	$5,934
Wilkes	8.7%	66.6%	79.1%	1,015	58.3%	6.4%	9,904	$6,153
Wilson	17.4%	68.9%	75.0%	953	48.9%	7.2%	11,977	$6,235
Yadkin	8.5%	71.0%	71.4%	977	71.0%	6.5%	5,784	$5,915
Yancey	6.1%	77.1%	87.7%	1,001	61.6%	5.5%	2,477	$6,875

See Appendix 1: Data Notes and Sources for definitions and sources of data.

[1] Percent of children ages 0-13.

Economic Data on NC Children

	Indicators of Children's Economic Well-being						Indicators of General Economic Well-being				
	Estimated percent of children ages 0-17										
Year	Children in Poverty 1998	Receiving TANF 2001	Receiving Food Stamps 2001	Eligible for School Meals 2000-01	Child Care Subsidies 2001[1]	Medicaid Eligible 2001[2]	Unemployment Rate 2002	Per Capita Income 2000	Median Family Income 2002	Family income for necessities 1999	Families earning less than LIS 1999
North Carolina	**19.4%**	**3.7%**	**12.7%**	**38.9%**	**44.6%**	**35.5%**	**6.8%**	**$26,882**	**$53,400**	**$28,060**	**35.8%**
Alamance	16.7%	2.4%	5.8%	35.2%	10.6%	32.6%	7.2%	$25,832	$52,791	$29,965	38.9%
Alexander	17.1%	2.4%	8.3%	25.7%	47.1%	32.8%	7.0%	$23,738	$49,469	$28,565	36.1%
Alleghany	23.6%	3.0%	9.1%	46.4%	42.2%	44.1%	8.1%	$25,413	$37,900	$26,459	31.4%
Anson	27.5%	4.9%	21.3%	65.1%	62.8%	55.7%	11.1%	$21,883	$44,000	$26,029	41.6%
Ashe	22.5%	1.3%	11.0%	49.6%	32.9%	43.4%	11.4%	$22,681	$37,000	$26,435	34.9%
Avery	22.6%	2.0%	10.1%	45.4%	34.6%	44.0%	5.6%	$24,162	$36,400	$27,585	34.4%
Beaufort	27.9%	5.3%	20.8%	53.2%	68.2%	52.8%	10.5%	$22,530	$40,900	$27,071	35.3%
Bertie	32.6%	7.1%	28.1%	81.6%	53.5%	67.7%	8.8%	$21,436	$34,100	$27,118	47.5%
Bladen	32.8%	6.6%	24.6%	63.9%	53.1%	61.7%	8.3%	$21,494	$32,100	$26,936	40.1%
Brunswick	21.7%	4.2%	15.2%	34.5%	58.1%	50.4%	7.0%	$21,707	$42,975	$31,319	40.3%
Buncombe	20.1%	2.4%	12.0%	33.8%	45.1%	37.4%	4.7%	$27,221	$49,855	$28,887	39.1%
Burke	19.6%	2.1%	10.4%	42.2%	61.1%	37.6%	8.0%	$21,729	$50,077	$28,565	41.9%
Cabarrus	14.7%	1.3%	7.6%	31.8%	34.0%	29.3%	5.6%	$28,961	$62,158	$31,631	32.8%
Caldwell	18.1%	1.5%	13.5%	37.1%	85.4%	38.3%	7.9%	$24,707	$49,211	$27,479	42.2%
Camden	21.8%	2.3%	8.0%	28.6%	130.4%	30.8%	4.4%	$22,755	$48,600	$29,546	22.9%
Carteret	19.2%	2.5%	10.1%	35.7%	58.5%	37.8%	6.6%	$26,090	$49,700	$26,115	30.3%
Caswell	23.4%	4.2%	14.4%	42.7%	68.3%	41.3%	6.5%	$19,494	$45,500	$26,936	29.4%
Catawba	16.6%	1.8%	9.4%	34.6%	62.4%	34.0%	8.8%	$27,937	$54,667	$28,288	36.8%
Chatham	17.0%	2.0%	6.7%	32.1%	58.7%	30.6%	4.5%	$30,380	$57,801	$36,070	33.4%
Cherokee	23.5%	1.4%	10.7%	53.0%	67.4%	48.2%	10.4%	$18,323	$36,800	$26,507	38.3%
Chowan	26.1%	10.2%	22.9%	53.3%	73.0%	55.4%	5.5%	$23,532	$39,100	$27,102	33.5%
Clay	20.9%	1.0%	11.5%	38.5%	124.5%	47.4%	4.8%	$21,292	$38,300	$26,568	31.9%
Cleveland	22.2%	4.3%	18.0%	39.6%	68.0%	42.0%	12.9%	$22,259	$48,900	$25,517	32.3%
Columbus	27.8%	7.3%	20.3%	66.3%	47.6%	60.5%	8.9%	$21,640	$35,200	$24,701	40.4%
Craven	21.3%	4.2%	14.2%	41.3%	55.9%	37.9%	5.8%	$25,342	$46,200	$26,373	33.3%
Cumberland	22.8%	4.7%	14.8%	49.2%	57.7%	36.9%	6.6%	$24,899	$43,709	$27,208	46.6%
Currituck	15.8%	1.6%	7.1%	27.5%	43.6%	30.4%	3.6%	$24,515	$48,736	$30,031	38.0%
Dare	12.9%	1.2%	3.4%	20.6%	49.3%	27.2%	11.4%	$25,454	$53,100	$31,369	30.7%
Davidson	18.2%	1.6%	10.9%	46.1%	48.7%	33.7%	6.1%	$25,327	$51,955	$29,399	37.7%
Davie	13.2%	1.8%	6.9%	24.2%	18.7%	27.5%	5.3%	$29,156	$55,863	$30,251	31.0%
Duplin	27.3%	3.6%	13.4%	56.4%	68.7%	48.5%	7.1%	$20,560	$38,200	$25,503	36.1%
Durham	20.5%	4.8%	14.7%	41.6%	53.5%	38.7%	5.0%	$29,739	$69,248	$35,318	35.3%
Edgecombe	32.7%	7.7%	24.0%	58.9%	48.4%	66.2%	13.1%	$20,827	$44,043	$26,775	53.8%
Forsyth	18.3%	4.6%	10.4%	35.4%	57.5%	32.4%	5.4%	$32,291	$61,018	$30,656	34.5%
Franklin	21.2%	3.1%	13.3%	47.4%	48.6%	39.2%	5.7%	$23,276	$52,378	$33,312	39.2%
Gaston	19.3%	4.1%	14.7%	37.0%	36.8%	39.7%	8.4%	$25,006	$57,638	$30,373	38.4%
Gates	23.3%	2.0%	10.2%	50.5%	67.5%	33.5%	3.2%	$19,260	$47,600	$26,978	27.1%
Graham	25.3%	2.7%	13.8%	50.8%	48.8%	57.7%	12.3%	$18,732	$34,300	$26,568	33.3%
Granville	18.5%	4.1%	9.0%	41.6%	21.5%	35.0%	6.7%	$21,850	$52,600	$28,123	31.2%
Greene	27.6%	5.1%	21.5%	62.0%	38.3%	51.5%	7.0%	$20,894	$42,900	$27,185	35.1%
Guilford	18.3%	4.3%	11.7%	40.2%	45.1%	33.9%	6.0%	$30,372	$59,137	$30,515	35.7%
Halifax	32.3%	11.1%	32.2%	72.3%	75.9%	61.9%	11.9%	$19,874	$36,000	$26,507	43.1%
Harnett	23.3%	3.0%	13.7%	53.9%	31.8%	43.1%	8.7%	$19,781	$43,400	$25,648	35.1%
Haywood	22.1%	3.8%	14.5%	34.5%	59.7%	42.4%	8.2%	$22,571	$38,000	$26,651	32.4%
Henderson	18.5%	2.7%	10.8%	31.9%	43.8%	37.1%	4.5%	$26,593	$52,800	$27,788	29.0%
Hertford	32.3%	6.1%	26.8%	67.8%	32.2%	65.7%	6.3%	$20,384	$33,100	$26,947	26.1%
Hoke	25.5%	4.1%	14.1%	60.7%	76.3%	45.7%	9.7%	$13,408	$40,100	$26,733	45.0%
Hyde	31.8%	7.9%	19.9%	94.9%	86.1%	51.8%	10.9%	$20,600	$33,800	$28,340	32.5%
Iredell	14.2%	1.3%	6.0%	29.3%	60.3%	28.8%	7.0%	$25,767	$57,500	$29,838	28.2%
Jackson	20.1%	2.2%	13.4%	42.3%	53.4%	44.6%	5.8%	$21,221	$40,200	$26,578	31.6%

Johnston	18.8%	2.7%	11.6%	35.2%	36.3%	35.4%	4.7%	$24,851	$54,333	$32,498	37.9%
Jones	28.5%	4.2%	15.3%	75.7%	92.5%	47.0%	7.3%	$20,032	$39,900	$27,185	32.2%
Lee	20.2%	3.7%	11.5%	43.4%	29.5%	44.9%	8.0%	$26,983	$52,900	$26,664	31.8%
Lenoir	28.2%	6.6%	21.7%	52.5%	55.6%	52.4%	7.9%	$22,953	$43,300	$25,190	40.5%
Lincoln	12.0%	2.5%	8.3%	29.4%	42.4%	31.5%	7.2%	$20,899	$57,248	$30,659	37.7%
Mcdowell	17.0%	2.3%	8.5%	35.7%	95.1%	38.7%	10.2%	$20,374	$45,800	$26,949	32.6%
Macon	21.3%	0.3%	9.9%	45.4%	111.3%	44.6%	6.0%	$22,979	$43,200	$26,998	33.8%
Madison	22.4%	3.3%	13.1%	48.3%	48.0%	43.2%	6.2%	$20,279	$38,676	$29,579	43.0%
Martin	27.9%	6.5%	22.4%	58.4%	60.7%	53.6%	7.0%	$20,638	$38,700	$26,459	39.0%
Mecklenburg	15.7%	4.8%	12.6%	38.5%	34.9%	30.6%	5.6%	$37,737	$72,196	$33,047	31.5%
Mitchell	20.8%	1.2%	10.4%	50.5%	50.3%	38.9%	11.9%	$20,510	$41,400	$27,854	28.1%
Montgomery	23.4%	4.3%	12.4%	53.3%	58.0%	46.6%	8.0%	$20,766	$44,200	$27,416	43.8%
Moore	18.5%	2.0%	9.1%	40.7%	43.0%	36.0%	6.4%	$30,238	$55,600	$27,108	30.1%
Nash	21.0%	3.5%	13.8%	53.6%	44.1%	42.2%	8.4%	$27,024	$52,487	$25,689	40.5%
New Hanover	20.0%	4.2%	16.4%	37.6%	48.6%	37.3%	6.3%	$27,588	$53,468	$31,779	35.4%
Northampton	32.2%	9.2%	29.5%	76.5%	66.1%	64.0%	10.8%	$20,487	$37,700	$27,185	46.3%
Onslow	20.2%	2.1%	8.9%	39.2%	38.0%	29.0%	5.5%	$22,847	$40,094	$26,127	48.7%
Orange	11.7%	2.3%	7.1%	22.3%	28.7%	21.5%	2.7%	$28,864	$73,030	$36,440	29.1%
Pamlico	26.1%	3.8%	15.0%	52.1%	69.8%	52.9%	6.0%	$22,788	$45,500	$27,185	37.5%
Pasquotank	24.8%	5.5%	20.3%	56.6%	56.3%	51.4%	5.1%	$22,701	$44,200	$29,309	38.0%
Pender	21.2%	3.3%	14.5%	51.6%	38.0%	46.8%	8.1%	$20,044	$47,600	$26,967	33.6%
Perquimans	28.5%	6.3%	18.5%	60.5%	82.4%	53.1%	5.0%	$20,056	$39,100	$27,029	37.8%
Person	16.9%	3.3%	9.7%	40.0%	81.5%	35.3%	8.8%	$22,015	$51,600	$27,540	30.6%
Pitt	23.2%	6.6%	19.2%	47.3%	48.2%	44.6%	6.3%	$24,599	$49,110	$29,727	41.3%
Polk	18.1%	2.0%	6.1%	46.9%	156.9%	32.9%	4.7%	$30,161	$50,400	$26,715	31.0%
Randolph	13.4%	2.0%	6.6%	33.1%	51.7%	34.6%	6.3%	$23,548	$50,320	$29,679	40.6%
Richmond	26.5%	6.7%	22.1%	58.2%	52.0%	57.4%	12.6%	$20,643	$42,600	$25,302	39.5%
Robeson	29.0%	8.3%	27.2%	73.1%	57.4%	62.8%	11.9%	$17,473	$36,900	$24,334	45.1%
Rockingham	17.7%	4.3%	11.4%	37.8%	47.8%	38.9%	8.2%	$21,989	$44,600	$25,381	32.0%
Rowan	16.7%	3.3%	11.2%	36.8%	38.1%	37.1%	6.6%	$23,327	$55,013	$30,373	39.3%
Rutherford	19.5%	4.4%	16.8%	45.1%	89.5%	42.9%	11.8%	$21,101	$45,600	$25,492	33.8%
Sampson	23.5%	1.5%	16.7%	60.2%	33.7%	51.7%	8.1%	$20,437	$40,600	$24,398	35.0%
Scotland	26.3%	7.1%	26.6%	59.5%	57.4%	59.4%	9.5%	$20,714	$43,400	$25,504	39.4%
Stanly	16.8%	1.6%	10.2%	25.5%	47.9%	34.7%	8.4%	$23,090	$48,200	$25,692	30.6%
Stokes	16.7%	1.3%	6.9%	26.5%	34.1%	29.7%	6.1%	$22,429	$51,216	$29,346	39.0%
Surry	17.3%	1.4%	8.4%	37.1%	36.1%	35.9%	8.7%	$23,319	$42,700	$24,882	34.3%
Swain	31.3%	3.9%	16.5%	49.4%	19.2%	60.1%	14.9%	$17,160	$36,400	$26,741	45.4%
Transylvania	20.4%	2.1%	12.0%	34.5%	77.9%	39.5%	6.0%	$25,254	$45,200	$27,651	29.9%
Tyrrell	34.3%	3.4%	19.2%	65.0%	108.2%	54.4%	14.0%	$19,257	$28,200	$27,185	46.8%
Union	13.1%	2.2%	7.8%	26.7%	31.3%	24.7%	5.3%	$24,356	$62,700	$30,835	35.3%
Vance	27.4%	10.3%	25.4%	73.7%	62.5%	65.9%	9.8%	$20,923	$40,700	$25,429	44.7%
Wake	11.6%	2.6%	7.1%	18.8%	19.5%	20.8%	5.0%	$36,581	$79,522	$36,664	26.8%
Warren	27.9%	6.9%	21.5%	57.2%	119.0%	61.4%	9.4%	$16,779	$33,000	$26,578	49.2%
Washington	30.7%	6.8%	31.1%	70.0%	81.9%	63.8%	7.6%	$19,443	$40,900	$27,102	40.8%
Watauga	15.4%	0.8%	8.4%	24.6%	38.3%	25.6%	2.8%	$23,328	$42,600	$31,842	29.9%
Wayne	23.0%	3.4%	14.0%	47.3%	38.9%	43.6%	6.1%	$21,550	$45,310	$26,371	47.7%
Wilkes	18.3%	2.6%	10.4%	37.6%	57.5%	40.5%	8.7%	$24,162	$44,300	$26,555	34.2%
Wilson	26.3%	4.5%	17.0%	53.4%	36.5%	49.9%	8.2%	$24,477	$49,600	$26,007	38.1%
Yadkin	16.4%	0.7%	6.7%	29.9%	68.2%	31.2%	5.6%	$22,816	$49,277	$30,251	39.9%
Yancey	23.7%	1.8%	16.1%	38.9%	74.5%	41.2%	14.1%	$19,383	$31,900	$24,751	36.1%

See Appendix 1: Data Notes and Sources for definitions and sources of data.

[1] Percent of children ages 0-13 who are in child care. [2] Ages 0-18.

Health and Social Data on NC Children

	Indicators of Children's Health Well-being					Indicators of Social Well-being			
Year	Infant mortality[1] 1996-2000	Low birthweight babies 2000	Births to teens, ages 15-19[1] 2000	Mothers with inadequate prenatal care 2000	Deaths per 100,000 children 1-17 1996-00	Abuse and neglect reports investigated[1] 2000-01	Substantiated abuse and neglect[1] 2000-01	Children in foster care[1] 2000-01	Youths in juvenile justice system[2] FY 2000-01
North Carolina	**9.1**	**8.8%**	**58.5**	**3.2%**	**33.6**	**52.0**	**16.6**	**5.2**	**39.2**
Alamance	11.1	9.5%	57.4	3.9%	26.6	42.8	14.4	2.7	26.7
Alexander	6.5	6.6%	65.0	2.1%	46.2	46.5	17.1	3.5	43.8
Alleghany	*	4.8%	76.4	*	*	48.7	16.4	*	76.8
Anson	19.3	13.3%	85.7	3.7%	50.2	42.8	2.4	3.8	25.3
Ashe	8.4	5.4%	67.1	*	*	49.7	11.6	3.5	59.5
Avery	*	11.4%	34.3	*	*	64.7	30.6	3.6	99.4
Beaufort	13.2	11.5%	72.9	3.4%	43.1	70.3	28.4	3.3	23.1
Bertie	9.2	15.3%	78.6	2.4%	24.1	35.4	11.8	2.0	26.6
Bladen	9.6	8.3%	72.8	6.4%	43.5	74.1	22.6	3.3	15.7
Brunswick	5.6	9.8%	76.2	3.4%	37.0	27.3	16.7	5.5	19.6
Buncombe	9.0	8.5%	53.7	1.3%	34.3	66.3	25.2	6.4	31.1
Burke	9.4	9.6%	83.2	3.1%	25.3	91.0	27.7	5.3	31.2
Cabarrus	6.4	7.4%	75.1	2.7%	26.4	46.1	9.3	2.8	20.2
Caldwell	9.0	7.4%	73.6	2.8%	30.0	74.3	32.1	7.2	31.8
Camden	*	7.9%	44.8	*	*	13.1	*	*	178.5
Carteret	8.1	8.2%	45.2	1.4%	34.4	65.2	24.4	4.6	50.2
Caswell	17.2	11.8%	46.0	*	28.0	58.5	11.2	5.0	32.5
Catawba	7.5	8.0%	73.0	4.5%	33.3	71.0	22.9	6.1	22.4
Chatham	10.1	5.4%	50.2	1.8%	38.2	60.4	17.2	7.3	21.5
Cherokee	8.4	7.1%	77.8	*	48.2	83.0	27.6	9.0	35.7
Chowan	11.8	11.2%	72.9	*	*	32.5	2.9	*	117.8
Clay	*	*	23.3	*	*	61.4	16.0	4.3	44.3
Cleveland	10.7	8.2%	82.2	4.9%	45.5	71.1	34.5	6.7	43.5
Columbus	10.6	10.5%	73.5	7.4%	58.2	36.6	10.9	6.3	20.9
Craven	7.4	8.5%	83.8	2.3%	48.3	80.0	30.0	2.5	66.6
Cumberland	11.0	9.2%	68.1	2.3%	32.8	56.6	21.1	8.7	40.1
Currituck	13.3	5.1%	47.5	2.5%	47.9	53.0	20.6	2.6	43.0
Dare	5.8	7.1%	40.3	2.0%	30.8	47.7	17.6	7.3	65.2
Davidson	8.2	8.6%	68.2	2.2%	30.6	60.1	15.1	5.0	23.0
Davie	9.9	7.1%	47.0	2.1%	32.4	23.2	8.6	3.1	16.0
Duplin	8.4	8.1%	86.0	7.1%	51.8	67.4	29.4	2.2	21.4
Durham	9.2	10.1%	53.4	2.8%	37.6	57.5	25.0	4.7	50.2
Edgecombe	10.3	10.6%	90.8	8.8%	77.5	70.8	27.9	9.0	60.1
Forsyth	11.6	9.5%	58.1	2.4%	26.9	30.4	6.2	4.3	34.8
Franklin	7.0	8.9%	47.2	2.5%	33.6	50.8	22.6	3.9	47.4
Gaston	8.9	9.5%	75.6	3.0%	37.8	58.2	15.3	9.5	35.7
Gates	*	8.5%	37.8	6.6%	*	17.8	2.5	*	63.0
Graham	*	*	100.4	*	110.7	77.5	30.2	15.3	123.9
Granville	6.6	6.2%	53.6	2.2%	43.9	44.9	9.4	2.0	21.9
Greene	10.3	10.8%	64.4	4.2%	59.8	43.0	12.3	*	41.5
Guilford	9.2	8.8%	41.3	2.9%	26.5	42.3	12.1	6.8	64.9
Halifax	11.1	9.3%	82.3	4.9%	41.7	55.8	15.5	3.2	39.6
Harnett	9.0	6.6%	57.6	3.8%	45.2	38.0	13.7	7.2	28.5
Haywood	8.5	7.5%	48.2	*	35.1	101.3	33.1	9.7	52.8
Henderson	8.6	8.0%	55.6	2.7%	33.8	89.4	21.0	2.4	30.2
Hertford	20.1	14.3%	54.3	3.2%	40.8	34.4	13.3	8.1	56.4
Hoke	7.9	9.4%	86.7	2.1%	36.7	13.2	3.4	4.3	23.6
Hyde	*	*	38.7	*	*	24.5	6.7	*	37.4
Iredell	8.8	9.7%	64.1	4.4%	32.2	61.2	24.4	4.2	13.6
Jackson	9.5	7.1%	32.6	1.9%	34.6	68.0	13.5	3.2	44.1

Johnston	7.6	8.1%	64.5	6.6%	37.0	42.8	11.0	2.4	18.8
Jones	*	10.3%	43.0	*	*	40.2	17.6	4.9	25.0
Lee	9.6	9.1%	92.9	3.7%	43.1	56.7	10.9	5.0	17.3
Lenoir	12.9	9.7%	79.5	6.7%	35.5	64.5	22.1	4.0	60.2
Lincoln	8.2	9.3%	62.5	3.1%	35.2	53.8	21.4	3.4	19.1
Mcdowell	9.7	8.5%	77.2	3.1%	32.0	84.0	29.6	9.2	49.0
Macon	6.8	7.5%	61.9	*	22.1	77.7	15.7	2.1	53.2
Madison	8.9	8.3%	31.5	*	37.0	92.3	22.8	9.1	22.0
Martin	11.8	12.4%	64.0	3.0%	26.2	38.3	15.8	2.9	126.4
Mecklenburg	7.2	8.8%	50.0	2.5%	26.2	40.8	16.6	6.0	31.1
Mitchell	*	10.3%	44.7	*	*	88.8	21.7	3.9	101.2
Montgomery	8.5	6.7%	103.0	4.3%	46.4	61.1	12.6	2.7	43.5
Moore	10.1	9.6%	62.1	4.2%	34.9	64.1	19.7	4.8	23.3
Nash	12.3	9.3%	58.0	2.8%	32.9	50.3	15.5	3.2	28.3
New Hanover	6.5	8.9%	40.4	4.7%	20.5	92.5	28.1	16.3	41.3
Northampton	15.6	13.2%	56.5	*	63.9	68.9	13.0	4.5	36.2
Onslow	7.7	8.0%	85.5	1.1%	32.5	74.3	31.6	2.6	71.8
Orange	8.4	7.5%	13.7	2.5%	19.2	49.0	17.4	4.6	24.0
Pamlico	*	6.5%	62.0	*	*	52.1	15.4	3.7	89.3
Pasquotank	13.6	9.7%	49.0	4.6%	30.7	56.4	18.1	3.5	41.2
Pender	6.7	8.4%	66.7	4.7%	18.5	68.2	26.2	11.1	36.5
Perquimans	17.5	8.9%	60.7	4.8%	*	31.4	7.7	4.2	58.6
Person	11.5	12.0%	49.9	*	20.5	53.2	9.5	5.5	33.8
Pitt	11.8	11.6%	41.7	3.0%	38.4	61.3	17.7	4.7	33.6
Polk	15.0	8.9%	51.0	2.6%	36.4	55.6	15.5	4.3	15.5
Randolph	8.0	7.0%	78.0	4.8%	24.0	50.7	11.0	4.1	40.3
Richmond	9.5	8.8%	91.1	2.2%	33.2	70.2	12.9	4.2	17.6
Robeson	13.5	10.4%	96.6	5.6%	47.9	85.1	18.8	6.0	45.0
Rockingham	9.1	11.3%	73.4	3.3%	40.3	48.9	11.5	1.6	61.8
Rowan	7.1	9.1%	58.3	4.0%	37.3	63.8	13.8	5.8	31.1
Rutherford	9.1	8.3%	74.2	2.4%	40.5	74.7	31.8	8.2	28.6
Sampson	8.4	9.5%	85.1	5.0%	38.9	24.5	7.5	3.3	15.4
Scotland	12.6	10.1%	83.9	4.6%	42.3	80.0	13.5	4.7	67.6
Stanly	10.0	8.6%	68.7	2.1%	39.1	38.0	13.3	2.0	22.8
Stokes	6.9	6.7%	43.2	*	24.2	42.3	11.9	2.6	46.3
Surry	7.5	7.5%	66.6	2.3%	35.8	51.5	11.4	2.1	48.1
Swain	*	6.6%	92.6	*	41.4	82.9	11.1	6.1	51.3
Transylvania	12.6	8.4%	44.7	*	21.8	43.7	8.0	9.4	20.7
Tyrrell	*	17.4%	51.0	*	*	8.5	*	*	139.3
Union	7.6	6.6%	47.8	3.4%	40.1	44.8	10.1	2.4	14.0
Vance	11.5	11.8%	101.7	6.5%	50.7	65.0	21.2	8.4	58.2
Wake	7.8	8.0%	28.1	3.4%	25.0	15.4	3.8	3.1	36.9
Warren	8.1	9.8%	75.7	*	27.4	51.7	15.5	7.7	21.4
Washington	15.2	10.0%	74.7	*	87.8	44.6	23.5	3.4	19.6
Watauga	8.0	9.1%	12.2	*	*	39.2	6.8	3.2	36.6
Wayne	10.4	8.7%	80.6	7.9%	46.0	60.5	18.9	2.5	71.2
Wilkes	7.7	8.4%	76.1	2.7%	35.1	38.9	14.4	6.8	51.2
Wilson	10.5	8.1%	71.1	2.8%	40.3	57.6	19.7	5.1	45.6
Yadkin	5.7	8.2%	71.0	1.3%	46.1	50.5	15.0	8.8	44.3
Yancey	*	11.0%	62.9	*	*	73.6	31.5	13.8	74.2

See Appendix 1: Data Notes and Sources for definitions and sources of data.

[1]Indicator rates are per 1,000 children/youth. [2]Ages 10-17.

*Special Note: When number of children was less than 6, rates were not calculated.

Beyond the Index Data: Customizing Your Own Charts, Tables, Graphs and Maps at *www.ncchild.org*

In addition to the print and on-line versions of the *NC Children's Index 2002*, NCCAI also provides you with an interactive database free of charge. All the data available in the *Index* and **over 200 more indicators** at the state and county levels are available at our website any time. Our interactive database allows you to search and manipulate data with a few clicks of your mouse. Driven by SAS software, NCCAI's system allows users of all skill levels to create tables, make graphs, generate maps, and download data. You specify the indicators, the counties, and the time periods you want from an easy-to-use, on-line menu. You also can create and print county ranking for the indicators of your choice. Advanced users can do statistical analyses and scatter plot correlations of the data.

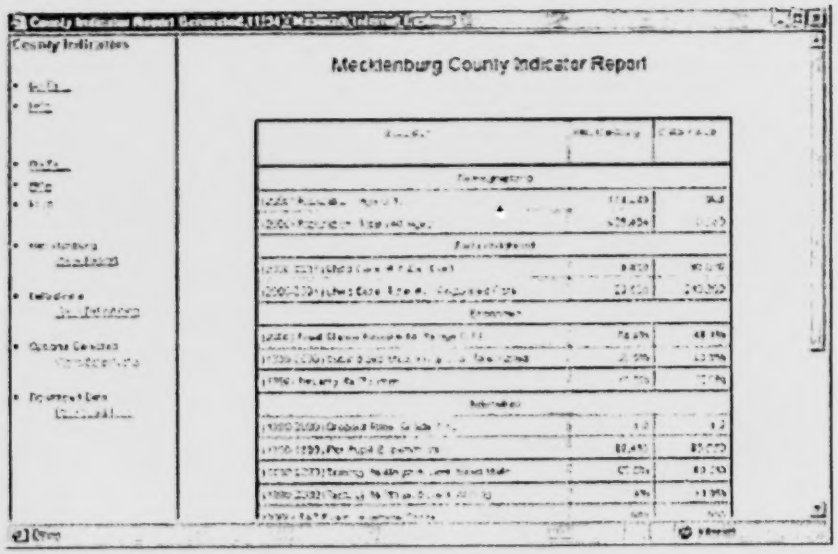
Access to the NCCAI database is FREE. However, you will need to log-in either as a guest or a registered user. Registered users enjoy several benefits. Your indicator selections are saved from one visit to the next. You can download data into your own Excel spreadsheet.

Once logged in, the expandable menu on the left side of the web page provides you with a number of options for using the database. The following are samples of reports that can be generated by using NCCAI's interactive state and county data system.

Create a County Profile

This report provides a quick overview of the NC county of interest to you. With one click, you can create a report that shows the pre-programmed key indicators of child well-being for that county. If you need more information, then you can produce a report including some or all of the indicators available in NCCAI's extensive database.

The output here is a table that you can print. You also have the option of downloading the data report into your Excel spreadsheet.



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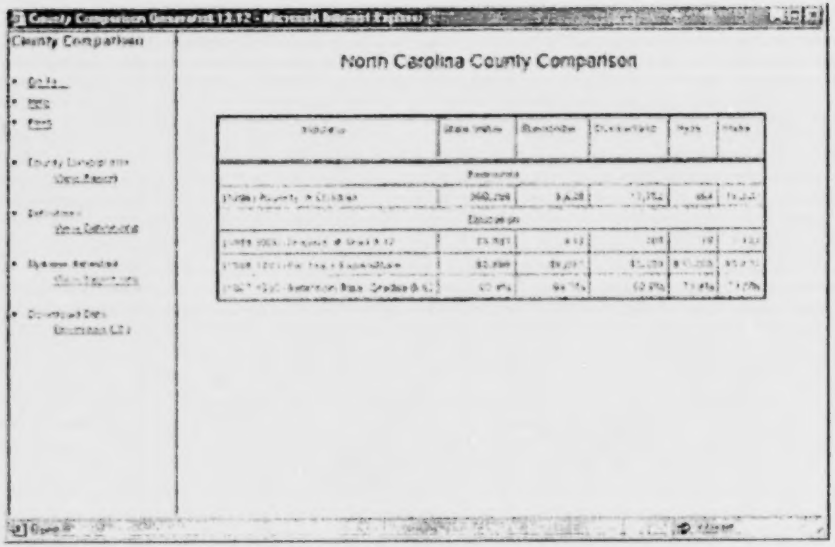
Compare NC Counties

This on-line option at *www.ncchild.org* allows you to look at one or more indicators for a group of counties. The resulting report shows the selected counties across the top and the selected indicators down the left side. The report easily can be printed from the screen by clicking the print option from the left hand menu.

After you get a report, you can refine your results. On the top right of the screen, you can choose "customize," which allows you to group the counties by three possible classifications: by region of the state, by percent of children in poverty, and by size of total county population.

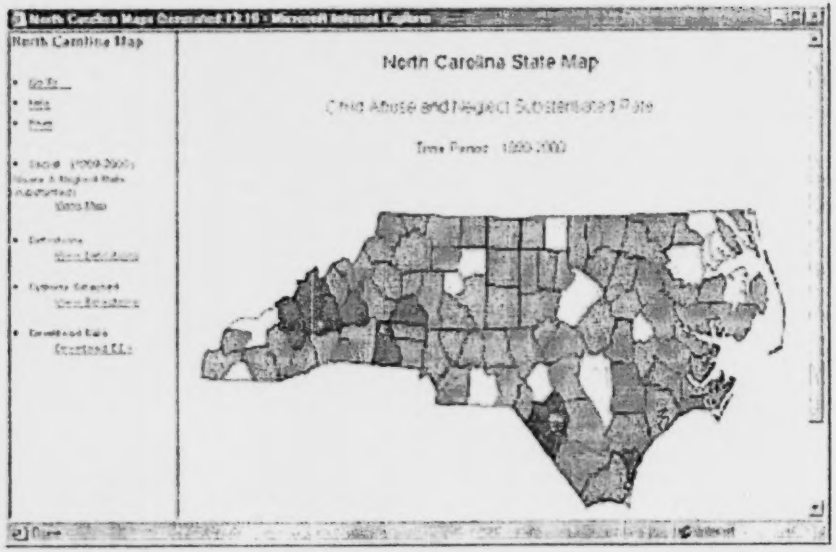
Registered users have the option of downloading the report data into their Excel spreadsheet for further analysis.



Produce Your Own State Maps

This reporting option allows you to see how all counties relate on the same indicator. All counties are included on each map. However, only one indicator can be put on a map at a time. You can, however, also choose one of our three customized categories: children in poverty, size of population, and the region of the state. The map is color coded so counties with similar levels for the indicator are easy to identify. On the screen, you can move your mouse over a county to see the actual county numbers for the indicator.

Maps can be printed from the screen.



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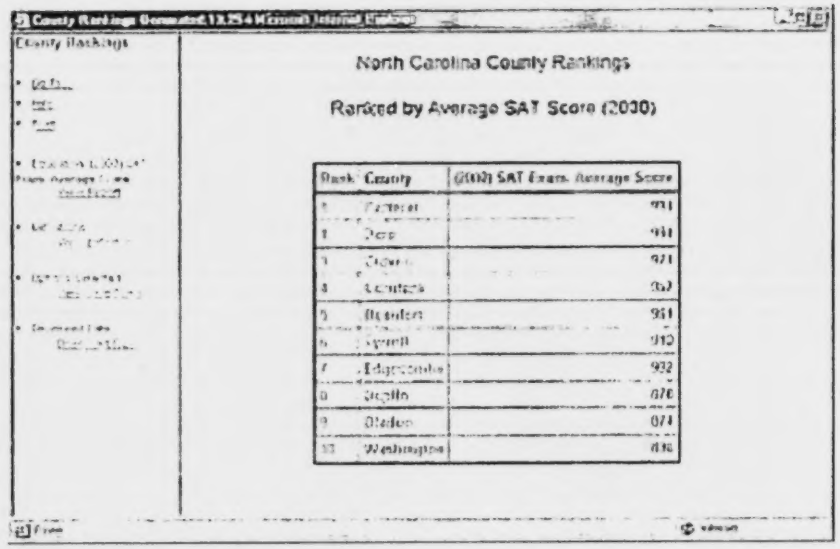
Reveal Statewide Rankings, by County

This is a good way to see how all (or a select group of) counties rank for a particular indicator. The county rank is displayed down the left side of the table, with the county name and value for the indicator shown to the right.

You can display other indicators on the table to provide additional information, but only one indicator is used as the basis for ranking.

If you want to see how the same counties rank by more than one indicator, you can generate multiple reports. You can customize your report by grouping counties on separate reports by classifications, such as region.

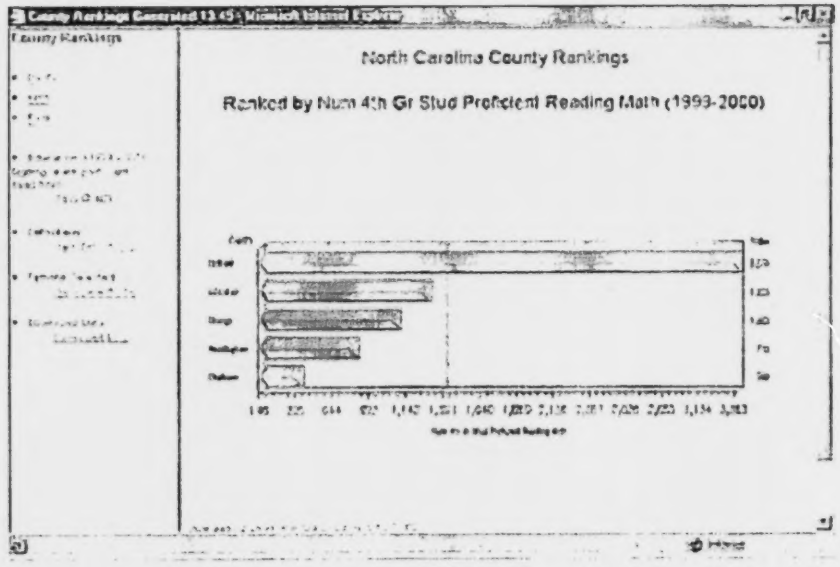
With one click from the left-hand menu, the table can be printed or downloaded into an Excel spreadsheet.



Develop a Bar Chart Comparing NC Counties

This chart provides a more visually-interesting way to look at rankings. For this report, you select counties first, then select a ranking indicator. A bar represents each county, with the length indicating its rank.

If you want to see how the same counties rank by more than one indicator, you can generate multiple charts. You can also customize your results by grouping counties on separate charts by classification, such as region.



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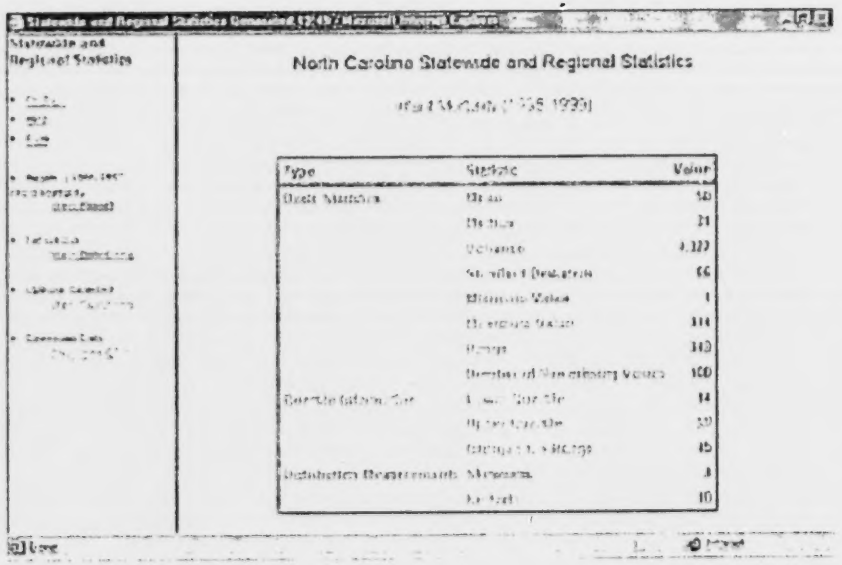
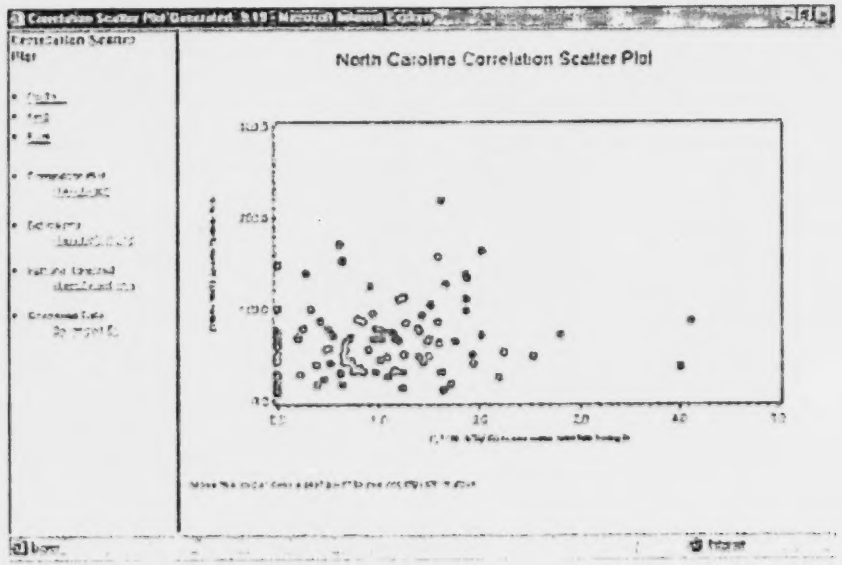
Generate Detailed Statistics About an Indicator

This is a good way to view basic statistics for the state, region, or classification. The statistics include mean, median, mode, range, minimum and maximum values, quartiles, and distribution. This report makes the most sense if you select at least three counties. A separate report is generated for each indicator for all the selected counties.



Explore a Correlation Scatter Plot

This is a highly visual way to examine clustering or correlation. Each point on the plot represents a county. On the screen, you can move the cursor over a plot point to see the county information. You need to select numerous (or all) counties to see the pattern and its meaning.



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Appendix 1 Data Notes and Sources

This North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute publication is a sample of the data available at *www.ncchild.org*. By clicking on DATA, you can choose among several methods of locating and using data on child well-being. By clicking on the *NC Children's Index 2002*, you can see full PDF versions of these data for your county or for the state as a whole. The web version includes the raw numbers, as well as the rates, for two different time periods. It also includes a graph illustrating the trends. In addition, all the data in this publication — and over 200 other indicators — are available in our searchable and interactive database by clicking on the Interactive Database. Please register as a user. We also provide a link to the KIDS COUNT database of national indicators of child well-being.

*Caution: Most of the data in this publication on pages 5 through 8 are rates. Rates and percentages are presented for the current years only. Rates were not calculated when there were fewer than six events occurring in a county and are indicated by a *. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and caution should be used when the number of actual events is less than 20. Comparisons using these rates are risky. Such rates are not considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. To see actual numbers, visit our website database:* www.ncchild.org.

Demographic Indicators: Population Estimates, Diversity, and Family Types

Population figures are drawn from the 100% count, April 1, 2000. Please note Hispanics are an ethnic group, and can be of any race category, and could include persons of any race. They are also included in the racial categories. Family types include two categories: those children living in households with their own parents, or those who are not living with their own parents such as with grandparents, or in foster homes, etc. Those children *not* living in households, such as those in group homes, or hospitals, are not included, but can be seen at our website: *www.ncchild.org.*
Source: Census 2000, US. Census Bureau; Year: 2000.

Children enrolled in Medicaid — includes the percent of children in the county/state, age 0 through 18, enrolled for Medicaid benefits at any time during the year. This is based on unduplicated numbers.
Source: Division of Medical Assistance, NC Department of Health and Human Services; Year: Calendar Year: 2001.

Unemployment figures are generated by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Source: NC Department of Commerce, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina; Year: Figures based on the first four months of 2002.

Per Capita Income includes personal income for every person in a geographic area. Personal income includes wage and salary income, as well as fringe benefits, interest income, profits of businesses' dividends, cash transfers, such as Social Security and welfare payments.
Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, regional accounts data local area — Personal Income Available at http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/drill.cfm; Year: 2000.

Median Family Income is calculated by adding the total money income received in the calendar year by all family members. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in non-family households.
Source: Federal Agency Data: Bureau of the Census — Census of Population and Housing; Year: 2000.
Available at http://linc.state.nc.us.

NC Self Sufficiency Standard — the Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW) calculations of the NC Self Sufficiency Standard, updated by the NC Justice Center and NC Equity. These figures are the family income needed to meet necessities. This was calculated for a family consisting of one adult, one preschooler, and one infant.
Source: NC Justice and Community Development Center and NC Equity; Year: 1999 updating of 1996 figures.

Families Earning Less than the NC Self Sufficiency Standard, or the Living Income Standard. The percent of families in the state/county who earn less than the amount needed to maintain a modest family budget. 1999 income tax records were used. Family expenses were estimated, including housing, food, child care, transportation, medical, tax costs, and Earned Income Tax

Economic Indicators – Children and General State/County

The percent of children living in poverty from the decennial US Census. The numbers presented here are from a different US Census source than the children in poverty numbers presented in the *NC Children's Index 2000* (which were from the Census Small Area Estimates Branch.) The two should not be compared.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Year: 2000.

Children receiving TANF (Work First) **and Food Stamps** is the percent of children in the county/state who receive these economic supports. This is based on the monthly average number of children, ages 0–17, who are the intended beneficiaries of these programs.
Source: Division of Social Services, NC Department of Health and Human Services; School Year: 2000–01.

Children enrolled in school meals is the percent of children in public schools who are eligible for free or reduced cost breakfasts and/or lunches at school through the government subsidized National School Lunch Program and National School Breakfast Program. Eligible children include those residing in households having a gross annual income below or a little above the federally-established poverty line. Students from all public school systems in the same county who receive subsidized meals have been combined in these data, but the numbers are weighted when calculating the percentages. The rate is the percentage of the Average Daily Membership of students in the school district that are enrolled in the school meals programs.
Source: NC Department of Public Instruction; School Years: 2000–01.

Center for Documentary Studies

Children in publicly subsidized child care — The percent of children in the county/state who are in child care who are receiving public subsidies. This based on the average monthly number of eligible children ages 0–13, who receive federal/state subsidized child care through Work First, Smart Start, and other initiatives. Childcare is subsidized for families with incomes in the ranges of welfare, working poor or modest working class. The number of children receiving subsidies in a county may reach over 100% because: 1) Some children may receive more than one source of subsidy; 2) Some children who are receiving subsidies actually are enrolled in unregulated child care settings.
Source: Division of Child Development, NC Department of Health and Human Services; Year: SFY 2001.

Credits. The real needs of working families are more accurately reflected in the LIS, than in the Federal Poverty guidelines because the LIS accounts for increased amounts families now pay for transportation and child care.
Source: Schmidt SK, Gerlach D. Working Hard is not Enough. Raleigh NC: NC Justice and Community Development Center and NC Equity; Jan. 2001. Available at www.ncjustice.org/LivingWage/lwfullrpt.pdf; Year: 1999 update of 1997 tax filers.

Education Indicators

Note: All School data are aggregated by county

Child care enrollment is the percent of children of all children in the county who are in any childcare facility that is regulated by the Division of Child Development, NC Department of Health and Human Services. This includes regulated family childcare homes, licensed childcare centers, and religious based programs. To calculate the percentage of children in child care, the population of children, age 0–13, was used as the denominator.
Source: Division of Child Development, NC Department of Health and Human Services; Years: 2001.

Public School Testing — The percent of third graders and eighth graders proficient in reading and math i.e. those who scored at or above 2.5 (out of a score of 4) as determined by End of Grade standardized measures.

Source: Reports of Supplemental Disaggregated State, School System (LEA) and School Performance Data for 2000–2001, Subgroup Statistics by State, School System and School, Division of Accountability Services, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; Year: 2000–01. Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/vol2/rsds.

Average SAT score for graduating seniors choosing to take the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test).

Source: Reporting Section, NC Department of Public Instruction; Year: 2001. Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/Accountability/reporting/satmain.htm.

Four year public high school completion rate is the percent of 9th graders who graduate four years later. This is not a true graduation rate as the public schools do not track individual students. Some students drop out, some transfer in and out of schools. However, as a cumulative number, this gives a better picture of the large percent of our youth who are not successful in completing our public schools than the annual drop out rate.

Center for Documentary Studies

Source: NC Public Schools Statistical Profiles, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; Year: 2000–01. Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/stats.

Public school annual drop-out rate for students in grades 9–12. Rates reported here are duplicated, i.e. students may be counted more than once.
Source: NC Department of Public Instruction, Drop-Out Report; Year: 2000–01. Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/stats.

Public school per pupil expenditure rate includes all sources of funding: state, federal and local and is calculated using the final average daily membership (ADM).
Source: NC Department of Public Instruction: North Carolina Statistical Profile, 2000; Year: 1999–2000. Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/stats.

Health Indicators

Note: All birth statistics are based on place of residence of the mother.

Infant and child deaths — Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) includes deaths of children born alive, but who did not survive to their first birthday. Death rate for children and youth, aged 1–17 (per 100,000 children), includes deaths from all causes: illness, injury, and violent deaths, which can include abuse, homicide, and suicide. These numbers and rates are reported for five-year periods in order to even out the effect of a small number of deaths in a small county.
Source: State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services; Years: 1996–2000.

Pregnancy and Birth — Babies born with low birth weight (under 2500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces), births to mothers who were aged 15–19 per 1,000 females and births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care. All of these factors are significant for having healthy babies. Low birth weight contributes to the infant mortality figures. There is considerable discrepancy between white and non-whites for these rates for all of these indicators. Note: the previous version of the *NC Children's Index 2000* included the mothers who had *adequate* prenatal care.
Source: State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services; Year: 2000.

Social Indicators

Child abuse and neglect — reports investigated and substantiated cases, *unduplicated* per 1,000 children. It is important to remember that neither the reports investigated number, nor the substantiated cases, reflects the true number of reports of child neglect or abuse which may have been received at the local DSS offices. Please note that in the previous edition of the *NC Children's Index 2000*, we have reported the *duplicated* number of children who were investigated or substantiated as abused. This latter number reflects children who may be reported more than once in a year, and the caseload of workers. However, in order to facilitate the discussion of the issues, we are reporting the *unduplicated* numbers this year.
Source: Central Registry Reports of Child Abuse, Neglect and Dependency; Division of Social Services, NC Department of Health and Human Resources; Year: NC State Fiscal Year (SFY): 2000–01. Available at http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dss/childrensservices/stats/programstatistics.htm.

Children in foster care is the unduplicated number of children and youth as of June 30, 2001, for whom a county Department of Social Services (DSS) has legal custody and placement authority (as granted by the court system). This includes children who are in out-of-home placement, as well as those who may be in their own home, but in DSS custody. The rate is calculated per 1,000 children in the county population.
Source: Children's Services, Division of Social Services, NC Department of Health and Human Services; Year: 2000–01. Available at http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dss/childrensservices/adoptions/index.htm.

Total youths in juvenile justice system, rate per 1,000 youths, ages 10–17, in Training Schools and Detention Centers *and* in programs under Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPC's), which includes Court Intake, those under supervision of Court Counselors, as well as youth in JCPC programs such as SOS, One-on-One, Teen Court, Eckerd Camps, Boys & Girls Clubs. This rate is based on duplicated numbers and does not include youths who are in the Special Populations Program that seeks to prevent admissions to detention, or those in psychiatric facilities.
Source: NC Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Year: 2000–01. Available at: http://www.juvjus.state.nc.us/statistics/statistics.htm.

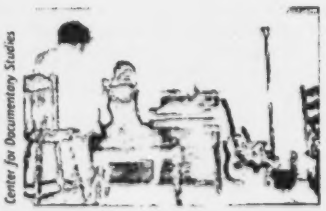
Appendix 2

What Everyone in North Carolina Should Know about the Leandro Decision

What is the Leandro decision?

It refers to a landmark court case about public education in North Carolina. Leandro is the family name of the one of the children from Hoke County on behalf of whom a lawsuit was filed in 1994. The original lawsuit against the State of North Carolina was brought by several low-wealth school districts, parents and students seeking more State funding for public schools. They argued that many students in their school districts required greater-than-average resources to get a "sound basic education," but that they didn't have sufficient local wealth to provide these resources. The heart of their argument was that no child in North Carolina should end up with an inadequate education because of the State's failure to provide sufficient resources. Several larger, wealthier school systems later joined this lawsuit against the State of North Carolina. They, too, wanted extra state resources to educate the high number of "at-risk" students in their school districts.

In 1997, the NC Supreme Court ruled that the State Constitution "guarantees every child of this state an opportunity to receive a sound basic education in our public schools." **This right cannot be taken away from any child by anyone for any reason.** It also ruled that the State of North Carolina has the ultimate responsibility to guarantee that right to all NC children. Further, the Justices established broad, common sense "outcomes" that define a sound basic education.



The Court concluded that if education results in young adults who are able to function as competent, informed, productive members of society — to be good citizens, to contribute to the economy, and to have mastered essential skills and knowledge — then they have received a sound basic education. If not, then children had been cheated out of their birthright as North Carolinians. Through this pioneering Leandro decision, the NC Supreme Court made it clear that a sound basic education for every child isn't just a worthy goal — it's the law!

What happened after the NC Supreme Court wrote its decision?

The NC Supreme Court did not specifically address the complex issues in this case about resources or other key aspects of actually achieving the intended outcomes. The NC Supreme Court's role is to interpret the North Carolina Constitution, not to hold a trial about all the facts and issues surrounding any particular case. So, the Justices ordered an in-depth trial to figure out how make their Leandro decision real in the world. The NC Supreme Court appointed Wake County Superior Court Judge Howard Manning Jr. to preside over this trial and to issue rulings that would specify what the State of North Carolina — as the losing party in this lawsuit — must do. Judge Manning started this trial in 1999 and issued his final ruling in Spring, 2002.

During the trial, the State of North Carolina consistently and forcefully argued that it already *is* providing an equal opportunity for every NC child to obtain a sound basic education, and that it already *is* providing sufficient funding to local school systems. The heart of the State's case is that local education agencies are to blame if children are not meeting the Leandro standard, and that the burden of doing better is on these school systems, not on the State.

What did Judge Manning decide?

Based on the huge amount of evidence presented at the trial, Judge Manning decided that:

- Many North Carolina children are *not* receiving the sound basic education to which they are entitled. The right to a sound basic education extends to *all* children, but is especially crucial for children "at-risk" of academic failure in school. If necessary, the State must provide additional services and funds to help all NC children and youth meet the Leandro standard.
- The obligation to provide a sound basic education is the ultimate responsibility of the State of North Carolina. Judge Manning condemned all the finger pointing and blame-

shifting that exists between the State and local school districts. If local schools succeed on their own, that's great. If not, the State must step in to preserve each child's right. The State must do *whatever it takes* to guarantee that all children have an equal opportunity to obtain a sound basic education. The State cannot abdicate or delegate its ultimate responsibility here.

- It is not legitimate to take resources needed for the sound basic education of one group of children to provide the sound basic education for another group of children. All are equally entitled to benefit from this State constitutional right.
- Pre-kindergarten education for at-risk children is required. Lower class sizes are necessary. Effective leadership from principals and fully-qualified teachers in every classroom are mandated — as are first-rate professional development activities for existing educators.

Has the State of North Carolina taken the required next steps?

Not yet. The state decided to appeal Judge Manning's final ruling. However, during the appeals process, it agreed to start acting in accordance with this Court Order. Judge Manning found some of the State's initial responses unacceptable. Subsequently, Governor Easley issued an Executive Order mandating expenditures for a new pre-kindergarten initiative ("More at Four") and lower class sizes in the early years of elementary school. The Governor cited the Leandro decision and Judge Manning's Order as the legal justification for his Executive Order. The State Board of Education and the NC Department of Public Instruction have started to move toward implementation. The NC General Assembly made reference to the Leandro decision and Judge Manning's rulings numerous times during their budget and policy debates. But, thus far, the State's leaders have **not** been champions of this landmark case.

What does the NC Child Advocacy Institute recommend?

NCCAI urges that the Leandro decision and Judge Manning's rulings be embraced and enacted as fully and swiftly as possible. Reducing class size, ensuring that students have properly certified teachers (as well as first-rate principals), preparing four-year-olds to be ready for school and actively assisting struggling students (instead of just testing them) are among the key improvements ordered by Judge Manning. There is no acceptable rationale, even in difficult economic times, for denying NC's children their constitutional right to a sound basic education.

As child advocates, we also are keenly aware of the reality that what happens to a child outside the classroom has a direct impact on what a child is able to learn inside the classroom. School reforms are absolutely essential, but they cannot overcome all of the real-life problems children bring to school with them. North Carolina cannot become First in America in Education, as long as our state continues to rank in the bottom quarter of states in terms of child health, safety, and other measures of child well-being.

We must put "first things first" if we are going to be able to take advantage of the enormous possibilities offered to every child in NC by the groundbreaking Leandro decision. On the one hand, we must insist that every child's right to a sound basic education is honored by our local school systems. No exceptions. No excuses. On the other hand, we must stop pretending that children only bring the test-taking part of their brain to school. We must see them as whole children and do whatever is within our power to improve their lives and prospects.

What can you do to help our state improve schools for all of North Carolina's children?

From mentoring an individual child, to urging state leaders to use their power to truly benefit all young North Carolinians, we all have a moral obligation to help. Tell the Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction that you want the State of North Carolina to implement the Leandro decision and Judge Manning's rulings wholeheartedly and without further delay. Ask your local principal, superintendent, and school board members what they have done — and what else they will be doing soon — to make the promise of Leandro a reality in your community. Together, let's make NC's children and youth the real winners of the Leandro case.

For the latest, most complete information about the Leandro decision and Judge Manning's rulings, please visit *www.ncchild.org*. You will find out more about what YOU can do to help.

North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute

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The North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute seeks to improve the well being of young North Carolinians. NCCAI influences the knowledge, attitudes, and actions of key public officials and other individuals/organizations who can impact and improve public policy.

Created in 1983, it has been North Carolina's premier state-level, non-profit, non-partisan, comprehensive child advocacy group for twenty years. It is the only NC organization to be granted membership in the National Association of Child Advocates.

The Institute chooses to celebrate and strengthen the good things that government already does, as well as to reveal shortcomings and suggest solutions to problems that are amenable to improvement through public policy and public sector action. We work directly with state government, the media, child-related professionals and organizations, families, and the general citizenry to help enhance public policies affecting NC's children and youth.

In carrying out our mission, NCCAI collaborates with local child advocacy groups as well as a variety of state-level organizations. NCCAI currently focuses on several priority areas: Education Reform, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Child Maltreatment and Child Fatalities; and, Child Health and Safety. We also react to proposed changes in public policies and appropriations across the full spectrum of areas affecting young North Carolinians.

NCCAI compiles and distributes timely and accurate information and data about children to a network of interested individuals in communities across the state. It is the North Carolina agency for the Annie E. Casey Foundation's national KIDS COUNT program. By providing reliable, useful information, NCCAI has increased awareness of children issues and improved the public policy process shaping the lives of NC's children and youth.

The *NC Children's Index 2002* is one of several publications and reports developed by NCCAI. Recent and current publications can be viewed at, and downloaded free of charge from *www.ncchild.org*. NCCAI also distributes KIDS COUNT publications: e.g., *Children at Risk*, the *Right Start Trends* and the annual *KIDS COUNT National Data Books*.

In addition to published reports, NCCAI also provides valuable information electronically via its website (*www.ncchild.org*) and its on-line news service: NCCAI InfoNet. The website includes printable versions of all publications and a searchable database of indicators of children's well-being at the state and county levels. The website offers data on more than 250 indicators — many from several time periods — and allows users to track trends.

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North Carolina

Population Estimates

North Carolina	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	469,158	7.1%	539,509	6.7%
5–9	437,912	6.6%	562,553	7.0%
10–14	436,544	6.6%	551,367	6.8%
15–17	272,087	4.1%	310,618	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	1,615,701	24.4%	1,964,047	24.4%
Population, all ages	6,632,448	100.0%	8,049,313	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

North Carolina	# Children in State Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	71,897	3.7%	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	51,294	2.6%	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	84,285	3.9%	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

North Carolina	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	448,467	27.9%	519,075	26.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26,506	1.7%	30,029	1.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	32,133	1.6%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	45,513	2.3%
Other race	9,882	0.6%	59,796	3.0%
White	1,105,952	68.9%	1,277,501	65.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	23,957	1.5%	120,090	6.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

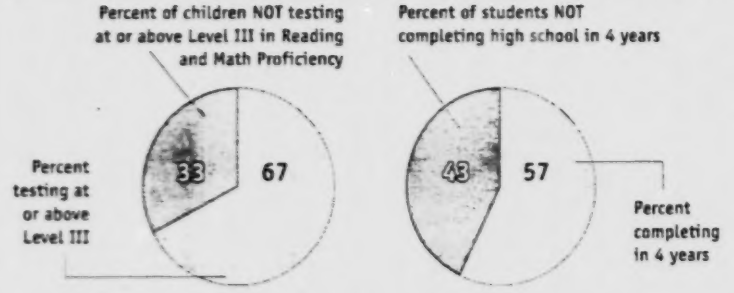
North Carolina	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	1,600,489	99.6%	1,957,418	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,097,629	68.3%	1,266,526	64.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	335,423	20.9%	477,925	24.3%
– Mother only	285,559	17.8%	384,843	19.6%
– Father only	49,864	3.1%	93,082	4.7%
Other (grandparents, foster)	167,437	10.4%	212,967	10.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	5,660	0.4%	6,629	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

North Carolina	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.3%	3.5%	3.6%	6.8%
Per Capita Income	$22,940	$25,452	$26,882	N/A
Median Family Income	$39,100	$42,200	$48,000	$53,400
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,415	$28,060	N/A	N/A
Families Earning Less than SSS*	N/A	35.8%	N/A	N/A

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

North Carolina

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — North Carolina									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	272,923	17.2%	311,053	16.1%	16.1%	-6.4%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	112,277	6.1%	73,585	3.7%	3.7%	-38.8%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	237,131	13.0%	250,742	12.7%	12.7%	-2.2%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	414,304	37.3%	608,678	39.8%	39.8%		4.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	70,243	42.2%	96,376	44.6%	44.6%		5.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	637,967	34.4%	710,750	35.5%	35.5%		3.2%
Health — North Carolina									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	5,349	10.4	5,049	9.1	9.1	-12.8%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	8,251	7.9%	10,572	8.8%	8.8%		11.3%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	16,428	68.1	15,343	58.5	58.5	-14.1%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	5833	5.6%	3,894	3.2%	3.2%	-42.0%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	3,168	40.6	3,002	33.6	33.6	-17.3%	
Education — North Carolina									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	166,584	12.3%	216,302	13.7%	13.7%		11.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	59,889	61.1%	68,256	67.3%	67.3%		10.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	62,060	71%	70,518	74.6%	74.6%		4.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	799	65.0%	992	992		24.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	65,314	67.0%	63,643	57.1%	57.1%	-14.8%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	20,931	6.4%	21,368	5.7%	5.7%	-10.1%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	1,065,399	$4,095	1,237,794	$6,280	$6,280		53.4%
Social — North Carolina									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	83,257	45.8	102,158	52.0	52.0		13.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	28,619	15.8	32,581	16.6	16.6		5.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	11,864	6.5	10,255	5.2	5.2	-20.4%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	26,275	34.1	33,093	39.2	39.2		14.9%

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100
North Carolina

= county % change
= state % change

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

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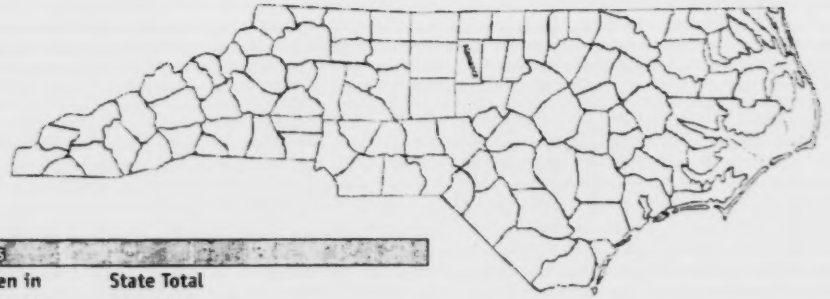
Alamance



County Population Estimates

Alamance	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	7,021	6.5%	8,413	6.4%
5–9	6,400	5.9%	8,865	6.8%
10–14	6,341	5.9%	8,992	6.9%
15–17	4,090	3.8%	4,884	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	23,852	22.0%	31,154	23.8%
Population, all ages	108,213	100.0%	130,800	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Alamance	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	999	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	733	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,304	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Alamance	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	5,632	23.8%	6,932	22.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	64	0.3%	119	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	357	1.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	678	2.2%
Other race	80	0.3%	1,518	4.9%
White	17,737	74.9%	21,550	69.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	263	1.1%	3,063	9.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

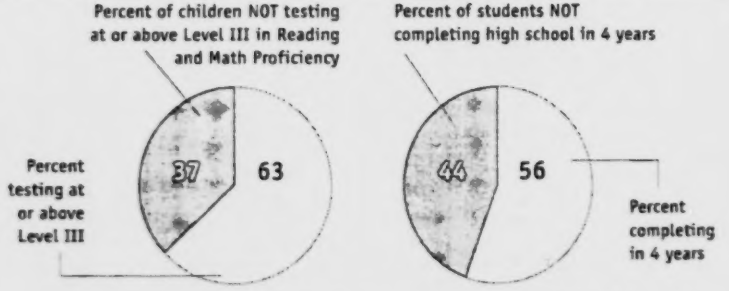
Alamance	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	23,638	99.8%	31,083	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	16,535	69.8%	20,069	64.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,811	20.3%	7,811	25.1%
– Mother only	4,056	17.1%	6,203	19.9%
– Father only	755	3.2%	1,608	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,292	9.7%	3,203	10.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	37	0.2%	71	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Alamance	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.6%	2.8%	2.8%	7.2%
Per Capita Income	$22,755	$25,213	$25,832	n/a
Median Family Income	$39,700	$42,817	$48,001	$52,791
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,228	$29,965	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	38.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

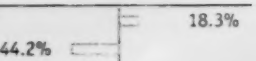


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Alamance

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Alamance									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,721	11.5%	4,175	13.6%	16.1%		18.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,182	4.3%	751	2.4%	3.7%	-44.2%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,708	6.2%	1,823	5.8%	12.7%	-6.1%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	5,515	32.5%	7,365	35.2%	39.8%		8.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	650	19.7%	351	10.6%	44.6%	-46.2%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	7,893	27.7%	10,365	32.6%	35.5%		17.8%
Health — Alamance									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	76	10.3	96	11.1	9.1		8.0%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	133	8.8%	180	9.5%	8.8%		7.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	218	56.8	245	57.4	58.5		1.1%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	88	5.8%	75	3.9%	3.2%	-32.2%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	39	33.9	37	26.6	33.6	-21.6%	
Education — Alamance									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	3,304	16.5%	3,310	13.3%	13.7%	-20.7%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	895	56.3%	1,001	63.0%	67.3%		12.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,028	68.2%	1,170	73.9%	74.6%		8.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	53.0%	812	61.4%	966	992		19.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	1,203	70.8%	927	55.5%	57.1%	-21.6%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	299	5.7%	382	6.1%	5.7%		7.4%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	16,389	$4,020	19,860	$5,680	$6,280		41.3%
Social — Alamance									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	949	34.4	1,333	42.8	52.0		24.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	372	13.5	450	14.4	16.6		7.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	172	6.2	83	2.7	5.2	-57.5%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	403	34.6	371	26.7	39.2	-22.8%	



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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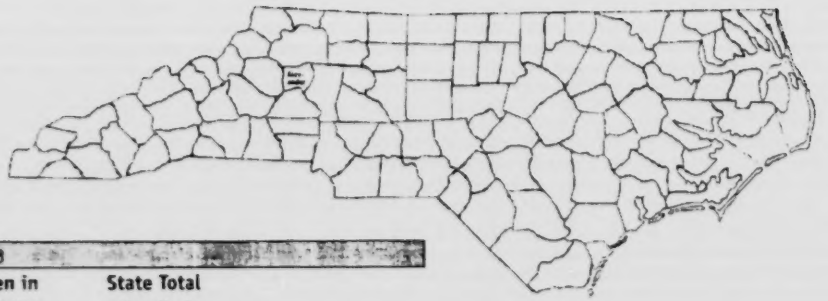
Alexander



County Population Estimates

Alexander	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,759	6.4%	2,316	6.9%
5–9	1,876	6.8%	2,307	6.9%
10–14	1,942	7.1%	2,251	6.7%
15–17	1,233	4.5%	1,360	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	6,810	24.7%	8,234	24.5%
Population, all ages	27,544	100.0%	33,603	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Alexander	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	311	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	230	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	370	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Alexander	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	494	7.3%	392	4.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	18	0.3%	13	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	185	2.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	139	1.7%
Other race	32	0.5%	169	2.1%
White	6,205	91.6%	7,336	89.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	56	0.8%	298	3.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

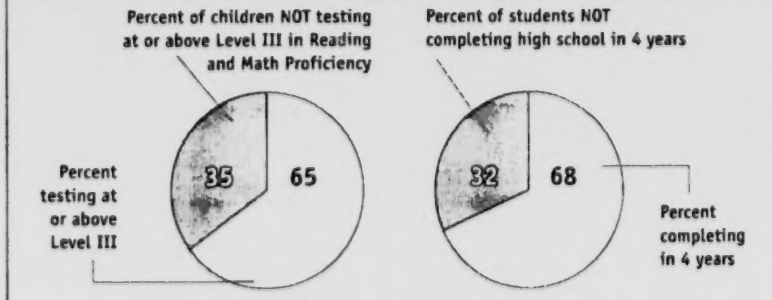
Alexander	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	6,771	100.0%	8,234	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,229	77.2%	5,891	71.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	977	14.4%	1,576	19.1%
- Mother only	730	10.8%	1,148	13.9%
- Father only	247	3.6%	428	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	565	8.3%	767	9.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	2	0.0%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Alexander	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.5%	2.2%	2.3%	7.0%
Per Capita Income	$19,225	$21,760	$23,738	n/a
Median Family Income	$37,178	$39,569	$44,565	$49,469
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,074	$28,565	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	36.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

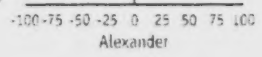


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Alexander

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Alexander									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	807	12.2%	853	10.6%	16.1%	-13.1%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	251	3.4%	196	2.4%	3.7%	-30.5%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	703	9.6%	689	8.3%	12.7%	-13.3%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,123	21.2%	1,403	25.7%	39.8%		21.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	102	24.3%	301	47.1%	44.6%		93.8%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,396	31.8%	2,752	32.8%	35.5%		3.2%
Health — Alexander									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	18	9.9	14	6.5	9.1	-34.6%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	27	7.7%	31	6.6%	8.8%	-14.0%	
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	47	47.6	69	65.0	58.5		36.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	26	7.4%	10	2.1%	3.2%	-71.3%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	19	58.7	17	46.2	33.6	-21.3%	
Education — Alexander									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	420	7.8%	639	9.8%	13.7%		24.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	260	63.3%	297	64.8%	67.3%		2.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	300	70.6%	300	73.0%	74.6%		3.4%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	41.0%	800	50.0%	959	992		19.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	309	72.0%	268	68.2%	57.1%	-5.3%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	102	6.8%	85	5.4%	5.7%	-19.5%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	4,844	$3,854	5,296	$5,711	$6,280		48.2%
Social — Alexander									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	90	12.3	383	46.5	52.0		278.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	51	7.0	141	17.1	16.6		146.2%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	41	5.6	29	3.5	5.2	-37.3%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	143	45.1	158	43.8	39.2	-2.9%	



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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

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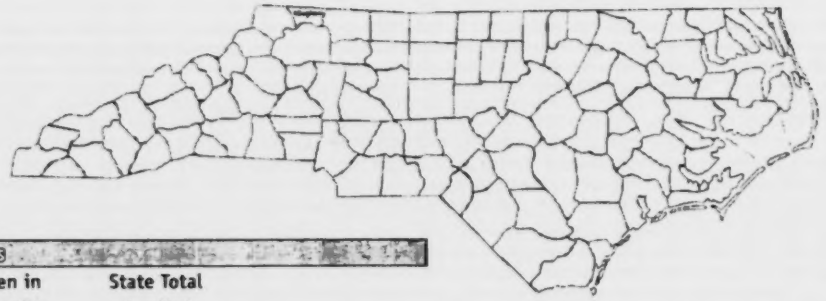
Alleghany



County Population Estimates

Alleghany	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	481	5.0%	555	5.2%
5–9	570	5.9%	581	5.4%
10–14	625	6.5%	566	5.3%
15–17	384	4.0%	371	3.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	2,060	21.5%	2,073	19.4%
Population, all ages	9,590	100.0%	10,677	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Alleghany	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	138	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	113	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	159	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Alleghany	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	37	1.8%	20	1.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	1	0.0%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	17	0.8%
Other race	14	0.7%	60	2.9%
White	2,001	97.4%	1,974	95.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	21	1.0%	139	6.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

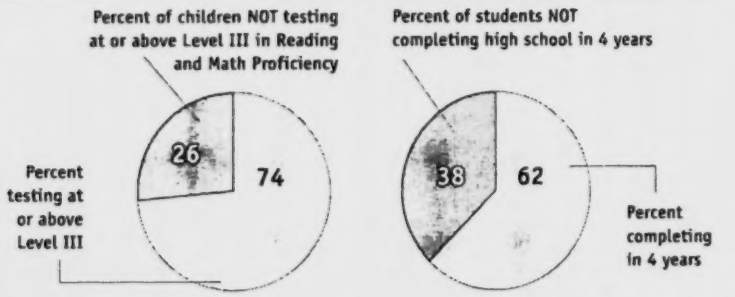
Alleghany	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	2,055	100.0%	2,071	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,636	79.6%	1,540	74.3%
Single parent with own child(ren)	292	14.2%	366	17.7%
– Mother only	238	11.6%	272	13.1%
– Father only	54	2.6%	94	4.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	127	6.2%	165	8.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	2	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Alleghany	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	8.1%	3.7%	7.1%	8.1%
Per Capita Income	$20,821	$24,383	$25,413	n/a
Median Family Income	$28,000	$30,600	$33,100	$37,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,005	$26,459	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	31.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Alleghany

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Alleghany									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	517	25.2%	433	21.2%	16.1%	-15.9%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	48	2.6%	61	3.0%	3.7%		13.6%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	153	8.2%	188	9.1%	12.7%		10.5%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	523	36.2%	661	46.4%	39.8%		28.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	63	46.8%	109	42.2%	44.6%	-9.7%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	699	35.1%	908	44.1%	35.5%		25.7%
Health — Alleghany									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	2	*	2	*	9.1	*	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	7	6.6%	6	4.8%	8.8%	-27.8%	
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	14	50.0	21	76.4	58.5		52.7%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	2	*	4	*	3.2%	*	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	7	74.4	3	*	33.6	*	
Education — Alleghany									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	134	9.3%	258	16.1%	13.7%		71.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	68	61.3%	97	73.5%	67.3%		19.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	86	81.9%	75	88.2%	74.6%		7.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	49.0%	777	38.6%	995	992		28.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	113	71.5%	83	62.4%	57.1%	-12.7%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	45	8.6%	15	3.6%	5.7%	-58.1%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	1,576	$4,319	1,418	$8,058	$6,280		86.6%
Social — Alleghany									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	91	46.3	101	48.7	52.0		5.3%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	27	13.7	34	16.4	16.6		19.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	8	4.1	5	*	5.2		*
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	65	71.5	72	76.8	39.2		7.5%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100
Alleghany

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= county % change
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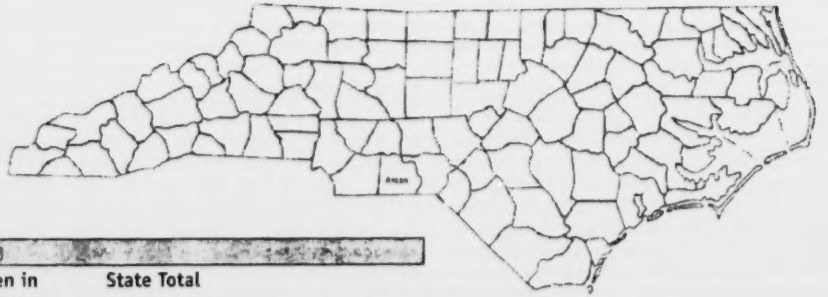
Anson



County Population Estimates

Anson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,617	6.9%	1,641	6.5%
5–9	1,664	7.1%	1,850	7.3%
10–14	1,855	7.9%	1,828	7.2%
15–17	1,239	5.3%	1,059	4.2%
Children & youth, 0–17	6,375	27.2%	6,378	25.2%
Population, all ages	23,474	100.0%	25,275	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Anson	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	260	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	173	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	313	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Anson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,672	57.9%	3,638	57.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	22	0.3%	32	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	66	1.0%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	58	0.9%
Other race	1	0.0%	37	0.6%
White	2,642	41.6%	2,547	39.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	17	0.3%	76	1.2%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

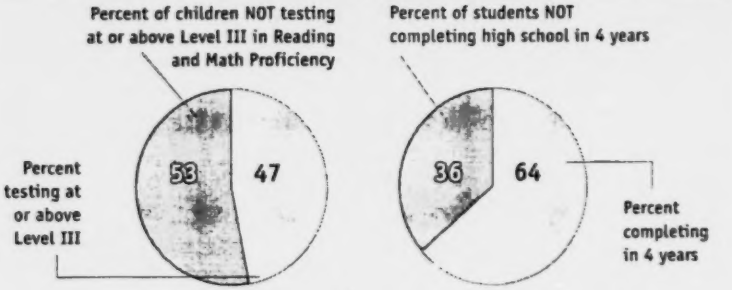
Anson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	6,340	99.9%	6,377	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,664	57.8%	3,105	48.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,598	25.2%	2,036	31.9%
– Mother only	1,412	22.3%	1,666	26.1%
– Father only	186	2.9%	370	5.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,078	17.0%	1,236	19.4%
Children in group homes or institutions	4	0.1%	1	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Anson	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	7.2%	8.0%	6.6%	11.1%
Per Capita Income	$19,120	$20,621	$21,883	n/a
Median Family Income	$32,200	$34,700	$39,600	$44,000
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$19,890	$26,029	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	41.6%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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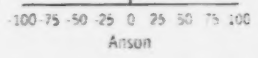
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Anson

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Anson								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,437	23.0%	1,514	24.0%	16.1%	4.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	648	10.9%	310	4.9%	3.7%	-55.4%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,392	23.5%	1,358	21.3%	12.7%	-9.2%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,676	61.2%	2,966	65.1%	39.8%	6.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	272	50.9%	470	62.8%	44.6%	23.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	3,672	58.7%	3,499	55.7%	35.5%	-5.2%
Health — Anson								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	22	11.6	33	19.3	9.1	66.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	50	12.1%	47	13.3%	8.8%	10.0%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	95	99.2	73	85.7	58.5	-13.6%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	42	10.1%	13	3.7%	3.2%	-63.7%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	16	55.0	15	50.2	33.6	-8.7%
Education — Anson								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	534	11.4%	748	15.1%	13.7%	33.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	163	46.7%	151	47.0%	67.3%	0.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	189	59.9%	166	57.6%	74.6%	-3.8%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	47.0%	721	50.4%	869	992	20.5%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	277	68.6%	222	63.6%	57.1%	-7.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	122	8.3%	84	6.6%	5.7%	-19.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	4,688	$4,042	4,468	$6,340	$6,280	56.9%
Social — Anson								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	129	20.8	273	42.8	52.0	105.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	8	1.3	15	2.4	16.6	82.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	23	3.7	24	3.8	5.2	1.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	34	12.9	73	25.3	39.2	96.1%

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**



See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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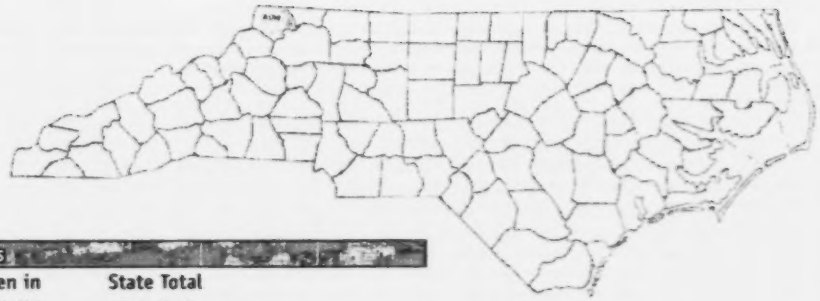
n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

▭ = county % change

▬ = state % change

Ashe



County Population Estimates

Ashe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,120	5.0%	1,295	5.3%
5–9	1,303	5.9%	1,295	5.3%
10–14	1,473	6.6%	1,358	5.6%
15–17	918	4.1%	879	3.6%
Children & youth, 0–17	4,814	21.7%	4,827	19.8%
Population, all ages	22,209	100.0%	24,384	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Ashe	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	408	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	348	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	492	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Ashe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	31	0.6%	34	0.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	0.1%	19	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	16	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	49	1.0%
Other race	3	0.1%	55	1.1%
White	4,755	99.0%	4,654	96.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	8	0.2%	148	3.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

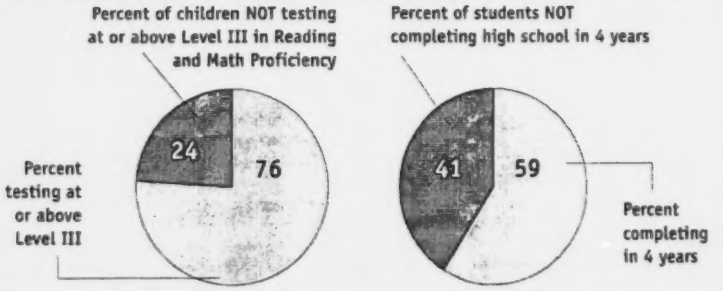
Ashe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	4,801	100.0%	4,822	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,737	77.8%	3,520	72.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	689	14.3%	930	19.3%
– Mother only	538	11.2%	671	13.9%
– Father only	151	3.1%	259	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	375	7.8%	372	7.7%
Children in group homes or institutions	2	0.0%	5	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Ashe	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	10.8%	7.3%	6.1%	11.4%
Per Capita Income	$18,269	$20,489	$22,681	n/a
Median Family Income	$27,800	$29,800	$34,400	$37,000
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$20,943	$26,435	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	34.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

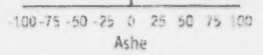


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Ashe

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Ashe								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,003	21.2%	803	16.7%	16.1%	-21.2%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	174	3.9%	62	1.3%	3.7%	-67.0%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	572	13.0%	531	11.0%	12.7%	-15.2%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,575	45.1%	1,585	49.6%	39.8%	10.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	146	34.5%	339	32.9%	44.6%	-4.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,070	44.6%	2,079	43.4%	35.5%	-2.8%
Health — Ashe								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	17	14.8	11	8.4	9.1	-43.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	17	7.6%	14	5.4%	8.8%	-28.3%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	33	46.1	44	67.1	58.5	45.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	8	3.6%	3	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	8	36.3	2	*	33.6	*
Education — Ashe								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	422	12.4%	1,029	27.3%	13.7%	123.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	208	70.5%	184	76.0%	67.3%	7.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	206	79.8%	189	79.1%	74.6%	-0.9%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	47.0%	871	60.6%	978	992	12.3%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	255	72.0%	186	58.9%	57.1%	-18.2%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	55	4.8%	53	5.2%	5.7%	9.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	3,599	$4,234	3,156	$6,834	$6,280	61.4%
Social — Ashe								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	213	46.2	240	49.7	52.0	7.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	90	19.5	56	11.6	16.6	-40.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	31	6.7	17	3.5	5.2	-47.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	67	30.7	133	59.5	39.2	93.9%



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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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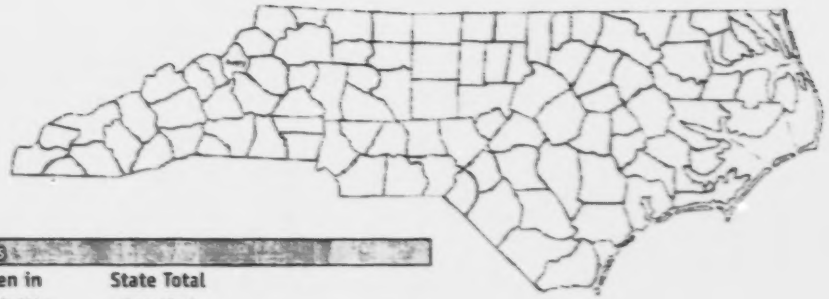
Avery



County Population Estimates

Avery	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	864	5.8%	825	4.8%
5–9	906	6.1%	961	5.6%
10–14	954	6.4%	954	5.6%
15–17	633	4.3%	596	3.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	3,357	22.6%	3,336	19.4%
Population, all ages	14,867	100.0%	17,167	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Avery	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	368	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	301	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	425	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Avery	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	21	0.6%	17	0.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	0.2%	18	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	4	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	39	1.2%
Other race	8	0.2%	34	1.0%
White	3,296	98.7%	3,224	96.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	24	0.7%	82	2.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

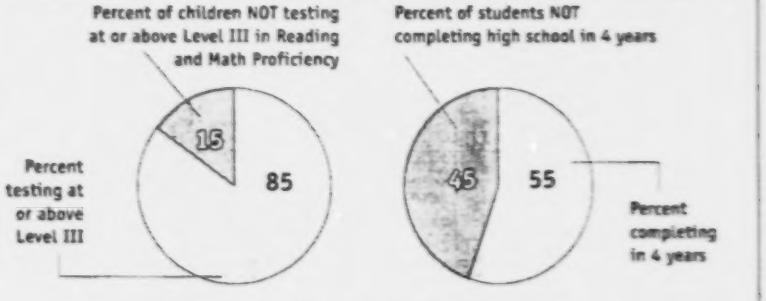
Avery	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	3,254	97.5%	3,294	98.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,554	76.5%	2,386	71.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	444	13.3%	630	18.9%
– Mother only	347	10.4%	455	13.6%
– Father only	97	2.9%	175	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	256	7.7%	278	8.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	84	2.5%	42	1.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Avery	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.1%	3.6%	3.3%	5.6%
Per Capita Income	$20,057	$22,760	$24,162	n/a
Median Family Income	$29,400	$30,500	$33,400	$36,400
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,353	$27,585	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	34.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

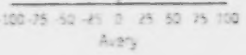


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Avery

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Avery									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	535	16.4%	670	20.3%	16.1%		23.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	87	2.7%	66	2.0%	3.7%	-27.3%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	387	12.0%	339	10.1%	12.7%	-15.7%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,229	50.2%	1,106	45.4%	39.8%	-9.5%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	148	59.7%	142	34.6%	44.6%	-42.1%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	1,285	42.1%	1,457	44.0%	35.5%		4.5%
Health — Avery									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	15	15.0	5	*	9.1		*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	10	5.2%	21	11.4%	8.8%		119.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	34	53.7	22	34.3	58.5	-36.2%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	7	3.6%	4	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	4	*	2	*	33.6		*
Education — Avery									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	248	9.9%	411	16.0%	13.7%		59.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	145	72.5%	166	85.1%	67.3%		17.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	150	76.4%	149	85.8%	74.6%		12.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	41.0%	813	48.4%	994	992		22.3%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	157	66.8%	123	55.2%	57.1%	-17.4%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	50	6.2%	37	6.3%	5.7%		1.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	2,526	$4,440	2,358	$7,720	$6,280		73.9%
Social — Avery									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	208	68.2	216	64.7	52.0	-5.1%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	69	22.6	102	30.6	16.6		35.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	8	2.6	12	3.6	5.2		36.4%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	112	88.1	154	99.4	39.2		12.8%



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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

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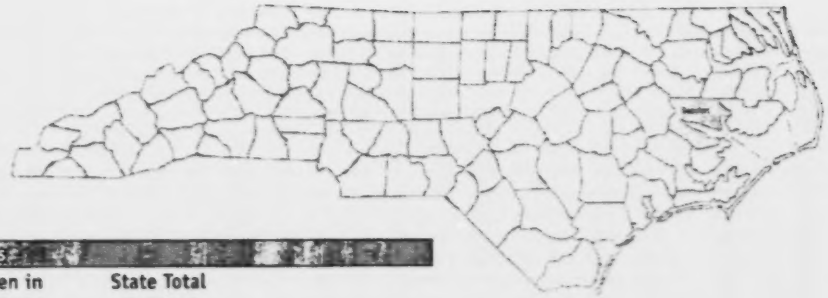
Beaufort



County Population Estimates

Beaufort	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,823	6.7%	2,704	6.0%
5–9	2,901	6.9%	2,965	6.6%
10–14	3,300	7.8%	3,014	6.7%
15–17	1,982	4.7%	1,839	4.1%
Children & youth, 0–17	11,006	26.0%	10,522	23.4%
Population, all ages	42,283	100.0%	44,958	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Beaufort	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	535	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	443	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	666	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Beaufort	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,408	40.2%	3,846	36.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0.0%	16	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	17	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	139	1.3%
Other race	25	0.2%	218	2.1%
White	6,507	59.4%	6,286	59.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	74	0.7%	508	4.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

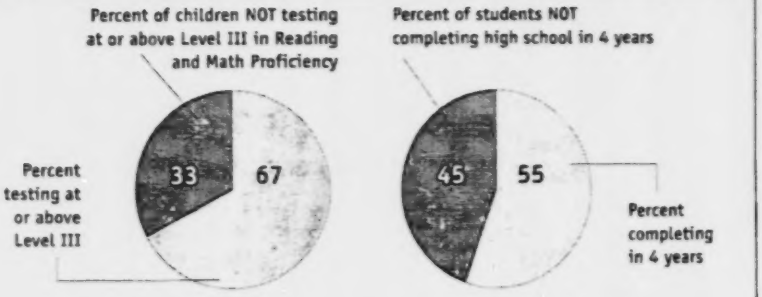
Beaufort	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	10,940	99.9%	10,512	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	7,122	65.0%	6,307	59.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,389	21.8%	2,854	27.1%
– Mother only	2,080	19.0%	2,346	22.3%
– Father only	309	2.8%	508	4.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,429	13.0%	1,351	12.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	15	0.1%	10	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Beaufort	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	8.0%	7.9%	7.7%	10.5%
Per Capita Income	$18,719	$20,810	$22,530	n/a
Median Family Income	$30,900	$33,400	$38,000	$40,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,596	$27,071	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	35.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

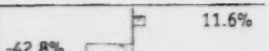


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Beaufort

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Beaufort									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,719	25.0%	2,927	27.9%	16.1%		11.6%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	957	9.2%	552	5.3%	3.7%	-42.8%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,232	21.4%	2,186	20.8%	12.7%	-2.6%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	3,553	50.2%	3,989	53.2%	39.8%		6.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	781	89.2%	627	68.2%	44.6%	-23.5%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	5,130	50.7%	5,471	52.8%	35.5%		4.2%
Health — Beaufort									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	28	9.4	39	13.2	9.1		40.2%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	53	8.5%	74	11.5%	8.8%		35.8%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	132	85.5	100	72.9	58.5	-14.7%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	30	4.8%	22	3.4%	3.2%	-28.7%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	26	51.2	21	43.1	33.6	-15.9%	
Education — Beaufort									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	876	10.7%	919	11.4%	13.7%		6.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	354	64.2%	423	67.2%	67.3%		4.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	330	63.7%	388	72.3%	74.6%		13.4%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	782	52.2%	948	992		21.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	511	78.9%	370	55.4%	57.1%	-29.8%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	156	6.7%	145	6.6%	5.7%	-1.3%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	7,760	$3,998	7,324	$6,545	$6,280		63.7%
Social — Beaufort									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	647	64.0	740	70.3	52.0		9.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	250	24.7	299	28.4	16.6		15.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	84	8.3	35	3.3	5.2	-59.8%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	66	14.5	112	23.1	39.2		59.6%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

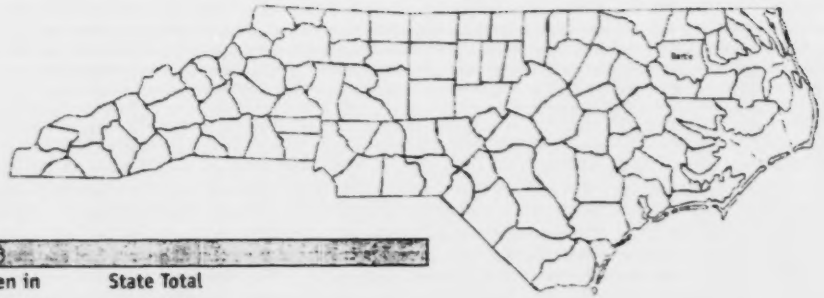
Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

44 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Bertie



County Population Estimates

Bertie	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,533	7.5%	1,262	6.4%
5–9	1,633	8.0%	1,421	7.2%
10–14	1,678	8.2%	1,553	7.9%
15–17	1,042	5.1%	927	4.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	5,886	28.9%	5,163	26.1%
Population, all ages	20,388	100.0%	19,773	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Bertie	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	300	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	237	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	323	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Bertie	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,180	71.6%	3,680	71.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	16	0.3%	32	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	6	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	44	0.9%
Other race	6	0.1%	26	0.5%
White	1,636	28.0%	1,375	26.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	7	0.1%	69	1.3%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

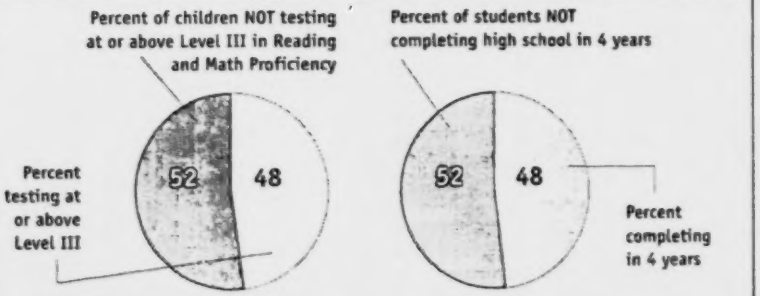
Bertie	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	5,839	100.0%	5,154	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,192	54.6%	2,488	48.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,572	26.9%	1,619	31.4%
- Mother only	1,412	24.2%	1,404	27.2%
- Father only	160	2.7%	215	4.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,075	18.4%	1,047	20.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	2	0.0%	9	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Bertie	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.7%	5.8%	9.2%	8.8%
Per Capita Income	$16,868	$19,107	$21,436	n/a
Median Family Income	$25,100	$27,000	$29,800	$34,100
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,677	$27,118	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	47.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

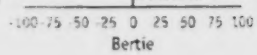


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Bertie

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Bertie								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,040	35.4%	1,575	30.8%	16.1%	-13.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	663	12.1%	362	7.1%	3.7%	-41.5%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,433	26.1%	1,435	28.1%	12.7%	7.7%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	3,045	76.7%	2,993	81.6%	39.8%	6.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	237	62.9%	283	53.5%	44.6%	-14.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	3,342	63.0%	3,338	67.7%	35.5%	7.5%
Health — Bertie								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	20	13.5	12	9.2	9.1	-31.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	36	11.8%	38	15.3%	8.8%	29.3%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	52	66.2	60	78.6	58.5	18.8%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	15	4.9%	6	2.4%	3.2%	-50.8%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	22	81.3	6	24.1	33.6	-70.4%
Education — Bertie								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	377	8.6%	529	13.7%	13.7%	61.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	121	38.4%	136	47.9%	67.3%	24.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	138	53.3%	160	56.7%	74.6%	6.4%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	30.0%	705	62.3%	776	992	10.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	265	72.0%	227	48.1%	57.1%	-33.2%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	75	5.9%	69	6.0%	5.7%	2.4%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	4,184	$3,795	3,636	$7,225	$6,280	90.4%
Social — Bertie								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	144	26.9	183	35.4	52.0	31.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	70	13.1	61	11.8	16.6	-9.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	31	5.8	10	2.0	5.2	-66.2%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	39	16.3	66	26.6	39.2	63.5%



= county % change
= state % change

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

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n/a means data was not available.

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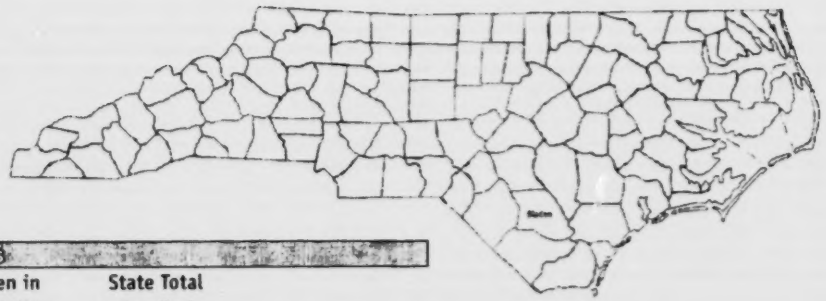
Bladen



County Population Estimates

Bladen	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,870	6.5%	2,138	6.6%
5–9	2,053	7.2%	2,236	6.9%
10–14	2,286	8.0%	2,183	6.8%
15–17	1,447	5.0%	1,391	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	7,656	26.7%	7,948	24.6%
Population, all ages	28,663	100.0%	32,278	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Bladen	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	573	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	434	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	681	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Bladen	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,575	47.0%	3,586	45.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	150	2.0%	195	2.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	8	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	102	1.3%
Other race	13	0.2%	231	2.9%
White	3,859	50.7%	3,826	48.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	53	0.7%	381	4.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

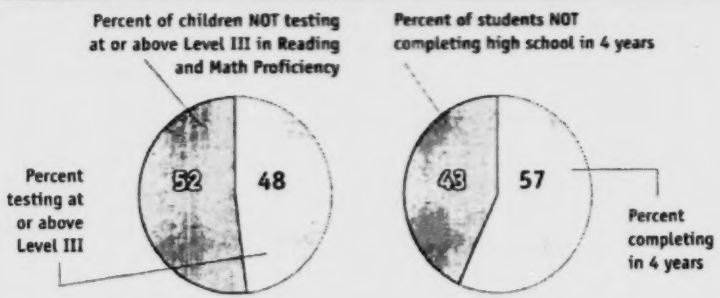
Bladen	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	7,606	100.0%	7,868	99.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	4,707	61.9%	4,403	55.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,844	24.2%	2,270	28.6%
– Mother only	1,629	21.4%	1,847	23.2%
– Father only	215	2.8%	423	5.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,055	13.9%	1,195	15.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	80	1.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Bladen	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	8.3%
Per Capita Income	$19,645	$19,820	$21,494	n/a
Median Family Income	$25,000	$27,000	$29,000	$32,100
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,246	$26,936	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	40.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

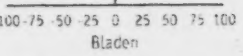


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Bladen

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Bladen								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,111	28.0%	2,266	29.2%	16.1%	Increase 4.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	748	9.9%	524	6.6%	3.7%	Decrease -33.5%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,074	27.3%	1,960	24.6%	12.7%	Decrease -9.8%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	3,043	55.1%	3,644	63.9%	39.8%	Increase 15.9%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	352	82.9%	410	53.1%	44.6%	Decrease -35.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	4,449	57.9%	4,918	61.7%	35.5%	Increase 6.5%
Health — Bladen								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	33	15.5	22	9.6	9.1	Decrease -38.0%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	48	11.6%	40	8.3%	8.8%	Decrease -28.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	77	68.5	80	72.8	58.5	Increase 6.3%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	39	9.4%	31	6.4%	3.2%	Decrease -31.6%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	17	48.3	16	43.5	33.6	Decrease -9.8%
Education — Bladen								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	425	7.5%	772	12.2%	13.7%	Increase 67.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	201	44.1%	203	48.1%	67.3%	Increase 9.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	242	65.0%	259	64.6%	74.6%	Decrease -0.6%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	47.0%	723	52.4%	860	992	Increase 18.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	388	70.4%	324	56.7%	57.1%	Decrease -19.5%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	103	5.4%	76	4.8%	5.7%	Decrease -11.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	5,786	$4,211	5,642	$6,731	$6,280	Increase 59.9%
Social — Bladen								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	460	60.9	589	74.1	52.0	Increase 21.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	170	22.5	180	22.6	16.6	Increase 0.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	41	5.4	26	3.3	5.2	Decrease -39.8%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	85	24.9	56	15.7	39.2	Decrease -37.1%



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n/a means data was not available.

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▭ = county % change

▬ = state % change

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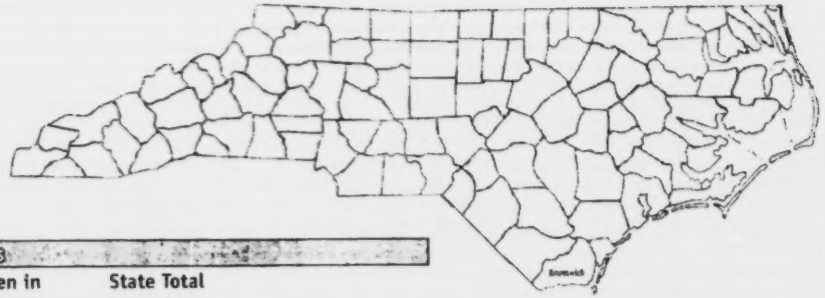
Brunswick



County Population Estimates

Brunswick	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,397	6.7%	4,005	5.5%
5–9	3,197	6.3%	4,358	6.0%
10–14	3,348	6.6%	4,521	6.2%
15–17	2,149	4.2%	2,625	3.6%
Children & youth, 0–17	12,091	23.7%	15,509	21.2%
Population, all ages	50,985	100.0%	73,143	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Brunswick	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	917	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	697	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,060	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Brunswick	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,001	25.0%	3,205	20.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	68	0.6%	129	0.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	43	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	336	2.2%
Other race	39	0.3%	305	2.0%
White	8,898	74.0%	11,491	74.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	133	1.1%	588	3.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

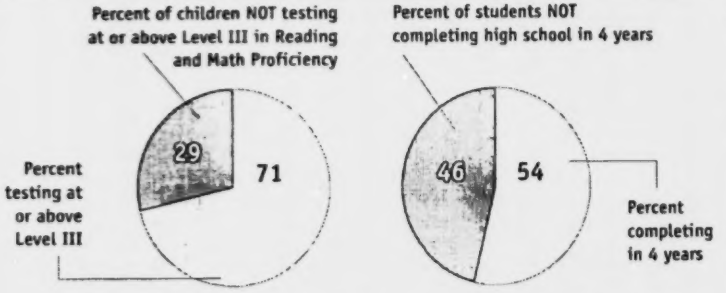
Brunswick	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	12,010	99.9%	15,490	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	8,352	69.5%	9,471	61.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,361	19.6%	3,951	25.5%
– Mother only	1,961	16.3%	2,917	18.8%
– Father only	400	3.3%	1,034	6.7%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,297	10.8%	2,068	13.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	15	0.1%	19	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Brunswick	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	7.2%	5.1%	4.6%	7.0%
Per Capita Income	$18,416	$20,168	$21,707	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,265	$35,429	$39,107	$42,975
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$26,428	$31,319	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	40.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

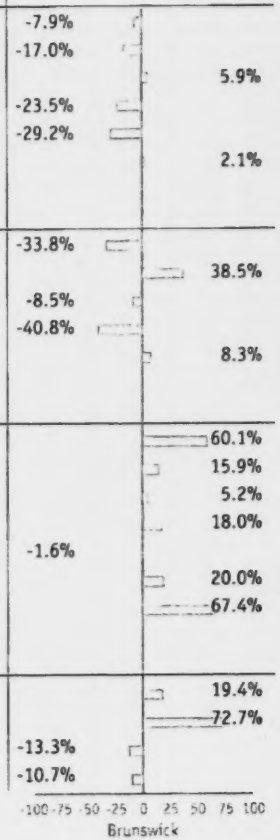


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Brunswick

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Brunswick								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,550	21.6%	3,023	19.9%	16.1%	-7.9%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	734	5.1%	659	4.2%	3.7%	-17.0%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,063	14.4%	2,373	15.2%	12.7%	5.9%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	3,979	45.1%	3,864	34.5%	39.8%	-23.5%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	506	82.1%	705	58.1%	44.6%	-29.2%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	7,152	49.4%	7,930	50.4%	35.5%	2.1%
Health — Brunswick								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	31	8.5	22	5.6	9.1	-33.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	51	7.1%	84	9.8%	8.8%	38.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	136	83.3	148	76.2	58.5	-8.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	41	5.7%	29	3.4%	3.2%	-40.8%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	20	34.2	26	37.0	33.6	8.3%
Education — Brunswick								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	617	6.1%	1,213	10.0%	13.7%	60.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	493	61.5%	575	71.3%	67.3%	15.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	515	74.7%	566	78.6%	74.6%	5.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	37.0%	796	47.2%	939	992	18.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	485	54.6%	496	53.7%	57.1%	-1.6%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	160	5.9%	211	7.0%	5.7%	20.0%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	8,408	$3,953	9,980	$6,618	$6,280	67.4%
Social — Brunswick								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	319	22.8	423	27.3	52.0	19.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	135	9.7	259	16.7	16.6	72.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	89	6.4	86	5.5	5.2	-13.3%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	131	21.9	140	19.6	39.2	-10.7%



= county % change
= state % change

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n/a means data was not available.

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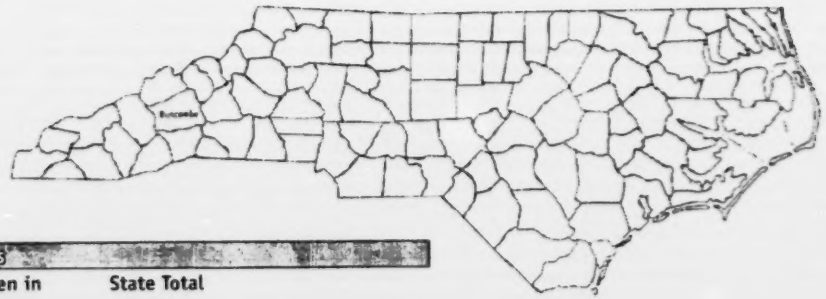
Buncombe



County Population Estimates

Buncombe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	11,135	6.4%	11,646	5.6%
5–9	10,529	6.0%	12,706	6.2%
10–14	10,678	6.1%	13,052	6.3%
15–17	6,755	3.9%	7,725	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	39,097	22.4%	45,129	21.9%
Population, all ages	174,778	100.0%	206,330	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Buncombe	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	2,170	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	1,598	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	2,683	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Buncombe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,310	11.1%	4,518	10.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	140	0.4%	202	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	360	0.8%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	1,056	2.3%
Other race	109	0.3%	803	1.8%
White	34,141	87.7%	38,191	84.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	385	1.0%	1,796	4.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

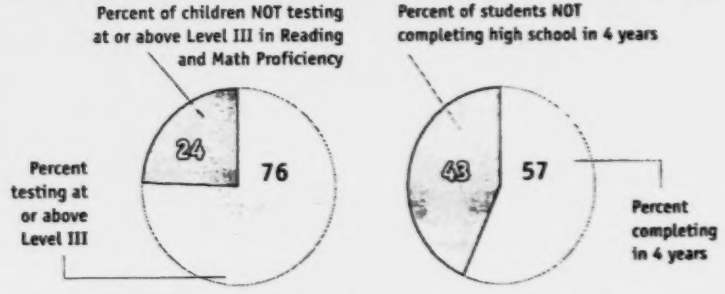
Buncombe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	38,457	98.8%	44,655	98.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	27,377	70.3%	29,711	65.8%
Single parent with own child(ren)	7,829	20.1%	10,778	23.9%
– Mother only	6,555	16.8%	8,452	18.7%
– Father only	1,274	3.3%	2,326	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	3,251	8.3%	4,166	9.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	478	1.2%	474	1.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Buncombe	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.3%	2.6%	2.6%	4.7%
Per Capita Income	$23,506	$26,560	$27,221	n/a
Median Family Income	$38,457	$41,206	$45,994	$49,855
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,633	$28,887	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	39.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Buncombe

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Buncombe								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	5,958	16.5%	6,982	15.9%	16.1%	-1.9%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,922	4.5%	1,080	2.4%	3.7%	-47.0%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	5,583	13.0%	5,425	12.0%	12.7%	-7.8%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	8,271	26.5%	9,395	33.8%	39.8%	27.5%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	1,498	28.0%	2,753	45.1%	44.6%	60.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	15,736	36.1%	17,143	37.4%	35.5%	3.7%
Health — Buncombe								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	101	8.7	109	9.0	9.1	3.0%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	157	6.5%	220	8.5%	8.8%	30.3%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	361	64.4	318	53.7	58.5	-16.7%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	49	2.0%	34	1.3%	3.2%	-35.4%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	75	39.7	72	34.3	33.6	-13.6%
Education — Buncombe								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	5,345	16.5%	6,109	17.2%	13.7%	5.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,596	69.7%	1,656	75.7%	67.3%	8.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,700	82.1%	1,848	82.6%	74.6%	0.6%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	58.0%	900	64.6%	1054	992	17.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	1,656	68.8%	1,538	56.6%	57.1%	-17.6%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	547	6.6%	510	5.8%	5.7%	-12.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	26,219	$4,564	28,567	$6,469	$6,280	41.7%
Social — Buncombe								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	3,031	69.7	2,992	66.3	52.0	-4.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	935	21.5	1,136	25.2	16.6	17.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	305	7.0	289	6.4	5.2	-9.0%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	450	23.2	647	31.1	39.2	34.5%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100
Buncombe

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change
= state % change

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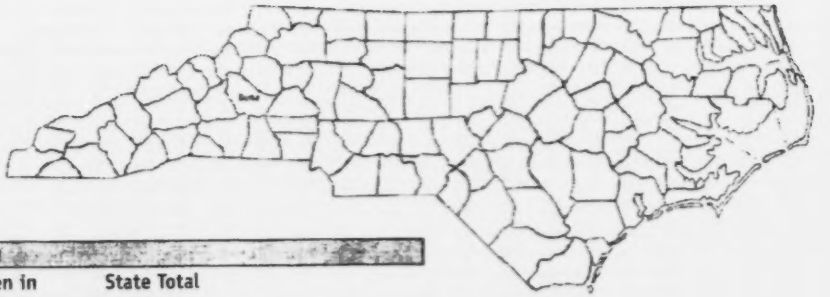
Burke



County Population Estimates

Burke	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	4,914	6.5%	5,509	6.2%
5–9	4,556	6.0%	6,050	6.8%
10–14	4,878	6.4%	6,239	7.0%
15–17	3,556	4.7%	3,574	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	17,904	23.6%	21,372	24.0%
Population, all ages	75,740	100.0%	89,148	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Burke	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	638	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	437	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	720	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Burke	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,485	8.3%	1,512	7.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	38	0.2%	72	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	1,661	7.8%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	480	2.2%
Other race	39	0.2%	604	2.8%
White	15,833	88.9%	17,043	79.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	112	0.6%	997	4.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

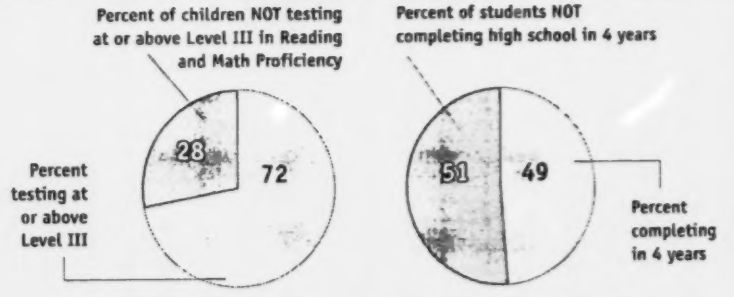
Burke	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	17,468	98.1%	21,037	98.4%
Married couple with own child(ren)	12,455	69.9%	14,248	66.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	3,333	18.7%	4,653	21.8%
– Mother only	2,554	14.3%	3,339	15.6%
– Father only	779	4.4%	1,314	6.1%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,680	9.4%	2,136	10.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	339	1.9%	335	1.6%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Burke	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.4%	3.4%	3.2%	8.0%
Per Capita Income	$19,311	$21,300	$21,729	n/a
Median Family Income	$37,635	$40,056	$45,112	$50,077
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,074	$28,565	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	41.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

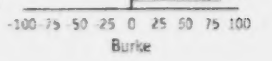


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Burke

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Burke								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,276	13.2%	2,874	13.8%	16.1%	4.5%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	730	3.7%	458	2.1%	3.7%	-42.2%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,801	9.2%	2,233	10.4%	12.7%	13.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	3,719	30.6%	6,109	42.2%	39.8%	38.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	651	44.7%	919	61.1%	44.6%	36.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	7,376	35.8%	8,143	37.6%	35.5%	5.0%
Health — Burke								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	60	11.7	53	9.4	9.1	-19.4%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	92	8.9%	112	9.6%	8.8%	7.8%
Births to teens ages 15–19	1990	2000	209	80.8	203	83.2	58.5	2.9%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	36	3.5%	36	3.1%	3.2%	-11.0%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	29	34.1	25	25.3	33.6	-25.9%
Education — Burke								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,457	10.2%	1,505	8.9%	13.7%	-10.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	763	69.2%	822	72.0%	67.3%	4.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	763	76.2%	861	80.2%	74.6%	5.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	40.0%	849	44.4%	1018	992	19.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	717	69.1%	631	48.8%	57.1%	-29.4%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	272	7.3%	221	5.4%	5.7%	-26.0%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	11,962	$4,185	14,149	$5,828	$6,280	39.2%
Social — Burke								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	798	39.6	1,944	91.0	52.0	129.7%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	325	16.1	592	27.7	16.6	71.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	191	9.5	114	5.3	5.2	-43.9%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	153	17.0	306	31.2	39.2	83.6%



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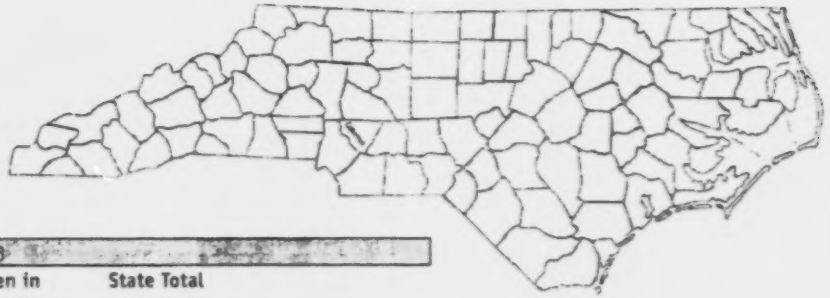
Cabarrus



County Population Estimates

Cabarrus	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	6,923	7.0%	9,283	7.1%
5–9	6,532	6.6%	9,795	7.5%
10–14	6,429	6.5%	9,309	7.1%
15–17	4,142	4.2%	5,395	4.1%
Children & youth, 0–17	24,026	24.3%	33,782	25.8%
Population, all ages	98,935	100.0%	131,063	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Cabarrus	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	909	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	705	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,215	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Cabarrus	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,990	16.7%	4,946	14.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	100	0.4%	93	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	351	1.0%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	653	1.9%
Other race	23	0.1%	1,057	3.1%
White	19,676	82.3%	26,682	79.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	153	0.6%	2,261	6.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

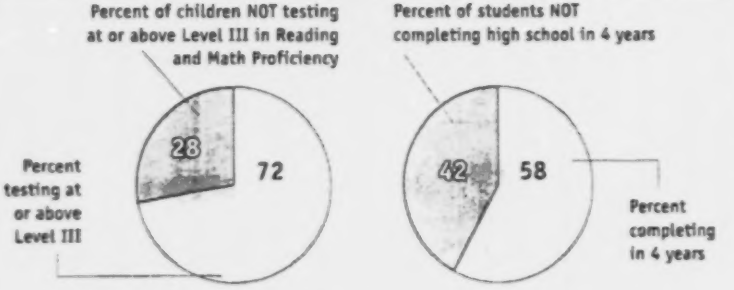
Cabarrus	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	23,661	99.0%	33,569	99.4%
Married couple with own child(ren)	17,326	72.5%	23,780	70.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	3,916	16.4%	6,601	19.5%
– Mother only	3,192	13.4%	5,068	15.0%
– Father only	724	3.0%	1,533	4.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,419	10.1%	3,188	9.4%
Children in group homes or institutions	236	1.0%	213	0.6%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Cabarrus	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.3%	2.4%	2.6%	5.6%
Per Capita Income	$24,027	$26,793	$28,961	n/a
Median Family Income	$44,021	$48,106	$55,396	$62,158
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$27,370	$31,631	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	32.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Cabarrus

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Cabarrus								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,321	10.0%	2,893	8.7%	16.1%	-13.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	873	3.0%	441	1.3%	3.7%	-56.8%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,044	7.0%	2,585	7.6%	12.7%	8.5%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	4,680	28.4%	6,674	31.8%	39.8%	11.8%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	733	27.6%	1,345	34.0%	44.6%	23.2%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	7,674	25.8%	10,194	29.3%	35.5%	13.3%
Health — Cabarrus								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	56	7.7	58	6.4	9.1	-16.5%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	95	6.3%	159	7.4%	8.8%	18.2%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	214	63.1	300	75.1	58.5	19.0%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	83	5.5%	57	2.7%	3.2%	-51.5%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	32	27.1	39	26.4	33.6	-2.5%
Education — Cabarrus								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,657	13.0%	3,956	14.7%	13.7%	9.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,134	68.9%	1,286	72.1%	67.3%	4.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,250	79.9%	1,375	78.5%	74.6%	-1.8%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	54.0%	808	63.2%	1004	992	24.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	1,083	68.7%	1,197	57.8%	57.1%	-15.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	248	5.5%	329	4.7%	5.7%	-14.0%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	16,517	$3,864	22,464	$5,759	$6,280	49.0%
Social — Cabarrus								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,316	46.2	1,557	46.1	52.0	-0.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	318	11.2	313	9.3	16.6	-17.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	74	2.6	94	2.8	5.2	6.4%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	162	13.5	297	20.2	39.2	49.9%

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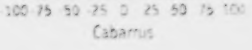

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56

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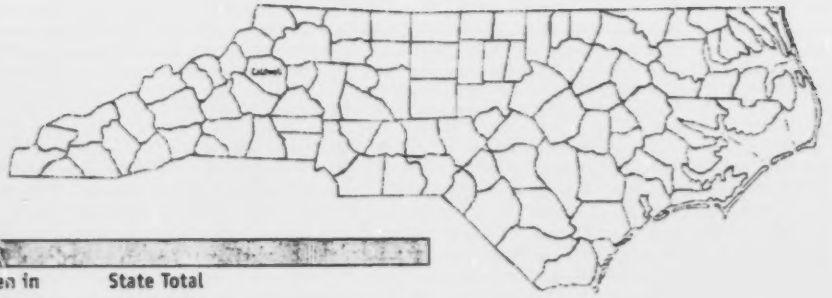
Caldwell



County Population Estimates

Caldwell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	4,685	6.6%	4,968	6.4%
5–9	4,320	6.1%	5,216	6.7%
10–14	4,687	6.6%	5,098	6.6%
15–17	3,106	4.4%	2,867	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	16,798	23.8%	18,149	23.4%
Population, all ages	70,709	100.0%	77,415	100.0%

NC Health Choice Service

Caldwell	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	512	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	298	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	648	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Caldwell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,186	7.1%	1,288	7.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	25	0.1%	45	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	112	0.6%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	249	1.4%
Other race	28	0.2%	317	1.7%
White	15,419	92.4%	16,138	88.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	107	0.6%	538	3.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

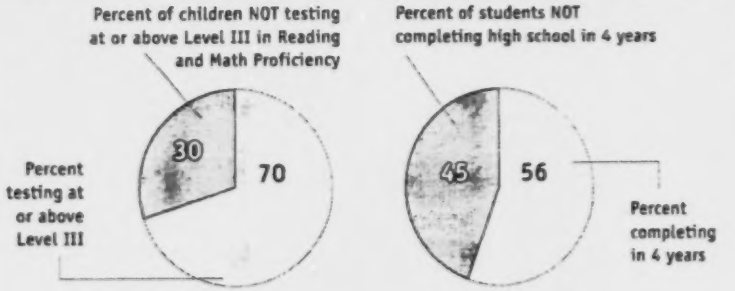
Caldwell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	16,678	99.9%	18,097	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	11,645	69.8%	11,867	65.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	3,143	18.8%	4,063	22.4%
– Mother only	2,400	14.4%	2,981	16.4%
– Father only	743	4.5%	1,082	6.0%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,890	11.3%	2,167	11.9%
Children in group homes or institutions	9	0.1%	52	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Caldwell	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.9%	2.4%	2.3%	7.9%
Per Capita Income	$19,920	$22,267	$24,707	n/a
Median Family Income	$36,984	$39,363	$44,332	$49,211
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,074	$27,479	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	42.2%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



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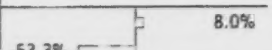
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Caldwell

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Caldwell								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,263	13.8%	2,628	14.9%	16.1%	8.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	579	3.3%	280	1.5%	3.7%	-53.3%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,765	10.2%	2,461	13.5%	12.7%	32.8%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	3,426	30.0%	4,588	37.1%	39.8%	23.6%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	703	45.9%	1,446	85.4%	44.6%	86.1%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	6,186	35.8%	6,980	38.3%	35.5%	7.0%
Health — Caldwell								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	49	9.8	46	9.0	9.1	-7.7%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	65	6.4%	78	7.4%	8.8%	15.7%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	196	78.2	159	73.6	58.5	-5.9%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	48	4.7%	30	2.8%	3.2%	-39.5%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	35	44.4	25	30.0	33.6	-32.3%
Education — Caldwell								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,530	11.6%	1,693	11.7%	13.7%	1.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	620	62.8%	718	70.0%	67.3%	11.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	657	74.8%	690	76.6%	74.6%	2.4%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	874	46.5%	1006	992	15.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	670	54.7%	627	55.5%	57.1%	1.5%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	294	8.7%	216	6.1%	5.7%	-30.4%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	11,473	$3,792	12,372	$5,750	$6,280	51.6%
Social — Caldwell								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,014	59.3	1,349	74.3	52.0	25.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	341	19.9	582	32.1	16.6	60.9%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	113	6.6	130	7.2	5.2	8.4%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	175	24.3	253	31.8	39.2	30.5%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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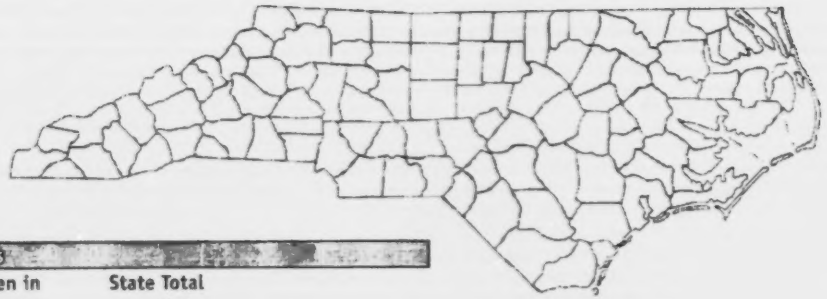
Camden



County Population Estimates

Camden	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	386	6.5%	387	5.6%
5–9	376	6.4%	452	6.6%
10–14	416	7.0%	559	8.1%
15–17	256	4.3%	287	4.2%
Children & youth, 0–17	1,434	24.3%	1,685	24.5%
Population, all ages	5,904	100.0%	6,885	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Camden	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	78	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	61	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	110	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Camden	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	393	27.4%	278	16.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	0.5%	9	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	12	0.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	27	1.6%
Other race	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
White	1,034	72.1%	1,356	80.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	6	0.4%	18	1.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

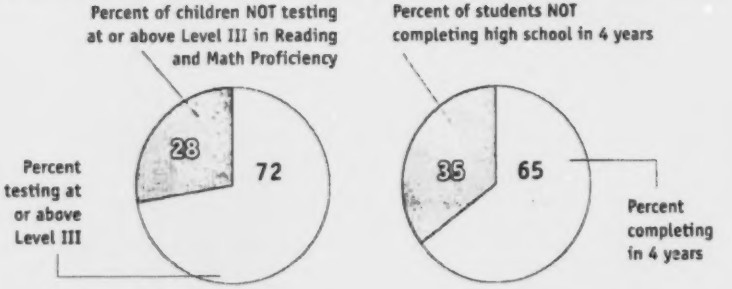
Camden	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	1,435	100.0%	1,685	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,074	74.8%	1,226	72.8%
Single parent with own child(ren)	180	12.5%	253	15.0%
- Mother only	150	10.5%	172	10.2%
- Father only	30	2.1%	81	4.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	181	12.6%	206	12.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Camden	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.9%	2.9%	2.5%	4.4%
Per Capita Income	$18,379	$20,461	$22,755	n/a
Median Family Income	$37,100	$37,100	$44,800	$48,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,251	$29,546	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	22.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Camden

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Camden									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	282	20.0%	211	12.6%	16.1%	-37.0%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	66	4.7%	39	2.3%	3.7%	-51.4%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	178	12.6%	135	8.0%	12.7%	-36.3%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	369	33.5%	366	28.6%	39.8%	-14.6%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	27	100.3%	60	130.4%	44.6%		30.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	601	39.8%	516	30.8%	35.5%	-22.6%	
Health — Camden									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	6	17.4	5	*	9.1		*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	3	*	6	7.9%	8.8%		*
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	8	39.8	9	44.8	58.5		12.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	5	*	3	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	3	*	1	*	33.6		*
Education — Camden									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	27	2.5%	46	3.6%	13.7%		47.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	47	53.4%	73	72.3%	67.3%		35.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	58	58.6%	94	83.9%	74.6%		43.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	51.0%	790	67.1%	926	992		17.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	103	68.9%	70	64.8%	57.1%	-6.0%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	13	3.9%	28	6.4%	5.7%		65.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	1,065	$4,491	1,287	$6,933	$6,280		54.4%
Social — Camden									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	42	28.2	22	13.1	52.0	-53.7%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	7	4.7	0	*	16.6		*
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	5	*	2	*	5.2		*
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	31	46.3	151	178.5	39.2		285.2%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100
Camden

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change
= state % change

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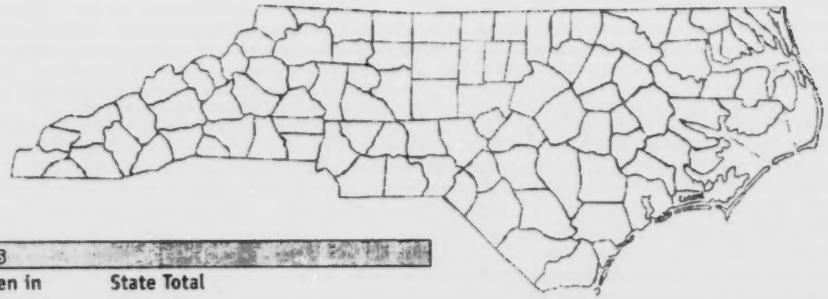
Carteret



County Population Estimates

	1990		2000	
Carteret	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0–4	3,361	6.4%	2,913	4.9%
5–9	3,296	6.3%	3,346	5.6%
10–14	3,269	6.2%	3,678	6.2%
15–17	1,940	3.7%	2,360	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	11,866	22.6%	12,297	20.7%
Population, all ages	52,553	100.0%	59,383	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Carteret	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	802	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	641	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	867	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

	1990		2000	
Carteret	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African American/Black	1,469	12.4%	1,167	9.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	65	0.6%	62	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	84	0.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	281	2.3%
Other race	65	0.6%	99	0.8%
White	10,140	85.9%	10,604	86.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	159	1.3%	331	2.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

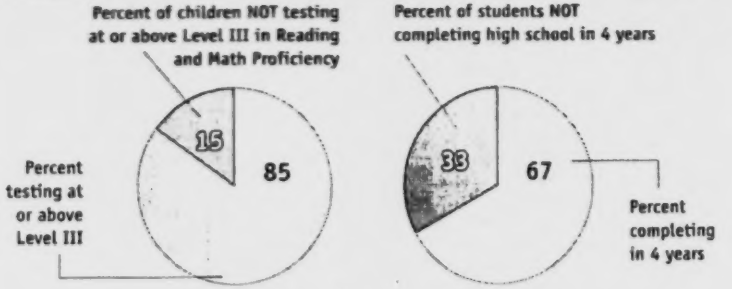
	1990		2000	
Carteret	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children in Households	11,741	99.4%	12,289	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	8,544	72.4%	8,265	67.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,210	18.7%	2,876	23.4%
– Mother only	1,830	15.5%	2,234	18.2%
– Father only	380	3.2%	642	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	987	8.4%	1,148	9.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	66	0.6%	8	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Carteret	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.9%	4.5%	4.4%	6.6%
Per Capita Income	$20,866	$23,308	$26,090	n/a
Median Family Income	$37,200	$40,000	$45,400	$49,700
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,798	$26,115	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	30.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

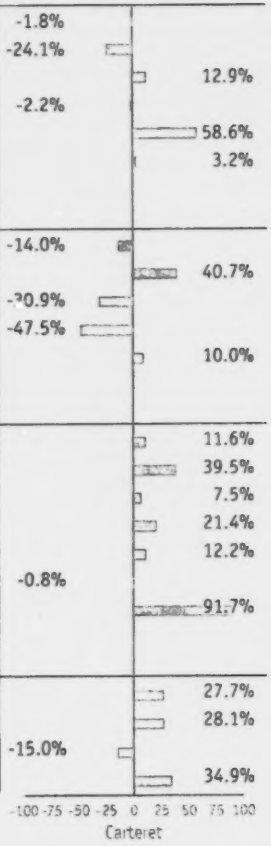


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Carteret

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Carteret								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,901	16.3%	1,925	16.0%	16.1%	-1.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	400	3.3%	307	2.5%	3.7%	-24.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,091	8.9%	1,234	10.1%	12.7%	12.9%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	2,877	36.5%	2,891	35.7%	39.8%	-2.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	407	36.9%	674	58.5%	44.6%	58.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	4,461	36.6%	4,600	37.8%	35.5%	3.2%
Health — Carteret								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	32	9.4	25	8.1	9.1	-14.0%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	41	5.8%	52	8.2%	8.8%	40.7%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	104	65.5	82	45.2	58.5	-30.9%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	19	2.7%	9	1.4%	3.2%	-47.5%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	18	31.3	20	34.4	33.6	10.0%
Education — Carteret								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,104	11.6%	1,152	12.5%	13.7%	11.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	390	60.9%	525	85.0%	67.3%	39.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	520	70.5%	501	75.8%	74.6%	7.5%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	54.0%	828	65.5%	1005	992	21.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	715	59.6%	527	66.9%	57.1%	12.2%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	216	9.5%	185	9.4%	5.7%	-0.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	7,665	$3,784	8,202	$7,253	$6,280	91.7%
Social — Carteret								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	617	51.1	802	65.2	52.0	27.7%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	230	19.0	300	24.4	16.6	28.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	66	5.5	57	4.6	5.2	-15.0%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	200	37.2	303	50.2	39.2	34.9%



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= county % change

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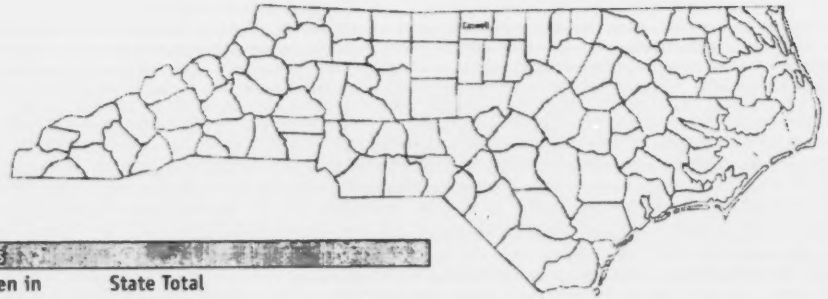
Caswell



County Population Estimates

Caswell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,282	6.2%	1,340	5.7%
5–9	1,317	6.4%	1,590	6.8%
10–14	1,404	6.8%	1,623	6.9%
15–17	949	4.6%	899	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	4,952	23.9%	5,452	23.2%
Population, all ages	20,693	100.0%	23,501	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Caswell	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	171	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	122	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	229	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Caswell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	2,110	42.9%	2,006	36.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	0.1%	8	0.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	10	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	84	1.5%
Other race	22	0.4%	113	2.1%
White	2,779	56.5%	3,231	59.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	50	1.0%	139	2.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

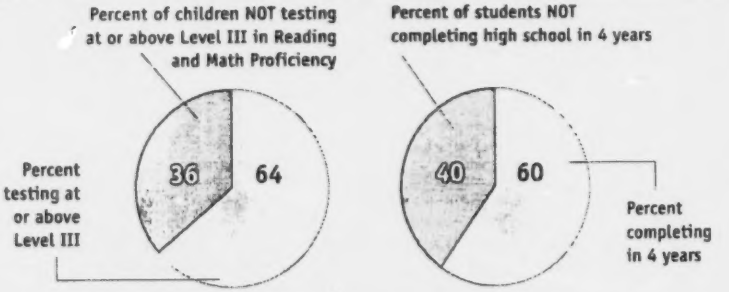
Caswell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	4,917	100.0%	5,442	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,370	68.5%	3,433	63.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	939	19.1%	1,250	22.9%
– Mother only	763	15.5%	1,021	18.7%
– Father only	176	3.6%	229	4.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	608	12.4%	759	13.9%
Children in group homes or institutions	2	0.0%	10	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Caswell	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.5%	2.7%	2.7%	6.5%
Per Capita Income	$17,221	$18,587	$19,494	n/a
Median Family Income	$35,500	$38,200	$40,900	$45,500
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,246	$26,936	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	29.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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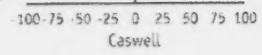
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Caswell

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Caswell									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	896	18.1%	1,002	18.6%	16.1%		2.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	293	6.0%	226	4.2%	3.7%	-30.6%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	761	15.5%	785	14.4%	12.7%	-6.8%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	1,389	41.8%	1,524	42.7%	39.8%		2.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	114	71.5%	209	68.3%	44.6%	-4.5%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	1,967	38.0%	2,220	41.3%	35.5%		8.6%
Health — Caswell									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	17	12.9	22	17.2	9.1		33.7%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	21	7.8%	31	11.8%	8.8%		51.7%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	26	34.6	33	46.0	58.5		33.0%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	19	7.1%	5	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	7	30.5	7	28.0	33.6	-8.3%	
Education — Caswell									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	160	4.3%	306	7.3%	13.7%		69.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	141	47.5%	174	63.7%	67.3%		34.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	158	60.6%	154	55.2%	74.6%	-8.9%	
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	41.0%	754	48.3%	901	992		19.5%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	363	61.7%	189	59.8%	57.1%	-3.1%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	49	4.3%	40	3.7%	5.7%	-13.5%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	3,534	$3,859	3,561	$6,123	$6,280		58.7%
Social — Caswell									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	306	61.5	319	58.5	52.0	-4.8%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	106	21.3	61	11.2	16.6	-47.5%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	31	6.2	27	5.0	5.2	-20.2%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	83	38.4	82	32.5	39.2	-15.3%	



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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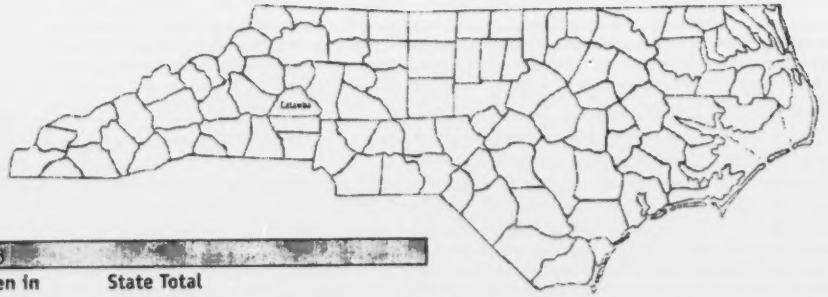
= county % change

= state % change

Catawba



County Population Estimates

Catawba	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	7,855	6.6%	9,264	6.5%
5–9	7,530	6.4%	10,020	7.1%
10–14	8,021	6.8%	9,637	6.8%
15–17	5,060	4.3%	5,471	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	28,466	24.0%	34,392	24.3%
Population, all ages	118,412	100.0%	141,685	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Catawba	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,113	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	702	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,254	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Catawba	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,512	12.4%	3,727	10.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	59	0.2%	101	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	1,954	5.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	778	2.3%
Other race	92	0.3%	895	2.6%
White	24,313	86.0%	26,937	78.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	292	1.0%	2,305	6.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

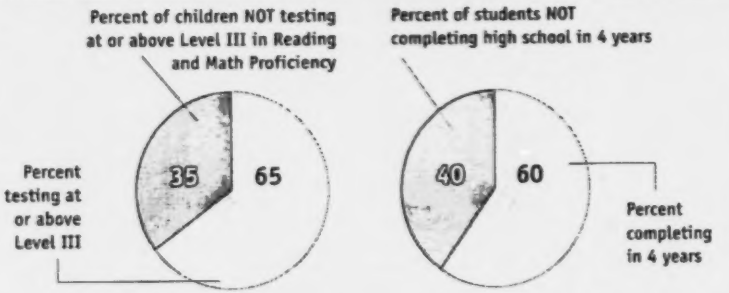
Catawba	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	28,210	99.7%	34,337	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	20,539	72.6%	23,436	68.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,996	17.7%	7,365	21.4%
- Mother only	3,964	14.0%	5,463	15.9%
- Father only	1,032	3.6%	1,902	5.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,675	9.5%	3,536	10.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	75	0.3%	55	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Catawba	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.0%	2.7%	2.2%	8.8%
Per Capita Income	$24,732	$27,300	$27,937	n/a
Median Family Income	$41,084	$43,727	$49,247	$54,667
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,074	$28,288	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	36.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

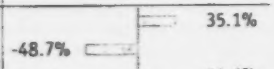


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Catawba

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Catawba								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,607	9.4%	4,339	12.7%	16.1%	Increase 35.1%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,119	3.6%	639	1.8%	3.7%	Decrease -48.7%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,593	8.4%	3,237	9.4%	12.7%	Increase 11.4%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	4,675	25.7%	7,889	34.6%	39.8%	Increase 34.6%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	1,156	35.2%	2,339	62.4%	44.6%	Increase 77.3%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	10,584	33.0%	11,980	34.0%	35.5%	Increase 3.2%
Health — Catawba								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	75	8.5	71	7.5	9.1	Decrease -11.4%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	134	7.5%	171	8.0%	8.8%	Increase 6.6%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	327	76.7	299	73.0	58.5	Decrease -4.8%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	98	5.5%	96	4.5%	3.2%	Decrease -18.2%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	56	41.2	52	33.3	33.6	Decrease -19.1%
Education — Catawba								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	3,285	14.4%	3,748	13.6%	13.7%	Decrease -6.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,047	60.0%	1,239	64.8%	67.3%	Increase 8.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,145	77.3%	1,367	79.7%	74.6%	Increase 3.0%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	54.0%	865	58.0%	1024	992	Increase 18.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	1,241	68.8%	1,257	59.9%	57.1%	Decrease -12.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	465	7.7%	422	6.4%	5.7%	Decrease -16.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	19,562	$4,045	22,787	$5,952	$6,280	Increase 47.1%
Social — Catawba								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,923	61.0	2,443	71.0	52.0	Increase 16.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	750	23.8	789	22.9	16.6	Decrease -3.5%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	192	6.1	212	6.1	5.2	Increase 0.7%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	302	22.3	339	22.4	39.2	Increase 0.5%



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= state % change

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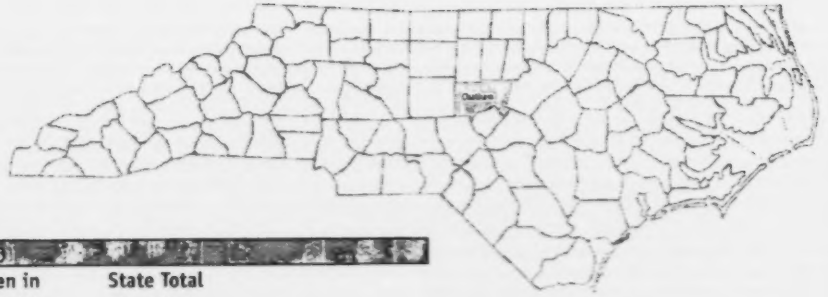
Chatham



County Population Estimates

Chatham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,736	7.1%	3,095	6.3%
5–9	2,407	6.2%	3,065	6.2%
10–14	2,234	5.8%	3,167	6.4%
15–17	1,368	3.5%	1,757	3.6%
Children & youth, 0–17	8,745	22.6%	11,084	22.5%
Population, all ages	38,759	100.0%	49,329	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Chatham	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	377	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	278	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	477	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Chatham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	2,426	27.9%	2,063	18.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	38	0.4%	65	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	68	0.6%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	264	2.4%
Other race	85	1.0%	912	8.2%
White	6,117	70.4%	7,712	69.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	151	1.7%	1,509	13.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

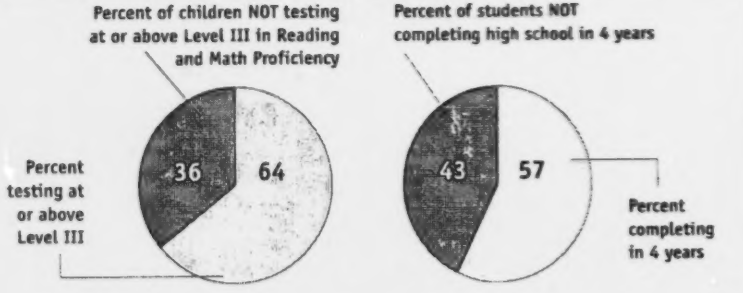
Chatham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	8,683	100.0%	10,999	99.2%
Married couple with own child(ren)	6,229	71.7%	7,604	68.6%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,587	18.3%	2,186	19.7%
– Mother only	1,263	14.5%	1,625	14.7%
– Father only	324	3.7%	561	5.1%
Other (grandparents, foster)	867	10.0%	1,209	10.9%
Children in group homes or institutions	3	0.0%	85	0.8%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Chatham	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	2.7%	2.0%	1.9%	4.5%
Per Capita Income	$25,506	$29,274	$30,380	n/a
Median Family Income	$41,088	$44,341	$50,910	$57,801
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$30,909	$36,070	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	33.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

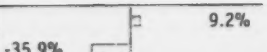


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Chatham

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Chatham								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,016	11.9%	1,398	13.0%	16.1%	9.2%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	314	3.1%	221	2.0%	3.7%	-35.9%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	647	6.3%	750	6.7%	12.7%	7.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,899	31.8%	2,245	32.1%	39.8%	1.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	168	30.1%	410	58.7%	44.6%	95.1%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,863	27.9%	3,444	30.6%	35.5%	9.7%
Health — Chatham								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	19	6.8	32	10.1	9.1	48.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	31	5.2%	36	5.4%	8.8%	4.1%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	72	62.0	64	50.2	58.5	-19.0%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	42	7.0%	12	1.8%	3.2%	-74.3%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	21	49.3	19	38.2	33.6	-22.6%
Education — Chatham								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	559	7.4%	698	7.9%	13.7%	5.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	373	61.5%	372	64.2%	67.3%	4.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	312	70.8%	410	77.9%	74.6%	10.0%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	834	65.7%	976	992	17.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	359	64.0%	346	57.1%	57.1%	-10.8%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	95	5.7%	161	7.7%	5.7%	34.2%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	5,637	$4,074	6,869	$6,453	$6,280	58.4%
Social — Chatham								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	363	36.2	670	60.4	52.0	67.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	167	16.6	191	17.2	16.6	3.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	83	8.3	81	7.3	5.2	-12.0%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	111	26.6	106	21.5	39.2	-19.1%



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= county % change

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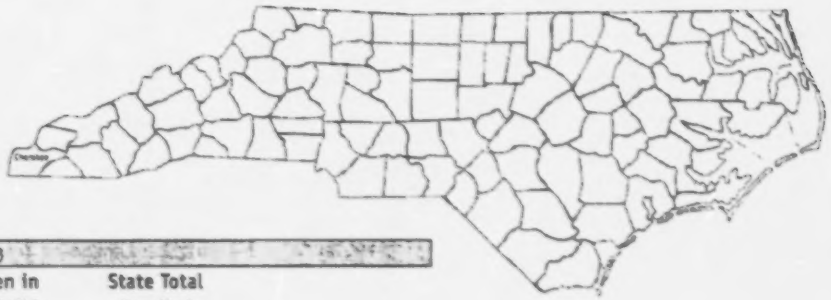
Cherokee



County Population Estimates

Cherokee	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,098	5.4%	1,324	5.4%
5–9	1,220	6.0%	1,347	5.5%
10–14	1,384	6.9%	1,386	5.7%
15–17	903	4.5%	942	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	4,605	22.8%	4,999	20.6%
Population, all ages	20,170	100.0%	24,298	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Cherokee	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	430	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	352	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	540	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Cherokee	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	91	2.0%	100	2.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	85	1.9%	94	1.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	19	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	92	1.8%
Other race	23	0.5%	36	0.7%
White	4,363	95.4%	4,658	93.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	52	1.1%	88	1.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

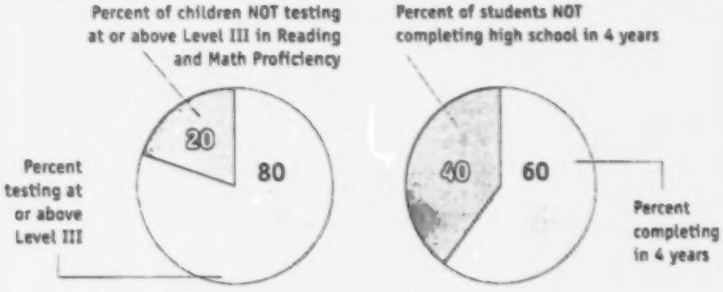
Cherokee	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	4,566	99.9%	4,998	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,485	76.2%	3,529	70.6%
Single parent with own child(ren)	706	15.4%	1,000	20.0%
– Mother only	564	12.3%	765	15.3%
– Father only	142	3.1%	235	4.7%
Other (grandparents, foster)	375	8.2%	469	9.4%
Children in group homes or institutions	5	0.1%	1	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Cherokee	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.8%	5.9%	7.3%	10.4%
Per Capita Income	$15,946	$17,624	$18,323	n/a
Median Family Income	$27,900	$30,200	$34,000	$36,800
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,129	$26,507	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	38.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

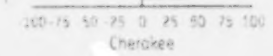


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Cherokee

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Cherokee								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,204	26.7%	955	19.4%	16.1%	-27.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	246	5.2%	70	1.4%	3.7%	-73.2%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	627	13.4%	538	10.7%	12.7%	-19.9%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,782	55.1%	1,902	53.0%	39.8%	-3.7%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	174	46.2%	250	67.4%	44.6%	45.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,491	52.6%	2,433	48.2%	35.5%	-8.4%
Health — Cherokee								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	11	9.2	11	8.4	9.1	-8.2%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	9	4.2%	19	7.1%	8.8%	70.1%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	46	65.6	54	77.8	58.5	18.6%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	7	3.2%	0	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	4	*	11	48.2	33.6	*
Education — Cherokee								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	377	10.8%	371	9.6%	13.7%	-10.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	182	70.0%	228	80.2%	67.3%	14.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	242	81.4%	226	90.4%	74.6%	11.1%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	40.0%	835	59.6%	992	992	18.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	227	66.1%	195	60.2%	57.1%	-8.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	54	4.6%	61	5.6%	5.7%	21.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	3,551	$3,801	3,476	$6,794	$6,280	78.7%
Social — Cherokee								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	393	85.2	415	83.0	52.0	-2.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	115	24.9	138	27.6	16.6	10.8%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	35	7.6	45	9.0	5.2	18.5%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	52	25.2	83	35.7	39.2	41.7%



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= county % change

= state % change

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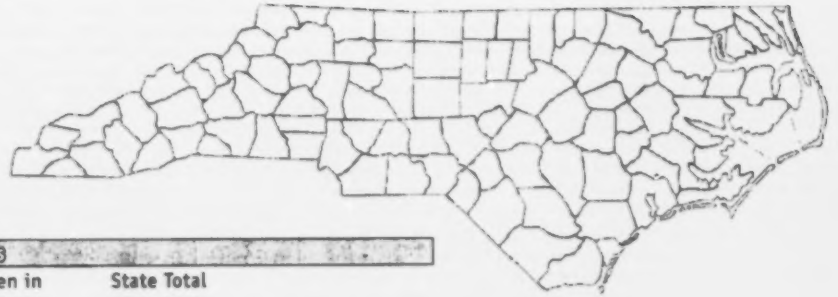
Chowan



County Population Estimates

Chowan	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	956	7.1%	850	5.9%
5–9	1,024	7.6%	971	6.7%
10–14	992	7.3%	1,029	7.1%
15–17	574	4.2%	626	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	3,546	26.3%	3,476	23.9%
Population, all ages	13,506	100.0%	14,526	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Chowan	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	172	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	131	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	161	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Chowan	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,649	46.6%	1,650	47.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	0.2%	10	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	13	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	43	1.2%
Other race	7	0.2%	27	0.8%
White	1,868	52.8%	1,733	49.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	35	1.0%	76	2.2%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

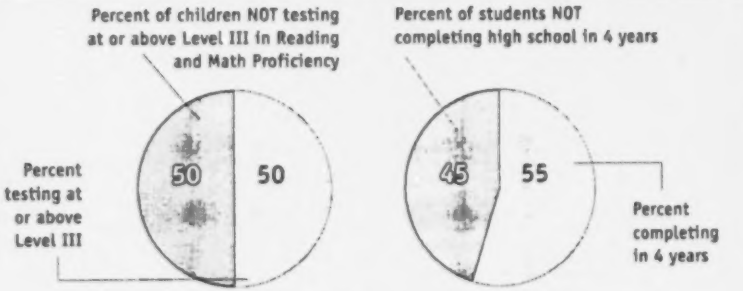
Chowan	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	3,535	100.0%	3,467	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,152	60.9%	1,927	55.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	895	25.3%	1,059	30.5%
– Mother only	772	21.8%	926	26.6%
– Father only	123	3.5%	133	3.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	488	13.8%	481	13.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	1	0.0%	9	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Chowan	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.7%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%
Per Capita Income	$19,765	$21,103	$23,532	n/a
Median Family Income	$30,000	$32,200	$35,400	$39,100
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,677	$27,102	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	33.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Chowan

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Chowan									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	857	23.9%	885	25.5%	16.1%		6.7%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	451	12.2%	354	10.2%	3.7%	-16.2%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	977	26.4%	793	22.9%	12.7%	-13.3%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	1,370	54.1%	1,340	53.3%	39.8%	-1.5%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	270	119.8%	257	73.0%	44.6%	-39.1%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	1,948	53.3%	1,890	55.4%	35.5%		3.9%
Health — Chowan									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	12	12.2	12	11.8	9.1	-3.0%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	16	8.0%	21	11.2%	8.8%		39.6%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	26	56.9	36	72.9	58.5		28.1%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	10	5.0%	4	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	7	41.4	2	*	33.6		*
Education — Chowan									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	225	7.9%	352	13.3%	13.7%		70.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	89	43.2%	87	50.0%	67.3%		15.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	141	66.7%	152	76.0%	74.6%		13.9%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	43.0%	895	55.4%	926	992		3.5%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	143	81.7%	128	54.7%	57.1%	-33.0%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	21	2.7%	35	4.4%	5.7%		60.7%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	2,498	$4,442	2,508	$6,978	$6,280		57.1%
Social — Chowan									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	59	16.1	113	32.5	52.0		101.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	15	4.1	10	2.9	16.6	-29.7%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	12	3.3	3	*	5.2		*
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	156	88.8	195	117.8	39.2		32.6%

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

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Chowan

= county % change
= state % change

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

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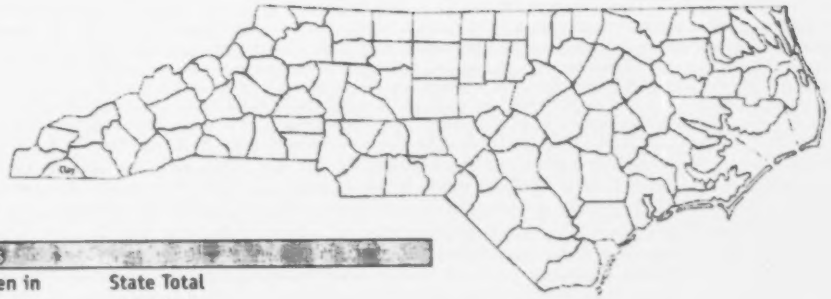
Clay



County Population Estimates

Clay	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	353	4.9%	370	4.2%
5–9	458	6.4%	446	5.1%
10–14	470	6.6%	484	5.5%
15–17	340	4.8%	328	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	1,621	22.7%	1,628	18.6%
Population, all ages	7,155	100.0%	8,775	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Clay	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	149	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	117	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	147	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Clay	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	9	0.6%	20	1.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0.3%	6	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	3	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	19	1.2%
Other race	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
White	1,596	98.8%	1,578	96.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	9	0.6%	22	1.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

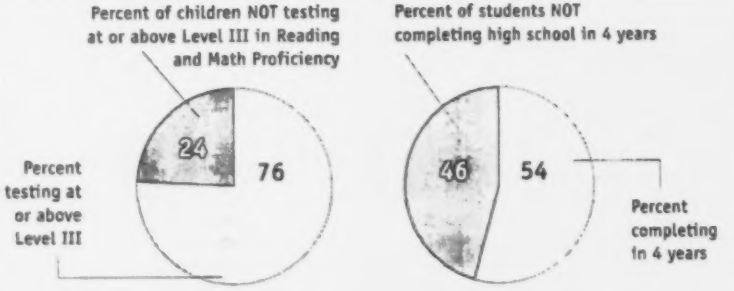
Clay	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	1,615	100.0%	1,626	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,328	82.2%	1,181	72.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	178	11.0%	319	19.6%
– Mother only	131	8.1%	229	14.1%
– Father only	47	2.9%	90	5.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	109	6.7%	126	7.7%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	2	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Clay	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.1%	3.0%	4.0%	4.8%
Per Capita Income	$16,981	$19,530	$21,292	n/a
Median Family Income	$28,400	$30,400	$34,800	$38,300
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,287	$26,568	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	31.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

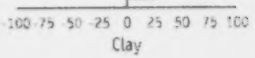


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Clay

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Clay								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	322	20.3%	238	14.7%	16.1%	-27.6%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	40	2.6%	17	1.0%	3.7%	-60.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	161	10.4%	185	11.5%	12.7%	10.2%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	486	40.8%	493	38.5%	39.8%	-5.6%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	72	80.0%	100	124.5%	44.6%	55.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	636	40.5%	747	47.4%	35.5%	16.9%
Health — Clay								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	1	*	4	*	9.1	*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	1	*	3	*	8.8%	*
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	13	52.2	6	23.3	58.5	-55.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	1	*	0	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	2	*	3	*	33.6	*
Education — Clay								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	90	7.9%	80	6.8%	13.7%	-16.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	88	80.0%	72	75.8%	67.3%	-5.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	99	86.1%	86	90.5%	74.6%	5.1%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	55.0%	800	65.3%	1024	992	28.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	83	89.2%	76	54.3%	57.1%	-39.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	15	3.8%	25	5.9%	5.7%	55.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	1,195	$4,089	1,246	$7,436	$6,280	81.8%
Social — Clay								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	89	58.2	100	61.4	52.0	5.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	20	13.1	26	16.0	16.6	22.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	9	5.9	7	4.3	5.2	-26.4%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	26	35.5	36	44.3	39.2	24.8%



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= county % change

= state % change

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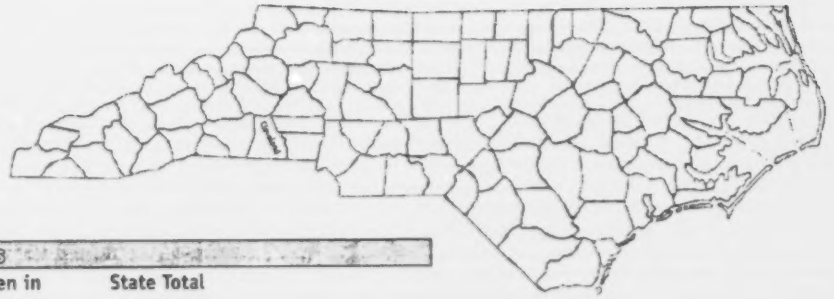
Cleveland



County Population Estimates

Cleveland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	5,874	6.9%	6,420	6.7%
5–9	5,454	6.4%	7,171	7.4%
10–14	5,832	6.9%	6,974	7.2%
15–17	3,769	4.4%	3,653	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	20,929	24.7%	24,218	25.2%
Population, all ages	84,713	100.0%	96,287	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Cleveland	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	801	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	556	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	904	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Cleveland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	5,700	27.4%	6,425	26.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	23	0.1%	29	0.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	190	0.8%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	349	1.4%
Other race	31	0.1%	244	1.0%
White	14,882	71.6%	16,981	70.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	111	0.5%	471	1.9%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

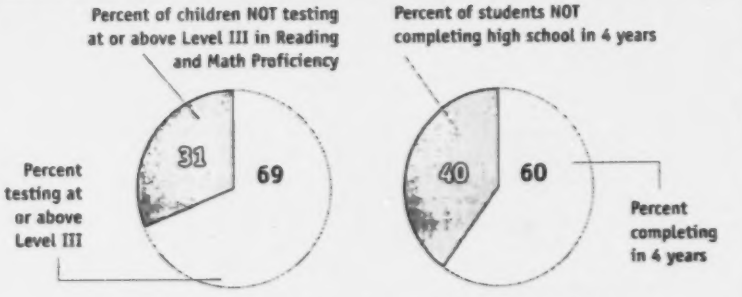
Cleveland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	20,761	99.9%	24,191	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	13,889	66.9%	14,790	61.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,256	20.5%	6,190	25.6%
– Mother only	3,608	17.4%	4,932	20.4%
– Father only	648	3.1%	1,258	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,616	12.6%	3,211	13.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	13	0.1%	27	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Cleveland	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	7.3%	5.4%	6.1%	12.9%
Per Capita Income	$19,468	$21,310	$22,259	n/a
Median Family Income	$37,300	$40,800	$44,700	$48,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$20,840	$25,517	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	32.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

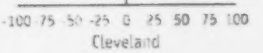


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Cleveland

	Trends Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Cleveland									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,955	14.3%	4,364	18.3%	16.1%		28.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,408	6.3%	1,034	4.3%	3.7%	-32.3%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,850	17.3%	4,356	18.0%	12.7%		3.8%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	4,904	33.7%	6,618	39.6%	39.8%		17.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	842	60.1%	1,283	68.0%	44.6%		13.2%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	9,522	40.6%	10,265	42.0%	35.5%		3.4%
Health — Cleveland									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	65	9.8	69	10.7	9.1		9.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	127	9.3%	110	8.2%	8.8%	-11.3%	
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	300	96.2	238	82.2	58.5	-14.6%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	148	10.9%	65	4.9%	3.2%	-55.2%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	48	48.5	51	45.5	33.6	-6.2%	
Education — Cleveland									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,400	8.4%	1,886	9.7%	13.7%		16.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	902	63.5%	952	68.7%	67.3%		8.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	777	70.3%	904	72.7%	74.6%		3.4%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	47.0%	807	56.9%	963	992		19.3%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	911	71.6%	841	60.1%	57.1%	-16.1%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	287	6.2%	292	6.4%	5.7%		2.4%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	15,066	$4,032	16,920	$6,299	$6,280		56.2%
Social — Cleveland									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,730	75.0	1,721	71.1	52.0	-5.3%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	437	18.9	836	34.5	16.6		82.2%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	143	6.2	162	6.7	5.2		7.7%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	185	19.2	462	43.5	39.2		127.0%



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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change
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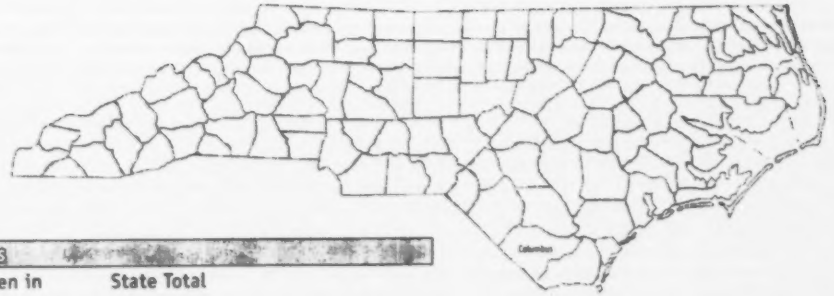
Columbus



County Population Estimates

Columbus	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,450	7.0%	3,631	6.6%
5–9	3,714	7.5%	3,850	7.0%
10–14	4,008	8.1%	3,994	7.3%
15–17	2,466	5.0%	2,594	4.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	13,638	27.5%	14,069	25.7%
Population, all ages	49,587	100.0%	54,749	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Columbus	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	954	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	717	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	986	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Columbus	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	5,257	38.7%	5,325	37.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	434	3.2%	538	3.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	42	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	193	1.4%
Other race	32	0.2%	334	2.4%
White	7,867	57.8%	7,637	54.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	83	0.6%	502	3.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

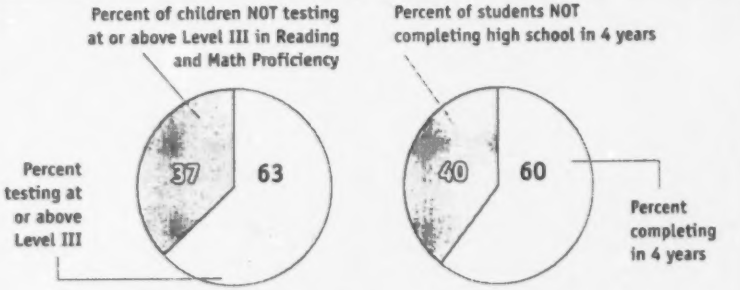
Columbus	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	13,543	99.6%	14,012	99.6%
Married couple with own child(ren)	8,671	63.8%	7,836	55.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,925	21.5%	3,949	28.1%
– Mother only	2,539	18.7%	3,285	23.3%
– Father only	386	2.8%	664	4.7%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,947	14.3%	2,227	15.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	58	0.4%	57	0.4%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Columbus	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	8.0%	7.8%	10.4%	8.9%
Per Capita Income	$18,845	$20,062	$21,640	n/a
Median Family Income	$28,600	$29,800	$33,300	$35,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$20,159	$24,701	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	40.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

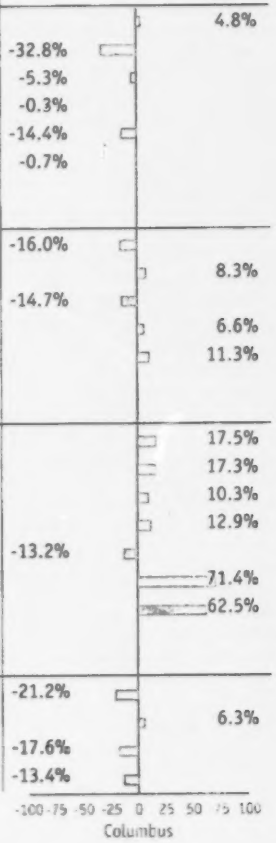


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Columbus

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Columbus									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	3,853	28.9%	4,213	30.3%	16.1%		4.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,432	10.8%	1,019	7.3%	3.7%	-32.8%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,822	21.4%	2,843	20.3%	12.7%	-5.3%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	6,822	66.5%	5,730	66.3%	39.8%	-0.3%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	666	55.6%	696	47.6%	44.6%	-14.4%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	8,283	60.9%	8,420	60.5%	35.5%	-0.7%	
Health — Columbus									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	47	12.6	42	10.6	9.1	-16.0%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	78	9.7%	85	10.5%	8.8%		8.3%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	172	86.2	139	73.5	58.5	-14.7%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	56	7.0%	60	7.4%	3.2%		6.6%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	33	52.3	38	58.2	33.6		11.3%
Education — Columbus									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,199	11.8%	1,462	13.5%	13.7%		17.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	398	53.7%	466	63.0%	67.3%		17.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	499	64.5%	505	71.1%	74.6%		10.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	39.0%	789	53.8%	891	992		12.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	640	69.5%	556	60.4%	57.1%	-13.2%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	118	3.6%	190	6.2%	5.7%		71.4%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	10,597	$3,887	9,927	$6,317	$6,280		62.5%
Social — Columbus									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	627	46.4	515	36.6	52.0	-21.2%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	139	10.3	154	10.9	16.6		6.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	104	7.7	89	6.3	5.2	-17.6%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	150	24.2	138	20.9	39.2	-13.4%	



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

▭ = county % change

▬ = state % change

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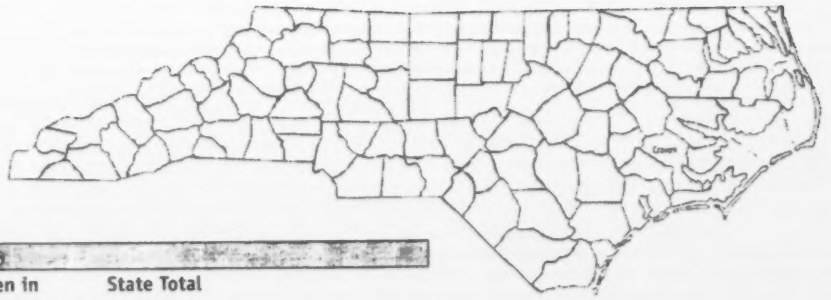
Craven



County Population Estimates

Craven	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	7,066	8.7%	6,703	7.3%
5–9	6,129	7.5%	6,331	6.9%
10–14	5,744	7.0%	5,932	6.5%
15–17	3,188	3.9%	3,530	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	22,127	27.1%	22,496	24.6%
Population, all ages	81,613	100.0%	91,436	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Craven	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	851	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	678	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	944	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Craven	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	6,974	31.6%	6,940	30.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	95	0.4%	102	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	189	0.8%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	748	3.3%
Other race	242	1.1%	486	2.2%
White	14,545	66.0%	14,031	62.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	649	2.9%	1,208	5.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

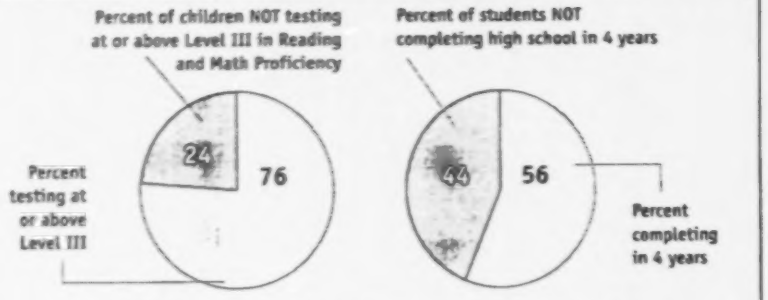
Craven	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	21,941	99.5%	22,439	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	15,641	71.0%	14,616	65.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,432	20.1%	5,519	24.5%
– Mother only	3,871	17.6%	4,618	20.5%
– Father only	561	2.5%	901	4.0%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,868	8.5%	2,304	10.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	102	0.5%	57	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Craven	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%	5.8%
Per Capita Income	$21,629	$23,635	$25,342	n/a
Median Family Income	$36,800	$40,100	$43,500	$46,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,192	$26,373	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	33.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

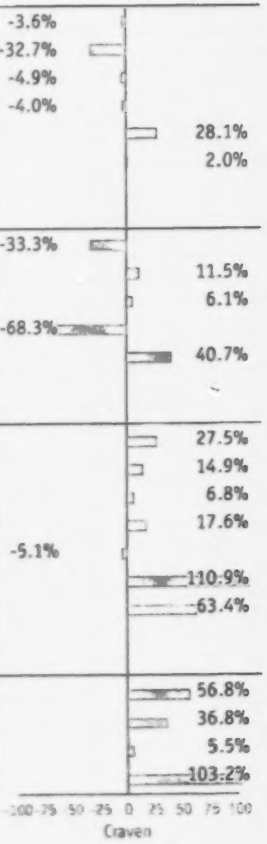


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Craven

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Craven								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	4,301	19.6%	4,161	18.9%	16.1%	-3.6%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,414	6.3%	954	4.2%	3.7%	-32.7%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,352	14.9%	3,190	14.2%	12.7%	-4.9%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	6,114	43.0%	6,556	41.3%	39.8%	-4.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	825	43.6%	1,342	55.9%	44.6%	28.1%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	8,399	37.1%	8,588	37.9%	35.5%	2.0%
Health — Craven								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	87	11.1	59	7.4	9.1	-33.3%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	124	7.6%	140	8.5%	8.8%	11.5%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	218	79.0	243	83.8	58.5	6.1%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	118	7.2%	38	2.3%	3.2%	-68.3%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	36	34.3	51	48.3	33.6	40.7%
Education — Craven								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,891	10.6%	2,402	13.4%	13.7%	27.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	754	66.3%	868	76.2%	67.3%	14.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	766	72.6%	808	77.5%	74.6%	6.8%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	840	59.5%	988	992	17.6%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	746	59.2%	778	56.2%	57.1%	-5.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	129	3.2%	294	6.8%	5.7%	110.9%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	13,894	$3,754	14,503	$6,132	$6,280	63.4%
Social — Craven								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,147	51.0	1,799	80.0	52.0	56.8%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	494	22.0	676	30.0	16.6	36.8%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	53	2.4	56	2.5	5.2	5.5%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	310	32.8	630	66.6	39.2	103.2%



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n/a means data was not available.

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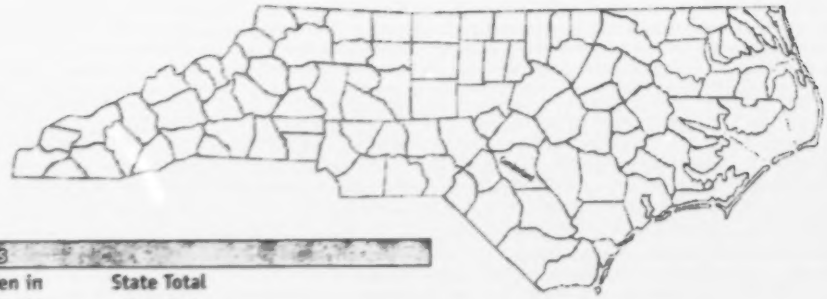
Cumberland



County Population Estimates

Cumberland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	25,377	9.2%	24,835	8.2%
5–9	21,476	7.8%	24,310	8.0%
10–14	19,309	7.0%	22,955	7.6%
15–17	11,057	4.0%	12,502	4.1%
Children & youth, 0–17	77,219	28.1%	84,602	27.9%
Population, all ages	274,713	100.0%	302,963	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Cumberland	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	2,474	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	1,626	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	2,509	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Cumberland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	28,723	37.4%	33,683	39.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,343	1.7%	1,315	1.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	1,346	1.6%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	4,904	5.8%
Other race	2,334	3.0%	3,151	3.7%
White	42,836	55.8%	40,203	47.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	4,678	6.1%	7,414	8.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

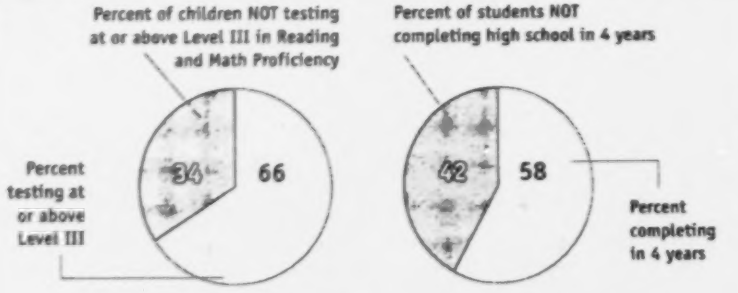
Cumberland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	76,556	99.7%	84,366	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	52,713	68.7%	52,592	62.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	16,731	21.8%	22,616	26.7%
– Mother only	14,734	19.2%	18,791	22.2%
– Father only	1,997	2.6%	3,825	4.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	7,112	9.3%	9,158	10.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	218	0.3%	236	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Cumberland	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%	6.6%
Per Capita Income	$22,205	$24,186	$24,899	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,811	$35,796	$40,689	$43,709
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,754	$27,208	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	46.6%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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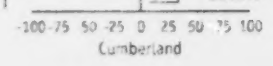
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Cumberland

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Cumberland									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	15,417	20.4%	14,256	17.2%	16.1%	-15.7%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	5,820	6.9%	3,984	4.7%	3.7%	-31.9%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	13,780	16.4%	12,548	14.8%	12.7%	-9.8%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	22,790	47.2%	24,932	49.2%	39.8%		4.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	3,744	56.8%	6,318	57.7%	44.6%		1.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	29,831	35.1%	31,636	36.9%	35.5%		5.1%
Health — Cumberland									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	313	11.0	308	11.0	9.1		0.4%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	422	7.3%	519	9.2%	8.8%		25.5%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	897	88.7	719	68.1	58.5	-23.3%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	184	3.2%	129	2.3%	3.2%	-28.4%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	154	41.1	130	32.8	33.6	-20.1%	
Education — Cumberland									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	6,596	9.7%	10,949	16.0%	13.7%		69.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	2,522	60.0%	2,693	65.7%	67.3%		9.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	2,445	67.2%	2,661	67.4%	74.6%		0.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	52.0%	824	52.3%	944	992		14.6%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	2,731	70.2%	2,750	57.8%	57.1%	-17.7%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	655	4.9%	708	4.5%	5.7%	-7.5%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	43,785	$3,802	50,487	$5,863	$6,280		54.2%
Social — Cumberland									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	4,400	52.2	4,788	56.6	52.0		8.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,581	18.8	1,782	21.1	16.6		12.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	604	7.2	742	8.7	5.2		22.1%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	981	29.7	1,422	40.1	39.2		35.3%



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n/a means data was not available.

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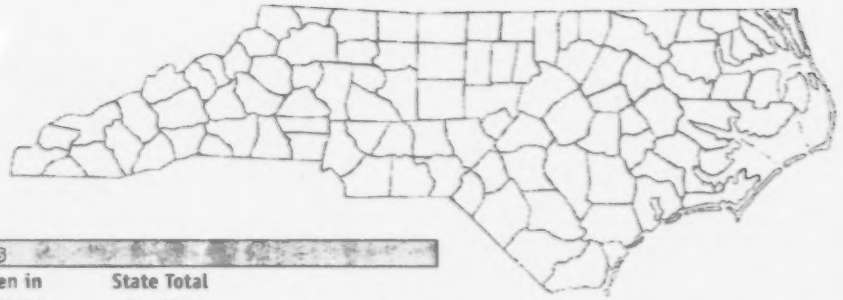
= county % change

= state % change

Currituck



County Population Estimates

Currituck	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,010	7.4%	1,101	6.1%
5–9	1,001	7.3%	1,248	6.9%
10–14	961	7.0%	1,435	7.9%
15–17	551	4.0%	823	4.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	3,523	25.6%	4,607	25.3%
Population, all ages	13,736	100.0%	18,190	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Currituck	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	166	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	120	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	211	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Currituck	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	428	12.2%	350	7.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	0.5%	17	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	16	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	80	1.7%
Other race	10	0.3%	38	0.8%
White	3,025	86.6%	4,106	89.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	47	1.3%	80	1.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

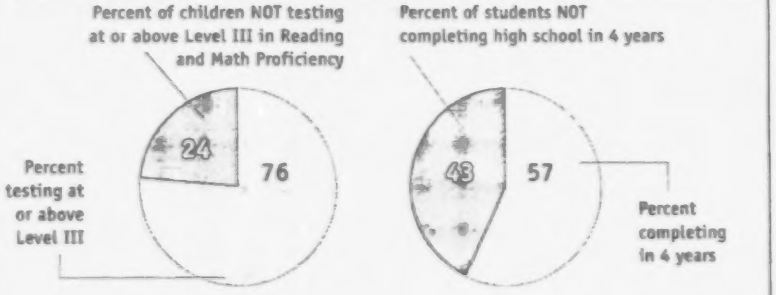
Currituck	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	3,491	99.9%	4,605	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,620	75.0%	3,171	68.8%
Single parent with own child(ren)	511	14.6%	912	19.8%
– Mother only	372	10.6%	640	13.9%
– Father only	139	4.0%	272	5.9%
Other (grandparents, foster)	360	10.3%	522	11.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	3	0.1%	2	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Currituck	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%	3.6%
Per Capita Income	$20,085	$22,226	$24,515	n/a
Median Family Income	$38,146	$40,409	$44,651	$48,736
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$27,153	$30,031	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	38.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Currituck

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Currituck								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	461	13.4%	769	16.9%	16.1%	26.1%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	133	3.2%	76	1.6%	3.7%	-48.7%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	403	9.8%	327	7.1%	12.7%	-27.4%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	938	34.1%	869	27.5%	39.8%	-19.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	98	42.6%	144	43.6%	44.6%	2.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	1,388	32.7%	1,389	30.4%	35.5%	-7.1%
Health — Currituck								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	16	16.7	13	13.3	9.1	-20.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	13	5.9%	12	5.1%	8.8%	-13.8%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	17	39.4	29	47.5	58.5	20.7%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	12	5.4%	6	2.5%	3.2%	-53.0%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	6	34.9	10	47.9	33.6	37.3%
Education — Currituck								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	231	7.7%	330	9.4%	13.7%	19.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	178	67.9%	168	76.4%	67.3%	12.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	166	69.5%	193	89.8%	74.6%	29.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	33.0%	836	60.7%	992	992	18.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	133	62.7%	177	57.0%	57.1%	-9.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	65	8.9%	58	5.7%	5.7%	78.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	2,440	$4,349	3,106	$7,180	$6,280	65.1%
Social — Currituck								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	206	49.7	244	53.0	52.0	6.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	69	16.6	95	20.6	16.6	23.9%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	30	7.2	12	2.6	5.2	-63.9%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	58	33.0	97	43.0	39.2	30.3%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100
Currituck

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change
= state % change

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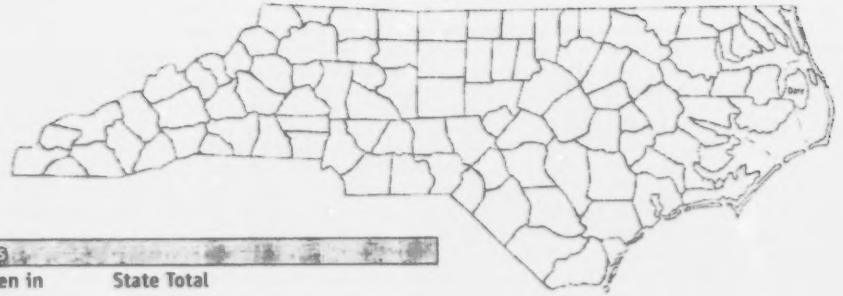
Dare



County Population Estimates

Dare	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,580	6.9%	1,547	5.2%
5–9	1,489	6.5%	1,735	5.8%
10–14	1,266	5.6%	2,025	6.8%
15–17	776	3.4%	1,104	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	5,111	22.5%	6,411	21.4%
Population, all ages	22,746	100.0%	29,967	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Dare	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	341	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	258	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	366	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Dare	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	237	4.7%	219	3.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0.1%	16	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	31	0.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	124	1.9%
Other race	11	0.2%	97	1.5%
White	4,810	94.5%	5,924	92.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	57	1.1%	219	3.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

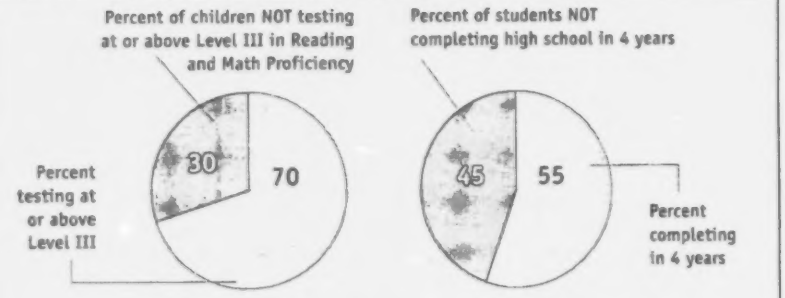
Dare	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	5,084	99.9%	6,410	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,976	78.1%	4,507	70.3%
Single parent with own child(ren)	752	14.8%	1,419	22.1%
– Mother only	560	11.0%	989	15.4%
– Father only	192	3.8%	430	6.7%
Other (grandparents, foster)	356	7.0%	484	7.5%
Children in group homes or institutions	5	0.1%	1	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Dare	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.8%	5.5%	5.0%	11.4%
Per Capita Income	$21,018	$23,606	$25,454	n/a
Median Family Income	$39,900	$42,900	$48,100	$53,100
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$28,623	$31,369	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	30.7%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

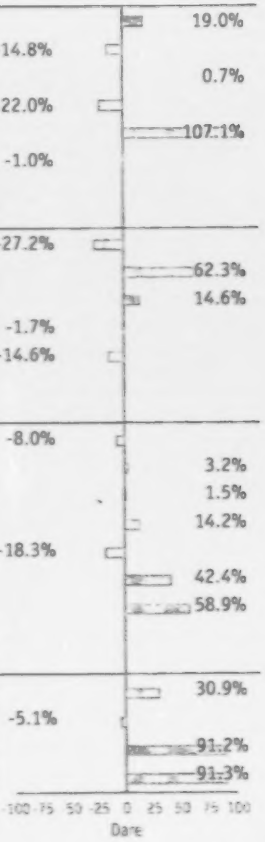


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Dare

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Dare								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	428	8.4%	630	10.0%	16.1%	19.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	87	1.4%	77	1.2%	3.7%	-14.8%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	213	3.4%	220	3.4%	12.7%	0.7%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	995	26.4%	939	20.6%	39.8%	-22.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	128	23.8%	273	49.3%	44.6%	107.1%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	1,647	27.5%	1,765	27.2%	35.5%	-1.0%
Health — Dare								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	12	7.9	9	5.8	9.1	-27.2%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	15	4.4%	25	7.1%	8.8%	62.3%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	21	35.2	37	40.3	58.5	14.6%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	7	2.0%	7	2.0%	3.2%	-1.7%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	9	36.1	9	30.8	33.6	-14.6%
Education — Dare								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	539	12.1%	554	11.4%	13.7%	-8.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	250	67.8%	263	69.9%	67.3%	3.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	288	82.1%	300	83.3%	74.6%	1.5%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	57.0%	890	83.4%	1016	992	14.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	182	67.7%	244	55.3%	57.1%	-18.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	50	5.1%	103	7.2%	5.7%	42.4%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	3,188	$4,185	4,582	$6,650	$6,280	58.9%
Social — Dare								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	210	36.5	306	47.7	52.0	30.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	107	18.6	113	17.6	16.6	-5.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	22	3.8	47	7.3	5.2	91.2%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	83	34.1	204	65.2	39.2	91.3%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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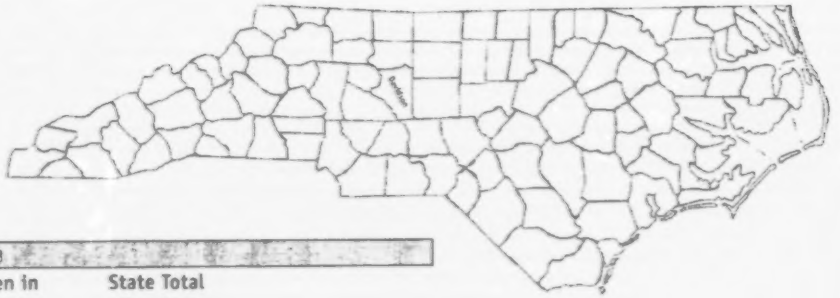
Davidson



County Population Estimates

Davidson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	8,480	6.7%	9,639	6.5%
5–9	8,142	6.4%	10,227	6.9%
10–14	8,397	6.6%	10,040	6.8%
15–17	5,516	4.4%	5,872	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	30,535	24.1%	35,778	24.3%
Population, all ages	126,677	100.0%	147,246	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Davidson	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,279	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	734	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,443	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Davidson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,703	12.2%	4,005	11.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	108	0.4%	134	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	396	1.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	632	1.8%
Other race	69	0.2%	909	2.5%
White	26,255	86.6%	29,702	83.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	193	0.6%	1,709	4.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

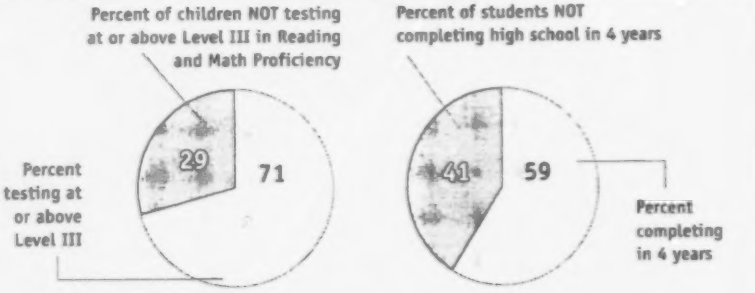
Davidson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	30,208	99.6%	35,675	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	21,969	72.5%	24,302	67.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	5,491	18.1%	7,810	21.8%
– Mother only	4,342	14.3%	5,717	16.0%
– Father only	1,149	3.8%	2,093	5.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,748	9.1%	3,563	10.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	112	0.4%	103	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Davidson	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.2%	2.8%	2.8%	6.1%
Per Capita Income	$21,104	$23,562	$25,327	n/a
Median Family Income	$39,071	$42,138	$47,240	$51,955
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,228	$29,399	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	37.7%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

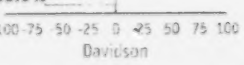


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Davidson

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Davidson									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	3,802	12.8%	4,774	13.7%	16.1%		7.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,081	3.2%	572	1.6%	3.7%	-50.1%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,248	9.7%	3,893	10.9%	12.7%		11.9%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	5,989	39.6%	8,058	46.1%	39.8%		16.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	987	39.2%	1,938	48.7%	44.6%		24.2%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	10,844	31.9%	12,176	33.7%	35.5%		5.9%
Health — Davidson									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	79	8.8	76	8.2	9.1	-7.0%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	132	7.0%	169	8.6%	8.8%		22.4%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	325	72.6	298	68.2	58.5	-6.1%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	89	4.7%	44	2.2%	3.2%	-52.8%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	70	47.8	50	30.6	33.6	-36.0%	
Education — Davidson									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,519	10.1%	3,982	14.2%	13.7%		40.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,176	65.6%	1,370	70.7%	67.3%		7.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,248	70.2%	1,388	79.5%	74.6%		13.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	46.0%	807	56.4%	977	992		21.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	1,338	68.8%	1,218	58.9%	57.1%	-14.4%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	518	8.3%	492	6.9%	5.7%	-16.0%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	21,088	$3,781	24,084	$5,724	$6,280		51.4%
Social — Davidson									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,891	56.8	2,152	60.1	52.0		5.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	735	22.1	539	15.1	16.6	-31.8%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	185	5.6	178	5.0	5.2	-10.7%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	898	63.7	366	23.0	39.2	-63.9%	



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See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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▭ = county % change

= state % change

88

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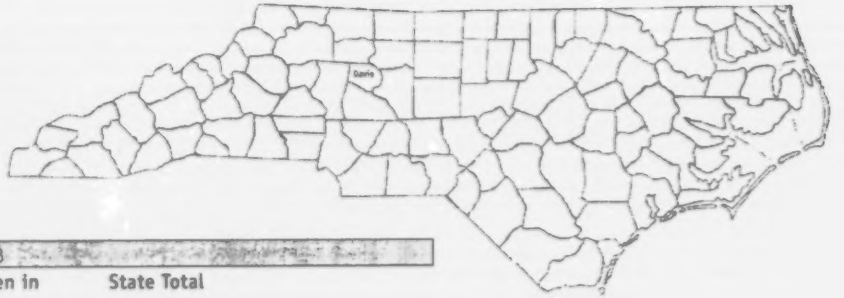
Davie



County Population Estimates

Davie	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,645	5.9%	2,247	6.5%
5–9	1,725	6.2%	2,469	7.1%
10–14	1,968	7.1%	2,369	6.8%
15–17	1,223	4.4%	1,370	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	6,561	23.6%	8,455	24.3%
Population, all ages	27,859	100.0%	34,835	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Davie	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	286	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	214	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	318	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Davie	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	661	10.1%	608	7.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	37	0.6%	20	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	33	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	158	1.9%
Other race	19	0.3%	169	2.0%
White	5,787	88.7%	7,467	88.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	47	0.7%	398	4.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

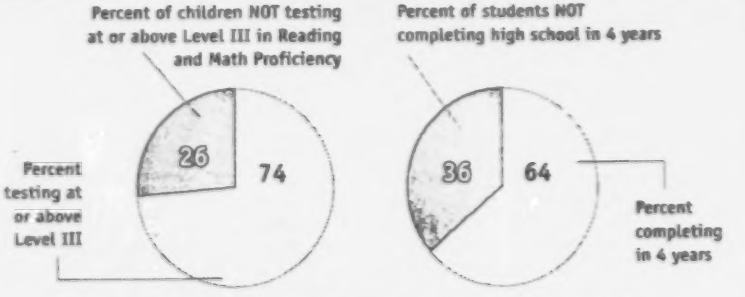
Davie	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	6,523	100.0%	8,455	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,043	77.3%	6,224	73.6%
Single parent with own child(ren)	977	15.0%	1,549	18.3%
– Mother only	758	11.6%	1,090	12.9%
– Father only	219	3.4%	459	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	503	7.7%	682	8.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	3	0.0%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Davie	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.6%	2.6%	4.3%	5.3%
Per Capita Income	$25,478	$28,429	$29,156	n/a
Median Family Income	$42,010	$45,308	$50,794	$55,863
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,228	$30,251	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	31.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Davie

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Davie									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	444	6.8%	876	10.6%	16.1%		55.9%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	208	2.9%	155	1.8%	3.7%	-37.0%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	448	6.3%	583	6.9%	12.7%		9.1%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	818	17.5%	1,377	24.2%	39.8%		38.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	31	5.2%	167	18.7%	44.6%		260.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	1,859	25.0%	2,338	27.5%	35.5%		9.7%
Health Davie									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	17	9.6	20	9.9	9.1		2.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	29	7.9%	34	7.1%	8.8%	-10.7%	
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	60	61.0	47	47.0	58.5	-23.0%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	14	3.8%	10	2.1%	3.2%	-45.6%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	15	48.6	12	32.4	33.6	-33.4%	
Education Davie									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	592	11.8%	892	13.3%	13.7%		9.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	266	70.2%	351	73.6%	67.3%		4.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	329	76.7%	350	77.3%	74.6%		0.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	45.0%	867	65.5%	1027	992		18.5%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	285	70.7%	288	63.6%	57.1%	-10.0%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	48	3.4%	85	5.2%	5.7%		53.9%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	4,615	$3,868	5,528	$5,761	$6,280		48.9%
Social Davie									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	142	19.7	196	23.2	52.0		17.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	59	8.2	73	8.6	16.6		5.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	16	2.2	26	3.1	5.2		37.9%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	81	26.8	60	16.0	39.2	-40.1%	

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100
Davie

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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change
= state % change

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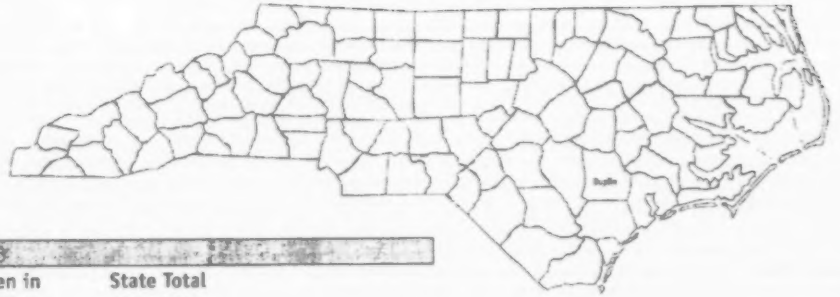
Duplin



County Population Estimates

Duplin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,816	7.0%	3,609	7.4%
5–9	2,861	7.2%	3,544	7.2%
10–14	3,010	7.5%	3,558	7.3%
15–17	1,941	4.9%	2,094	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	10,628	26.6%	12,805	26.1%
Population, all ages	39,995	100.0%	49,063	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Duplin	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	655	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	453	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	822	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Duplin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,228	40.1%	4,134	32.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	38	0.4%	37	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	24	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	235	1.8%
Other race	175	1.7%	1,809	14.1%
White	6,101	57.8%	6,566	51.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	302	2.9%	2,566	20.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

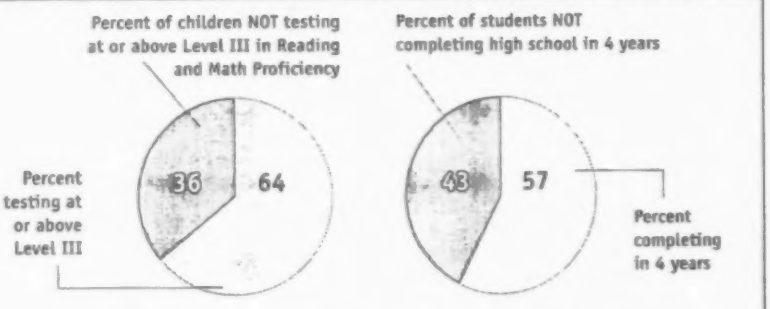
Duplin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	10,540	99.9%	12,793	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	6,780	64.2%	7,832	61.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,330	22.1%	3,123	24.4%
– Mother only	2,011	19.1%	2,443	19.1%
– Father only	319	3.0%	680	5.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,430	13.5%	1,838	14.4%
Children in group homes or institutions	14	0.1%	12	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Duplin	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.4%	6.8%	4.9%	7.1%
Per Capita Income	$22,451	$19,967	$20,560	n/a
Median Family Income	$29,900	$31,500	$35,600	$38,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,341	$25,503	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	36.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Duplin

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Duplin									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,340	22.5%	2,897	22.9%	16.1%		1.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	725	6.4%	467	3.6%	3.7%	-43.3%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,452	12.8%	1,724	13.4%	12.7%		4.7%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	4,319	54.9%	4,782	56.4%	39.8%		2.7%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	618	86.5%	814	68.7%	44.6%	-20.6%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	5,564	46.1%	6,325	48.5%	35.5%		5.1%
Health Duplin									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	45	14.2	32	8.4	9.1	-40.9%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	52	8.2%	67	8.1%	8.8%	-1.8%	
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	118	79.0	133	86.0	58.5		8.8%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	45	7.1%	59	7.1%	3.2%	-0.2%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	18	35.9	30	51.8	33.6		44.2%
Education Duplin									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	715	8.5%	1,185	11.6%	13.7%		36.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	367	57.1%	427	64.0%	67.3%		12.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	481	75.6%	463	76.3%	74.6%		0.9%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	45.0%	789	59.9%	868	992		10.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	521	71.7%	375	57.4%	57.1%	-19.9%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	128	5.3%	160	6.5%	5.7%		22.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	7,860	$3,782	8,459	$5,621	$6,280		48.6%
Social Duplin									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	495	42.1	863	67.4	52.0		60.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	215	18.3	377	29.4	16.6		61.2%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	43	3.7	28	2.2	5.2	-40.4%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	93	18.1	121	21.4	39.2		18.5%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100

Duplin

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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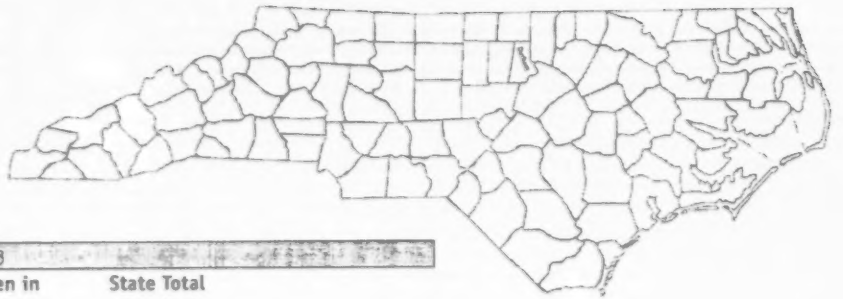
Durham



County Population Estimates

Durham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	13,277	7.3%	15,492	6.9%
5–9	11,301	6.2%	14,672	6.6%
10–14	10,683	5.9%	13,683	6.1%
15–17	6,437	3.5%	7,362	3.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	41,698	22.9%	51,209	22.9%
Population, all ages	181,854	100.0%	223,314	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Durham	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,303*	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	879	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,778	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Durham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	18,866	45.6%	25,501	49.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	109	0.3%	157	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	1,273	2.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	1,437	2.8%
Other race	169	0.4%	2,370	4.6%
White	21,531	52.0%	20,471	40.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	496	1.2%	4,278	8.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

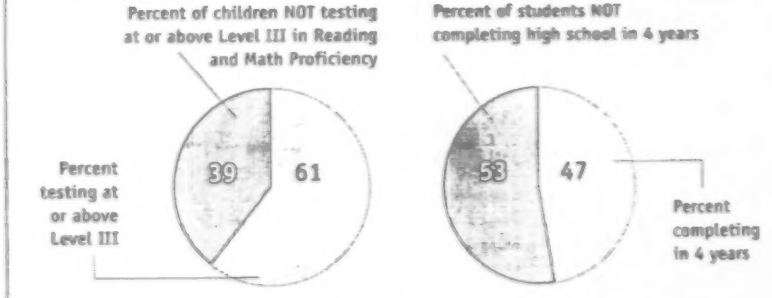
Durham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	41,318	99.8%	51,078	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	26,178	63.2%	29,085	56.8%
Single parent with own child(ren)	11,080	26.8%	15,803	30.9%
– Mother only	9,991	24.1%	13,735	26.8%
– Father only	1,089	2.6%	2,068	4.0%
Other (grandparents, foster)	4,060	9.8%	6,190	12.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	92	0.2%	131	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Durham	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%	5.0%
Per Capita Income	$26,154	$29,026	$29,739	n/a
Median Family Income	$49,226	$53,122	$60,992	$69,248
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$30,909	$35,318	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	35.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

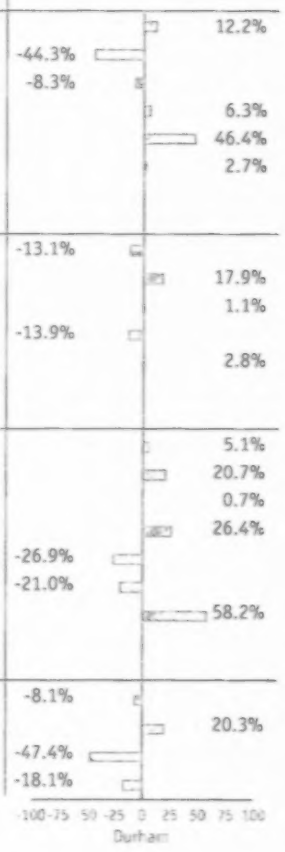


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Durham

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Durham								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	6,393	15.6%	8,766	17.5%	16.1%	12.2%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	4,295	8.7%	2,498	4.8%	3.7%	-44.3%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	7,885	16.0%	7,569	14.7%	12.7%	-8.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	10,571	39.1%	12,401	41.6%	39.8%	6.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	2,350	36.5%	4,182	53.5%	44.6%	46.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	18,474	37.7%	20,445	38.7%	35.5%	2.7%
Health — Durham								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	164	10.6	155	9.2	9.1	-13.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	271	8.6%	382	10.1%	8.8%	17.9%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	360	52.8	400	53.4	58.5	1.1%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	103	3.3%	106	2.8%	3.2%	-13.9%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	75	36.6	88	37.6	33.6	2.8%
Education — Durham								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	6,439	17.4%	7,824	18.6%	13.7%	5.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,239	50.2%	1,596	60.6%	67.3%	20.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,257	65.5%	1,329	65.9%	74.6%	0.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	75.0%	784	76.8%	992	992	26.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	1,411	64.8%	1,416	47.4%	57.1%	-26.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	338	5.9%	396	4.7%	5.7%	-21.0%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	25,921	$4,636	28,675	$7,332	$6,280	58.2%
Social — Durham								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	3,027	62.6	2,946	57.5	52.0	-8.1%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,007	20.8	1,282	25.0	16.6	20.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	430	8.9	241	4.7	5.2	-47.4%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	1,222	61.3	1,057	50.2	39.2	-18.1%



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See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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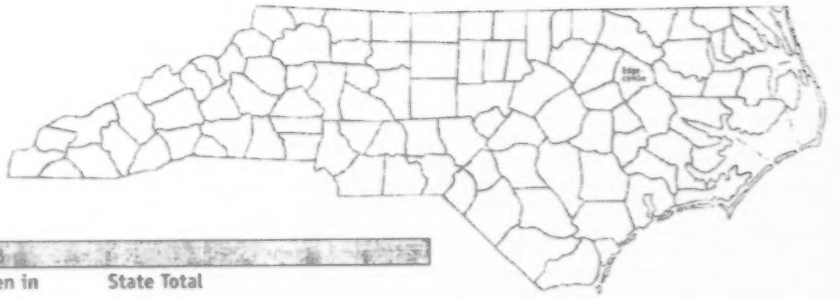
Edgecombe



County Population Estimates

Edgecombe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	4,424	7.8%	3,754	6.8%
5–9	4,259	7.5%	4,346	7.8%
10–14	4,730	8.3%	4,442	8.0%
15–17	2,725	4.8%	2,525	4.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	16,138	28.5%	15,067	27.1%
Population, all ages	56,692	100.0%	55,606	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Edgecombe	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	725	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	554	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	866	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Edgecombe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	10,538	65.8%	9,934	65.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	17	0.1%	27	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	21	0.1%
More than one race (mul. racial)	N/A	N/A	147	1.0%
Other race	20	0.1%	319	2.1%
White	5,420	33.8%	4,619	30.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	74	0.5%	564	3.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

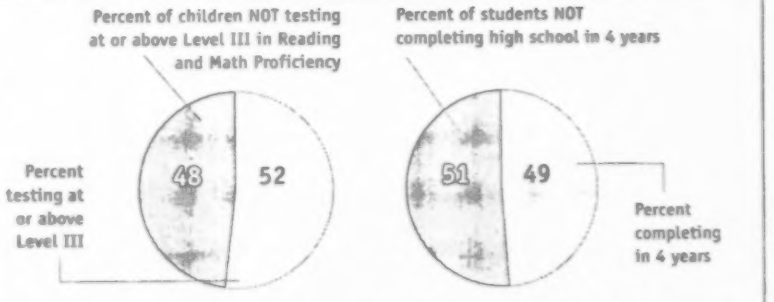
Edgecombe	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	16,012	100.0%	15,041	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	8,166	51.0%	6,859	45.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,952	30.9%	5,123	34.0%
– Mother only	4,450	27.8%	4,427	29.4%
– Father only	502	3.1%	696	4.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,894	18.1%	3,059	20.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	7	0.0%	26	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Edgecombe	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	12.0%	9.3%	7.4%	13.1%
Per Capita Income	$18,497	$20,011	$20,827	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,293	$35,381	$40,521	$44,043
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$20,995	$26,775	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	53.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

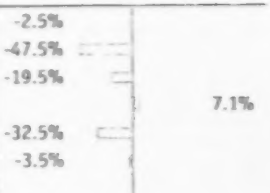


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Edgecombe

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change Over Time	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Edgecombe									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	4,526	28.5%	4,145	27.8%	16.1%	-2.5%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	2,262	14.6%	1,151	7.7%	3.7%	-47.5%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	4,618	29.8%	3,601	24.0%	12.7%	-19.5%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	4,378	55.0%	4,647	58.9%	39.8%		7.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	973	71.7%	877	48.4%	44.6%	-32.5%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	10,514	68.6%	9,745	66.2%	35.5%	-3.5%	
Health Edgecombe									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	60	12.7	43	10.3	9.1	-18.6%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	105	10.8%	91	10.6%	8.8%	-1.6%	
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	195	88.3	175	90.8	58.5		2.8%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	85	8.7%	75	8.8%	3.2%		0.4%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	45	60.3	56	77.5	33.6		28.6%
Education Edgecombe									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,357	11.0%	1,811	15.5%	13.7%		45.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	271	46.3%	312	51.8%	67.3%		11.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	330	62.3%	314	56.2%	74.6%	-9.8%	
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	825	49.1%	918	992		11.3%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	493	57.0%	384	48.8%	57.1%	-14.4%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	99	4.3%	181	7.9%	5.7%		86.2%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	8,053	$3,951	7,517	$6,523	$6,280		65.1%
Social Edgecombe									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,016	66.0	1,067	70.8	52.0		7.3%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	328	21.3	421	27.9	16.6		31.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	106	6.9	135	9.0	5.2		30.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	252	37.9	419	60.1	39.2		58.8%



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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

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96

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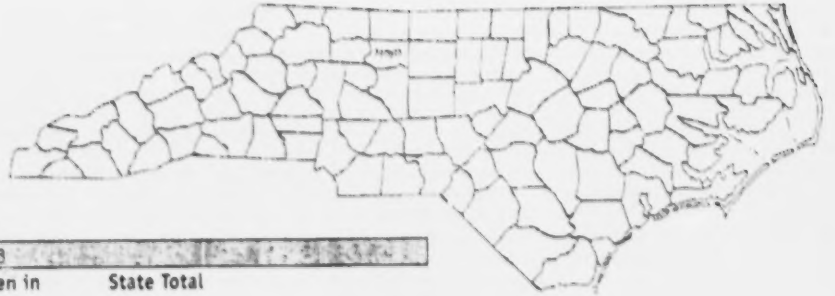
Forsyth



County Population Estimates

	1990		2000	
Forsyth	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0–4	18,424	6.9%	20,494	6.7%
5–9	16,495	6.2%	21,241	6.9%
10–14	15,737	5.9%	20,235	6.6%
15–17	10,048	3.8%	11,252	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	60,704	22.8%	73,222	23.9%
Population, all ages	265,878	100.0%	306,067	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Forsyth	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	2,055	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	1,415	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	2,259	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

	1990		2000	
Forsyth	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African American/Black	19,247	31.9%	23,150	31.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	142	0.2%	245	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	774	1.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	1,614	2.2%
Other race	249	0.4%	3,445	4.7%
White	40,322	66.7%	43,994	60.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	646	1.1%	6,198	8.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

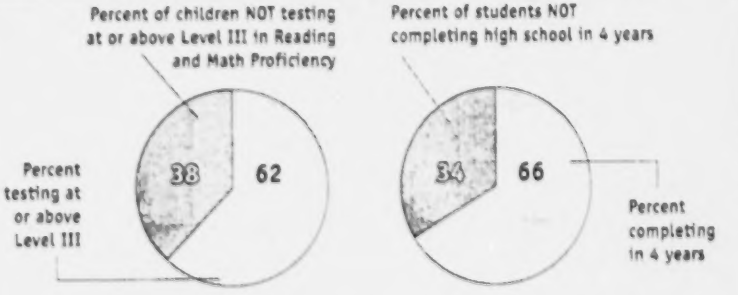
	1990		2000	
Forsyth	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children in Households	60,194	99.6%	73,050	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	39,898	66.0%	45,467	62.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	14,403	23.8%	20,095	27.4%
– Mother only	12,727	21.1%	16,864	23.0%
– Father only	1,676	2.8%	3,231	4.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	5,893	9.8%	7,488	10.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	214	0.4%	172	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Forsyth	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.3%	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%
Per Capita Income	$28,243	$31,277	$32,291	n/a
Median Family Income	$45,887	$49,490	$55,481	$61,018
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,228	$30,656	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	34.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Forsyth

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Forsyth									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	9,077	15.2%	11,060	15.4%	16.1%		1.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	4,919	7.1%	3,418	4.6%	3.7%	-34.7%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	7,449	10.7%	7,678	10.4%	12.7%	-2.7%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	11,027	29.1%	16,345	35.4%	39.8%		21.6%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	2,708	32.0%	4,794	57.5%	44.6%		79.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	21,695	30.5%	24,473	32.4%	35.5%		6.2%
Health Forsyth									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	253	12.7	251	11.6	9.1	-8.8%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	389	9.4%	437	9.5%	8.8%		1.3%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	586	63.8	542	58.1	58.5	-9.0%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	166	4.0%	108	2.4%	3.2%	-41.3%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	140	47.2	91	26.9	33.6	-43.0%	
Education Forsyth									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	8,469	16.4%	8,344	14.1%	13.7%	-14.4%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	2,040	61.0%	2,211	61.9%	67.3%		1.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,860	68.0%	2,379	71.5%	74.6%		5.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	59.0%	864	69.3%	1000	992		15.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	2,594	75.0%	2,230	66.3%	57.1%	-11.6%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	816	6.8%	719	5.5%	5.7%	-18.5%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	37,403	$4,547	42,972	$6,655	$6,280		46.3%
Social Forsyth									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	2,064	29.6	2,227	30.4	52.0		2.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	579	8.3	452	6.2	16.6	-25.6%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	396	5.7	318	4.3	5.2	-23.9%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	996	33.0	1,097	34.8	39.2		5.7%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100

Forsyth

= county % change

= state % change

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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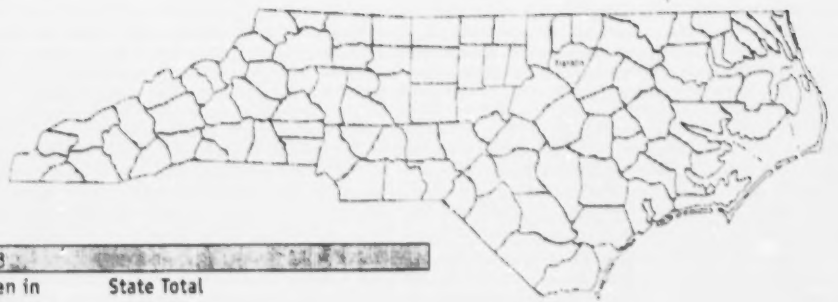
Franklin



County Population Estimates

Franklin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,492	6.8%	3,295	7.0%
5–9	2,424	6.7%	3,369	7.1%
10–14	2,466	6.8%	3,417	7.2%
15–17	1,515	4.2%	1,877	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	8,897	24.4%	11,958	25.3%
Population, all ages	36,414	100.0%	47,260	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Franklin	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	578	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	414	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	623	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Franklin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,746	42.4%	4,025	33.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	24	0.3%	60	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	37	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	187	1.6%
Other race	42	0.5%	379	3.2%
White	5,009	56.7%	7,270	60.8%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	85	1.0%	681	5.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

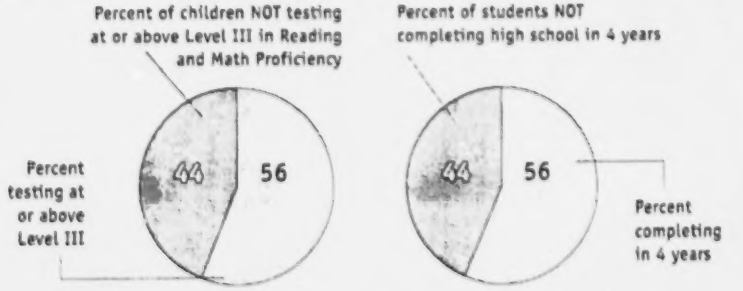
Franklin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	8,836	100.0%	11,954	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,844	66.1%	7,740	64.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,863	21.1%	2,703	22.6%
– Mother only	1,503	17.0%	2,101	17.6%
– Father only	360	4.1%	602	5.0%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,129	12.8%	1,511	12.6%
Children in group homes or institutions	1	0.0%	4	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Franklin	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.1%	2.6%	2.7%	5.7%
Per Capita Income	$18,932	$21,988	$23,276	n/a
Median Family Income	$37,234	$40,181	$46,134	$52,378
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$30,909	$33,312	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	39.2%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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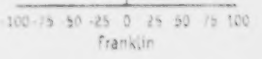
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Franklin

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Franklin									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,515	17.2%	1,951	16.5%	16.1%	-4.1%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	538	4.9%	372	3.1%	3.7%	-36.9%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,378	12.7%	1,604	13.3%	12.7%		5.1%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,970	48.1%	3,592	47.4%	39.8%	-1.4%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	369	51.4%	400	48.6%	44.6%	-5.4%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	4,272	38.6%	4,797	39.2%	35.5%		1.5%
Health — Franklin									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	40	14.9	21	7.0	9.1	-52.8%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	57	10.8%	60	8.9%	8.8%	-17.8%	
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	83	59.0	77	47.2	58.5	-19.9%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	29	5.5%	17	2.5%	3.2%	-54.2%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	24	53.9	18	33.6	33.6	-37.7%	
Education — Franklin									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	719	9.3%	823	8.7%	13.7%	-9.1%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	323	58.8%	333	56.0%	67.3%	-4.8%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	302	63.2%	377	67.7%	74.6%		13.0%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	44.0%	768	46.9%	937	992		22.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	385	60.6%	338	56.4%	57.1%	-6.9%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	107	5.7%	135	6.3%	5.7%		10.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	5,895	$3,816	7,425	$5,898	$6,280		54.6%
Social — Franklin									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	432	40.1	607	50.8	52.0		26.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	154	14.3	270	22.6	16.6		57.8%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	67	6.2	47	3.9	5.2	-37.2%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	107	24.2	251	47.4	39.2		95.8%



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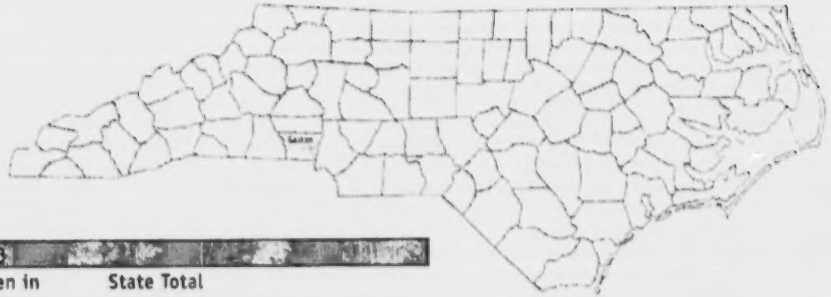
▭ = county % change
= state % change

Gaston



County Population Estimates

Gaston	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	12,778	7.3%	12,679	6.7%
5–9	11,806	6.7%	13,504	7.1%
10–14	11,764	6.7%	13,309	7.0%
15–17	8,187	4.7%	7,382	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	44,535	25.4%	46,874	24.6%
Population, all ages	175,093	100.0%	190,365	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Gaston	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,243	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	711	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,500	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Gaston	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	7,594	17.2%	8,577	18.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	107	0.2%	134	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	541	1.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	760	1.6%
Other race	83	0.2%	635	1.4%
White	36,088	81.7%	36,227	77.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	267	0.6%	1,675	3.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

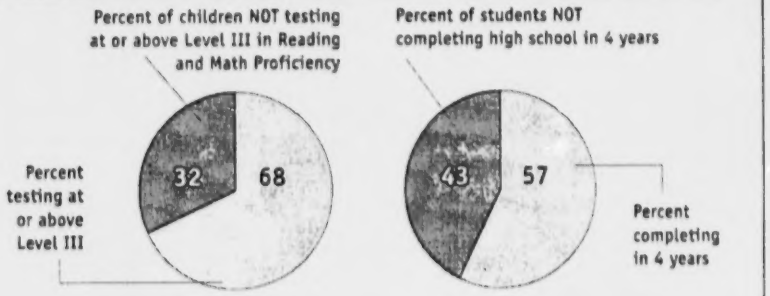
Gaston	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	44,097	99.8%	46,753	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	29,894	67.7%	29,174	62.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	8,891	20.1%	11,538	24.6%
- Mother only	7,327	16.6%	8,908	19.0%
- Father only	1,564	3.5%	2,630	5.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	5,312	12.0%	6,041	12.9%
Children in group homes or institutions	86	0.2%	121	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Gaston	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.3%	3.4%	6.1%	8.4%
Per Capita Income	$21,451	$23,694	$25,006	n/a
Median Family Income	$40,820	$44,608	$51,368	$57,638
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$27,370	$30,373	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	38.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

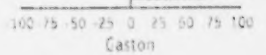


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Gaston

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Gaston								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	6,330	14.5%	6,843	14.9%	16.1%	2.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	3,155	6.9%	1,935	4.1%	3.7%	-40.2%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	6,866	15.0%	6,889	14.7%	12.7%	-2.1%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	8,788	29.8%	10,955	37.0%	39.8%	24.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	1,365	36.3%	1,747	36.8%	44.6%	1.3%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	16,206	35.7%	18,696	39.7%	35.5%	11.5%
Health — Gaston								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	144	10.7	117	8.9	9.1	-16.5%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	242	8.5%	259	9.5%	8.8%	11.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	596	89.9	442	75.6	58.5	-15.9%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	307	10.8%	81	3.0%	3.2%	-72.5%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	63	30.1	82	37.8	33.6	25.4%
Education — Gaston								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	3,765	10.7%	4,752	12.9%	13.7%	20.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,407	58.6%	1,620	68.0%	67.3%	16.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,396	63.6%	1,582	71.4%	74.6%	12.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	47.0%	810	58.0%	973	992	20.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	1,836	66.0%	1,400	57.1%	57.1%	-13.5%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	594	6.2%	606	6.6%	5.7%	7.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	29,532	$3,634	29,745	$5,735	$6,280	57.8%
Social — Gaston								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	2,743	61.0	2,728	58.2	52.0	-4.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,186	26.4	715	15.3	16.6	-42.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	464	10.3	447	9.5	5.2	-7.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	398	21.1	738	35.7	39.2	69.0%



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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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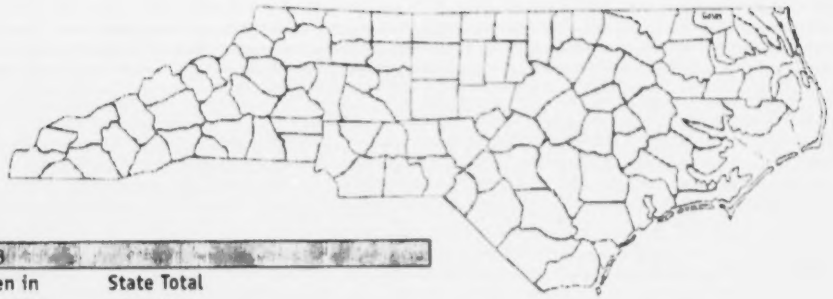
Gates



County Population Estimates

Gates	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	685	7.4%	605	5.8%
5–9	693	7.4%	816	7.8%
10–14	622	6.7%	907	8.6%
15–17	387	4.2%	475	4.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	2,387	25.7%	2,803	26.7%
Population, all ages	9,305	100.0%	10,516	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Gates	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	129	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	105	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	143	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Gates	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,199	50.5%	1,154	41.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	13	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	12	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	44	1.6%
Other race	1	0.0%	5	0.2%
White	1,167	49.2%	1,575	56.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	9	0.4%	31	1.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

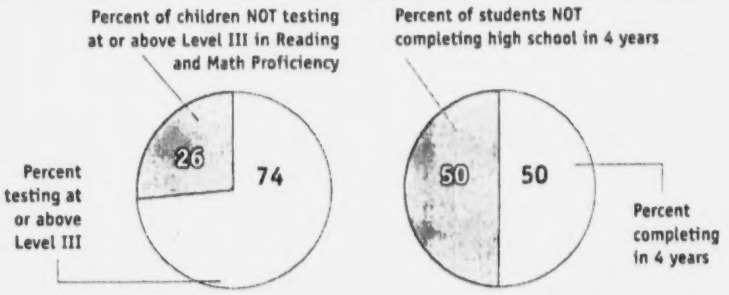
Gates	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	2,373	100.0%	2,803	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,601	67.5%	1,804	64.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	354	14.9%	600	21.4%
- Mother only	280	11.8%	471	16.8%
- Father only	74	3.1%	129	4.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	418	17.6%	399	14.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Gates	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%
Per Capita Income	$17,304	$18,336	$19,260	n/a
Median Family Income	$34,400	$37,300	$42,400	$47,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,353	$26,978	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	27.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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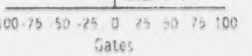
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Gates

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Gates								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	474	20.4%	503	18.1%	16.1%	-11.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	135	5.4%	56	2.0%	3.7%	-62.6%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	347	13.9%	286	10.2%	12.7%	-26.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	915	50.9%	1,039	50.5%	39.8%	-0.8%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	137	130.8%	79	67.5%	44.6%	-48.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	943	36.2%	918	33.5%	35.5%	-7.4%
Health — Gates								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	4	*	3	*	9.1	*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	14	10.5%	9	8.5%	8.8%	-19.1%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	15	48.2	15	37.8	58.5	-21.6%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	8	6.0%	7	6.6%	3.2%	9.8%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	6	52.6	4	*	33.6	*
Education — Gates								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	105	5.3%	117	5.6%	13.7%	7.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	104	61.5%	109	73.6%	67.3%	19.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	86	61.6%	116	84.7%	74.6%	37.5%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	35.0%	869	51.5%	866	992	-0.3%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	117	77.0%	106	50.2%	57.1%	-34.8%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	18	3.6%	33	5.1%	5.7%	40.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	1,641	$4,793	2,020	$7,325	$6,280	52.8%
Social — Gates								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	25	9.8	50	17.8	52.0	82.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	3	*	7	2.5	16.6	*
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	0	*	2	*	5.2	*
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	42	38.7	87	63.0	39.2	62.8%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

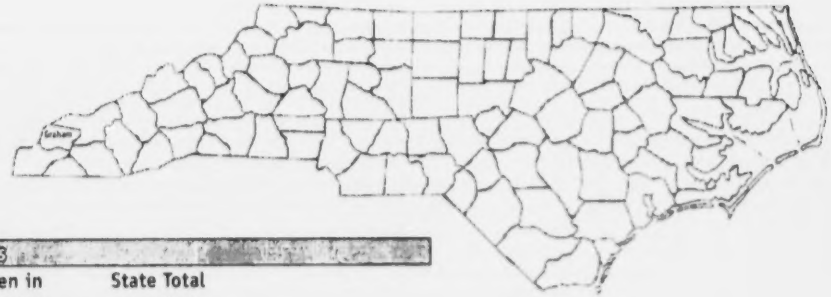
n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

Graham



County Population Estimates

Graham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	429	6.0%	467	5.8%
5–9	440	6.1%	489	6.1%
10–14	518	7.2%	498	6.2%
15–17	318	4.4%	301	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	1,705	23.7%	1,755	22.0%
Population, all ages	7,196	100.0%	7,993	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Graham	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	196	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	166	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	221	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Graham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	0	0.0%	6	0.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	176	10.4%	203	11.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	1	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	23	1.3%
Other race	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
White	1,519	89.5%	1,519	86.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	8	0.5%	20	1.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

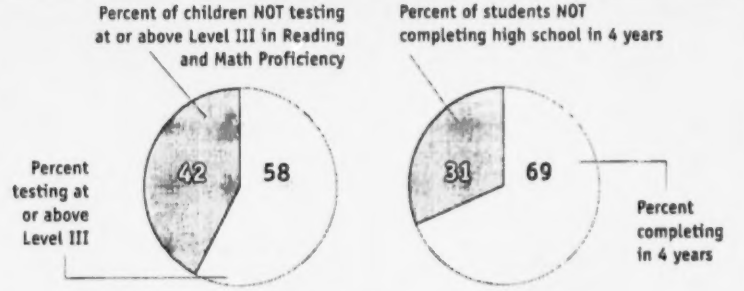
Graham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	1,696	99.9%	1,743	99.3%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,321	77.8%	1,278	72.8%
Single parent with own child(ren)	225	13.3%	280	16.0%
– Mother only	168	9.9%	217	12.4%
– Father only	57	3.4%	63	3.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	150	8.8%	185	10.5%
Children in group homes or institutions	1	0.1%	12	0.7%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Graham	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	12.1%	9.4%	7.0%	12.3%
Per Capita Income	$15,402	$17,217	$18,732	n/a
Median Family Income	$23,700	$26,600	$31,100	$34,300
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,287	$26,568	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	33.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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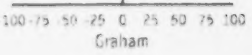
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Graham

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Graham									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	596	35.4%	427	24.8%	16.1%	-29.9%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	72	4.5%	48	2.7%	3.7%	-39.2%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	209	13.0%	242	13.8%	12.7%		5.9%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	611	49.1%	611	50.8%	39.8%		3.5%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	232	227.5%	75	48.8%	44.6%	-78.5%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	826	48.0%	1,026	57.7%	35.5%		20.1%
Health — Graham									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	7	15.7	1	*	9.1		*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	4	*	4	*	8.8%		*
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	11	49.8	23	100.4	58.5		101.7%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	3	*	3	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	0	*	9	110.7	33.6		*
Education — Graham									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	102	8.3%	154	11.4%	13.7%		36.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	78	67.2%	56	57.7%	67.3%	-14.1%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	78	87.6%	82	84.5%	74.6%	-3.5%	
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	50.0%	857	65.1%	992	992		15.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	70	54.7%	59	68.6%	57.1%		25.4%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	26	6.7%	27	7.9%	5.7%		18.4%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	1,274	$4,612	1,187	$8,020	$6,280		73.9%
Social — Graham									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	29	16.8	136	77.5	52.0		360.1%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	15	8.7	53	30.2	16.6		246.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	25	14.5	27	15.3	5.2		5.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	52	70.1	99	123.9	39.2		76.8%



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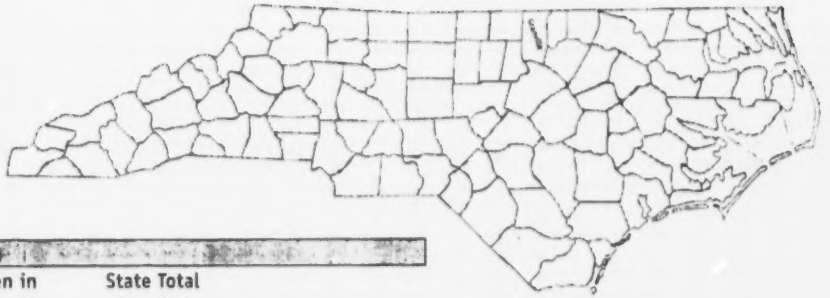
= county % change
= state % change

Granville



County Population Estimates

Granville	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,601	6.8%	2,997	6.2%
5–9	2,382	6.2%	3,378	7.0%
10–14	2,614	6.8%	3,351	6.9%
15–17	1,702	4.4%	1,862	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	9,299	24.3%	11,588	23.9%
Population, all ages	38,341	100.0%	48,498	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Granville	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	355	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	249	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	458	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Granville	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,963	42.9%	4,110	35.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	17	0.2%	43	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	38	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	188	1.6%
Other race	43	0.5%	404	3.5%
White	5,178	56.1%	6,805	58.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	76	0.8%	580	5.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

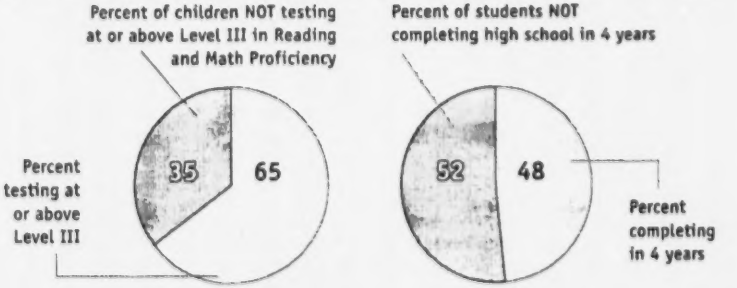
Granville	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	8,871	96.0%	11,194	96.6%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,667	61.4%	6,840	59.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,843	20.0%	2,736	23.6%
– Mother only	1,467	15.9%	2,260	19.5%
– Father only	376	4.1%	476	4.1%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,361	14.7%	1,618	14.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	366	4.0%	394	3.4%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Granville	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.8%	2.9%	4.1%	6.7%
Per Capita Income	$19,192	$21,348	$21,850	n/a
Median Family Income	$40,300	$42,700	$48,100	$52,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$24,309	$28,123	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	31.2%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

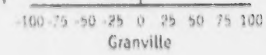


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Granville

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
Economic Granville	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,467	17.1%	1,718	15.6%	16.1%	-8.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	647	6.0%	475	4.1%	3.7%	-32.0%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,144	10.7%	1,050	9.0%	12.7%	-15.6%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,951	43.1%	3,421	41.6%	39.8%	-3.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	145	28.9%	148	21.5%	44.6%	-25.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	3,688	34.5%	4,095	35.0%	35.5%	1.6%
Health Granville								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	34	12.2	19	6.6	9.1	-45.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	62	11.4%	37	6.2%	8.8%	-45.8%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	91	69.9	80	53.6	58.5	-23.3%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	32	5.9%	13	2.2%	3.2%	-63.2%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	13	29.2	23	43.9	33.6	50.4%
Education Granville								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	500	6.6%	688	7.6%	13.7%	14.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	411	65.1%	463	64.6%	67.3%	-0.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	386	77.4%	414	71.5%	74.6%	-7.6%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	43.0%	769	42.7%	959	992	24.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	391	70.2%	341	48.4%	57.1%	-31.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	87	4.3%	137	6.2%	5.7%	41.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	6,395	$4,115	7,836	$6,058	$6,280	47.2%
Social Granville								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	298	28.5	520	44.9	52.0	57.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	91	8.7	109	9.4	16.6	8.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	30	2.9	23	2.0	5.2	-31.1%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	194	43.0	114	21.9	39.2	-49.1%



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= county % change
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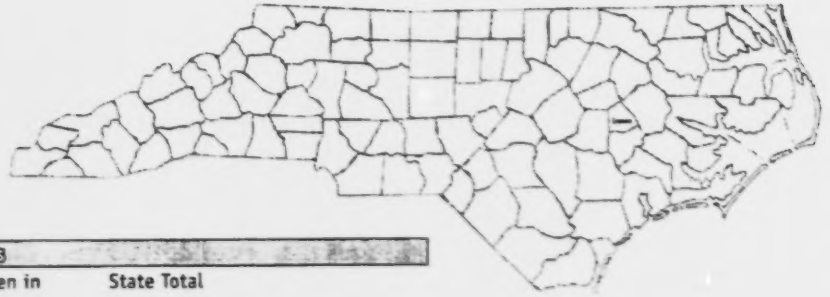
Greene



County Population Estimates

Greene	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,015	6.6%	1,321	7.0%
5–9	1,117	7.3%	1,304	6.9%
10–14	1,165	7.6%	1,338	7.1%
15–17	716	4.7%	829	4.4%
Children & youth, 0–17	4,013	26.1%	4,792	25.3%
Population, all ages	15,384	100.0%	18,974	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Greene	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	262	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	217	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	300	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Greene	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	2,053	51.4%	2,198	45.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	0.2%	11	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	6	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	62	1.3%
Other race	35	0.9%	421	8.8%
White	1,898	47.5%	2,094	43.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	61	1.5%	588	12.3%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

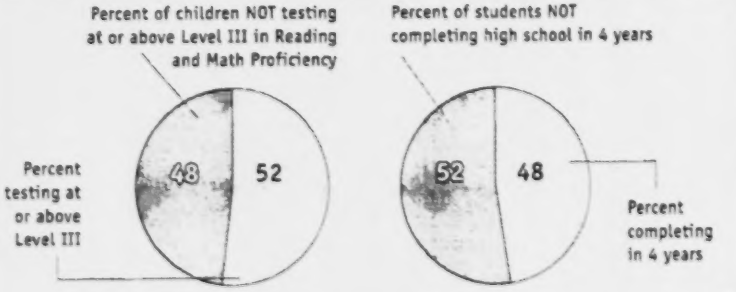
Greene	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	3,993	100.0%	4,792	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,386	59.8%	2,697	56.3%
Single parent with own child(ren)	935	23.4%	1,344	28.0%
– Mother only	813	20.4%	1,083	22.6%
– Father only	122	3.1%	261	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	672	16.8%	751	15.7%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Greene	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.9%	3.6%	4.4%	7.0%
Per Capita Income	$18,624	$18,437	$20,894	n/a
Median Family Income	$32,900	$35,000	$39,800	$42,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,892	$27,185	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	35.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

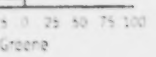


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Greene

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
Economic — Greene	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,097	28.3%	1,352	28.6%	16.1%	1.1%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	399	9.6%	243	5.1%	3.7%	-47.2%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	732	17.6%	1,034	21.5%	12.7%	22.4%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,621	59.7%	1,940	62.0%	39.8%	3.9%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	194	61.2%	219	38.3%	44.6%	-37.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,213	49.0%	2,496	51.5%	35.5%	5.0%
Health — Greene								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	19	19.1	13	10.3	9.1	-46.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	21	9.9%	28	10.8%	8.8%	9.2%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	41	78.1	38	64.4	58.5	-17.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	16	7.5%	11	4.2%	3.2%	-43.5%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	12	63.6	13	59.8	33.6	-6.0%
Education — Greene								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	318	10.5%	572	15.3%	13.7%	48.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	105	51.0%	128	51.8%	67.3%	1.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	113	58.5%	140	65.7%	74.6%	12.4%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	42.0%	772	44.4%	848	992	9.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	163	63.7%	153	47.5%	57.1%	-25.4%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	20	2.3%	68	7.3%	5.7%	215.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	2,753	$4,700	2,864	$6,875	$6,280	46.3%
Social — Greene								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	117	27.1	206	43.0	52.0	58.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	37	8.6	59	12.3	16.6	43.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	23	5.3	5	*	5.2	*
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	109	55.7	90	41.5	39.2	-25.4%



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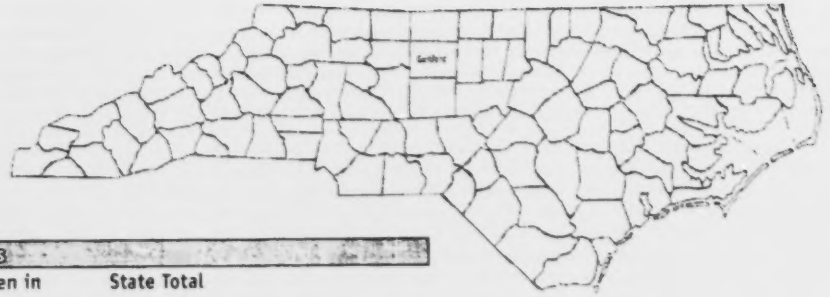
Guilford



County Population Estimates

Guilford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	23,139	6.7%	27,646	6.6%
5–9	21,073	6.1%	28,975	6.9%
10–14	20,928	6.0%	28,091	6.7%
15–17	13,032	3.8%	15,127	3.6%
Children & youth, 0–17	78,172	22.5%	99,839	23.7%
Population, all ages	347,420	100.0%	421,048	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Guilford	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	3,062	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	2,045	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	3,825	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Guilford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	25,461	32.8%	34,867	34.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	432	0.6%	518	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	3,112	3.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	2,508	2.5%
Other race	268	0.3%	2,401	2.4%
White	50,381	64.8%	56,433	56.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	806	1.0%	4,560	4.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

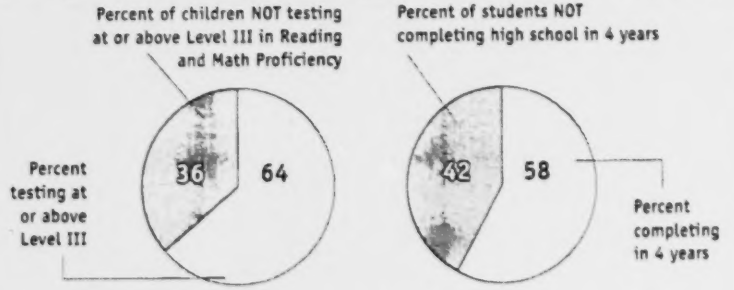
Guilford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	77,429	99.6%	99,684	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	51,731	66.6%	62,762	62.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	18,080	23.3%	27,097	27.1%
– Mother only	15,784	20.3%	22,720	22.8%
– Father only	2,296	3.0%	4,377	4.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	7,618	9.8%	9,825	9.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	288	0.4%	155	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Guilford	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.4%	2.6%	2.9%	6.0%
Per Capita Income	$27,212	$30,416	$30,372	n/a
Median Family Income	$44,472	$47,964	$53,771	$59,137
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,228	$30,515	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	35.7%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

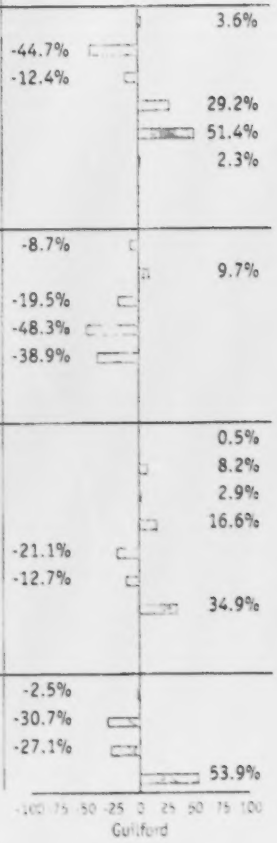


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Guilford

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Guilford								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	10,526	13.7%	13,995	14.2%	16.1%	3.6%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	6,897	7.7%	4,275	4.3%	3.7%	-44.7%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	12,016	13.4%	11,782	11.7%	12.7%	-12.4%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	16,659	31.1%	25,173	40.2%	39.8%	29.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	3,202	29.8%	5,942	45.1%	44.6%	51.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	31,052	33.2%	34,786	33.9%	35.5%	2.3%
Health — Guilford								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	260	10.1	258	9.2	9.1	-8.7%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	416	8.0%	535	8.8%	8.8%	9.7%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	696	51.3	613	41.3	58.5	-19.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	292	5.6%	177	2.9%	3.2%	-48.3%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	164	43.4	120	26.5	33.6	-38.9%
Education — Guilford								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	10,760	16.3%	13,171	16.3%	13.7%	0.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	2,965	58.9%	3,273	63.7%	67.3%	8.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	2,845	68.6%	3,309	70.6%	74.6%	2.9%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	59.0%	856	73.8%	998	992	16.6%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	3,373	73.3%	3,115	57.8%	57.1%	-21.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	649	4.4%	710	3.9%	5.7%	-12.7%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	51,379	$4,867	61,190	$6,567	$6,280	34.9%
Social — Guilford								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	3,954	43.4	4,224	42.3	52.0	-2.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,587	17.4	1,205	12.1	16.6	-30.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	846	9.3	679	6.8	5.2	-27.1%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	1,598	42.2	2,804	64.9	39.2	53.9%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

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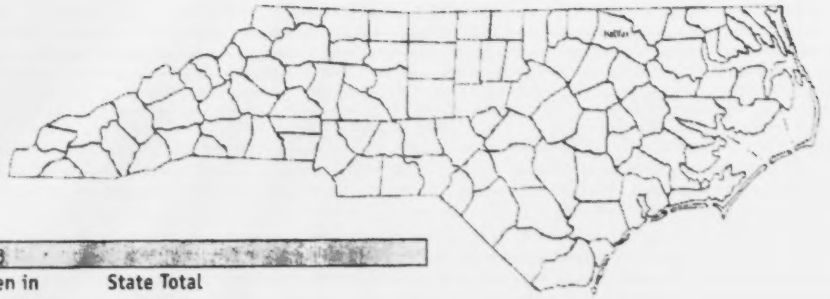
Halifax



County Population Estimates

Halifax	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	4,092	7.4%	3,573	6.2%
5–9	4,313	7.8%	4,356	7.6%
10–14	4,315	7.8%	4,430	7.7%
15–17	2,664	4.8%	2,646	4.6%
Children & youth, 0–17	15,384	27.7%	15,005	26.2%
Population, all ages	55,516	100.0%	57,370	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Halifax	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	554	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	402	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	634	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Halifax	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	9,194	60.0%	9,101	60.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	560	3.7%	535	3.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	86	0.6%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	160	1.1%
Other race	24	0.2%	114	0.8%
White	5,498	35.9%	5,009	33.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	78	0.5%	213	1.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

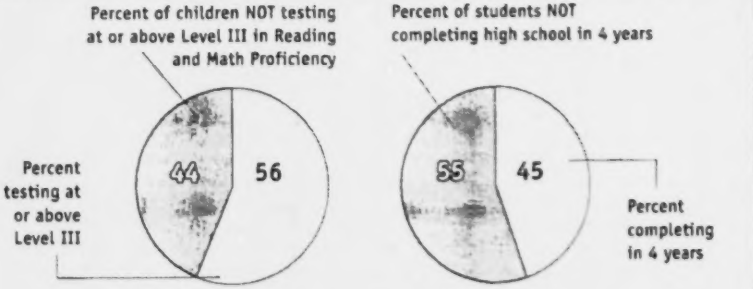
Halifax	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	15,321	100.0%	14,986	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	7,917	51.7%	7,104	47.3%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,742	30.9%	5,280	35.2%
– Mother only	4,311	28.1%	4,555	30.4%
– Father only	431	2.8%	725	4.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,662	17.4%	2,602	17.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	4	0.0%	19	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Halifax	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	9.9%	8.6%	7.5%	11.9%
Per Capita Income	$17,002	$18,901	$19,874	n/a
Median Family Income	$28,200	$29,400	$32,800	$36,000
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,129	$26,507	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	43.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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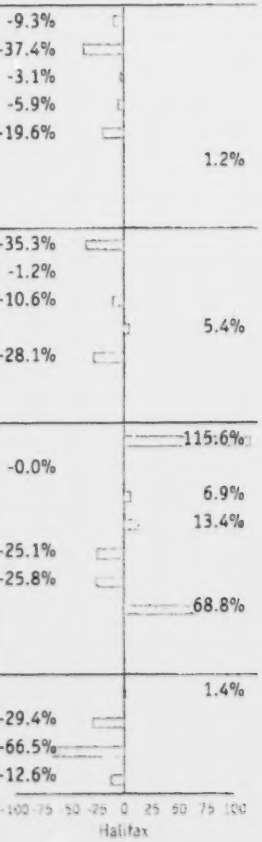
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Halifax

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Halifax									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	5,557	36.7%	4,938	33.3%	16.1%	-9.3%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	2,684	17.8%	1,662	11.1%	3.7%	-37.4%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	4,997	33.2%	4,803	32.2%	12.7%	-3.1%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	7,313	76.8%	7,051	72.3%	39.8%	-5.9%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	475	94.3%	754	75.9%	44.6%	-19.6%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	9,308	61.2%	9,105	61.9%	35.5%		1.2%
Health — Halifax									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	79	17.2	42	11.1	9.1	-35.3%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	89	9.4%	74	9.3%	8.8%	-1.2%	
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	195	92.1	170	82.3	58.5	-10.6%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	44	4.6%	39	4.9%	3.2%		5.4%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	42	58.0	30	41.7	33.6	-28.1%	
Education — Halifax									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	504	4.1%	994	8.6%	13.7%		115.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	454	56.2%	406	56.2%	67.3%	-0.0%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	421	57.5%	414	61.5%	74.6%		6.9%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	41.0%	750	49.7%	850	992		13.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	564	59.6%	485	44.7%	57.1%	-25.1%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	249	8.2%	180	6.1%	5.7%	-25.8%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	10,587	$4,079	10,265	$6,884	$6,280		68.8%
Social — Halifax									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	843	55.0	837	55.8	52.0		1.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	337	22.0	233	15.5	16.6	-29.4%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	147	9.6	48	3.2	5.2	-66.5%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	300	45.3	280	39.6	39.2	-12.6%	



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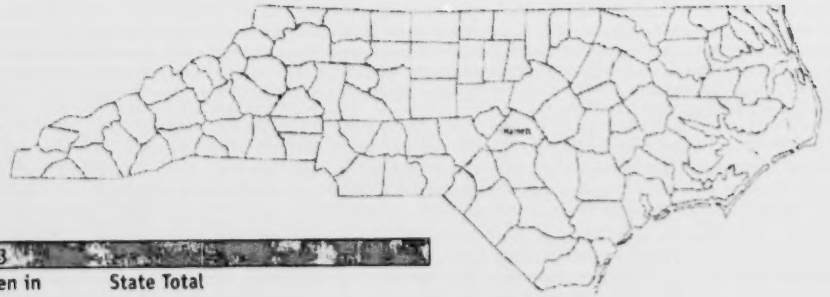
Harnett



County Population Estimates

Harnett	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	5,410	8.0%	6,937	7.6%
5–9	4,571	6.7%	7,106	7.8%
10–14	4,520	6.7%	6,713	7.4%
15–17	2,913	4.3%	3,784	4.2%
Children & youth, 0–17	17,414	25.7%	24,540	27.0%
Population, all ages	67,833	100.0%	91,025	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Harnett	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	888	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	684	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,106	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Harnett	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,945	28.6%	6,667	27.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	198	1.1%	227	0.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	133	0.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	711	2.9%
Other race	154	0.9%	1,058	4.3%
White	11,905	68.9%	15,744	64.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	375	2.2%	1,943	7.9%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

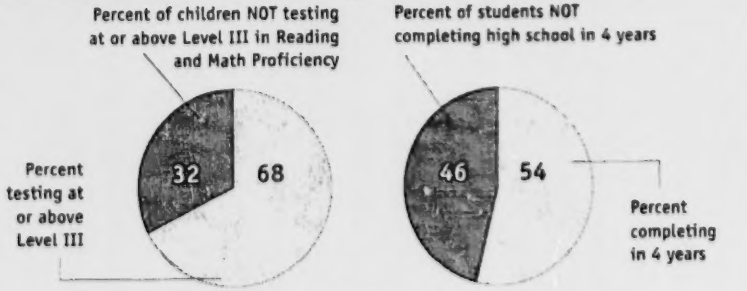
Harnett	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	17,262	99.9%	24,509	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	11,624	67.2%	15,389	62.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	3,727	21.6%	6,295	25.7%
– Mother only	3,153	18.2%	4,966	20.2%
– Father only	574	3.3%	1,329	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,911	11.1%	2,825	11.5%
Children in group homes or institutions	24	0.1%	31	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Harnett	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%	8.7%
Per Capita Income	$17,622	$19,383	$19,781	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,400	$35,700	$39,800	$43,400
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,718	$25,648	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	35.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

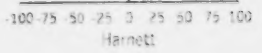


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Harnett

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Harnett									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	3,778	22.1%	4,237	17.7%	16.1%	-19.9%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,547	7.3%	747	3.0%	3.7%	-58.6%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,444	16.2%	3,388	13.7%	12.7%	-15.4%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	5,729	44.9%	8,712	53.9%	39.8%		19.9%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	548	52.4%	647	31.8%	44.6%	-39.3%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	9,180	41.2%	10,986	43.1%	35.5%		4.4%
Health — Harnett									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	63	10.2	63	9.0	9.1	-11.6%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	83	7.1%	94	6.6%	8.8%	-7.6%	
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	243	86.3	203	57.6	58.5	-33.2%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	78	6.7%	55	3.8%	3.2%	-42.5%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	35	41.2	49	45.2	33.6		9.6%
Education — Harnett									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,045	6.9%	2,035	10.3%	13.7%		47.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	711	56.5%	919	67.6%	67.3%		19.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	773	70.8%	884	72.3%	74.6%		2.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	34.0%	786	49.9%	979	992		24.6%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	659	63.0%	702	53.8%	57.1%	-14.6%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	207	5.9%	340	7.3%	5.7%		24.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	11,686	$3,771	15,799	$5,544	$6,280		47.0%
Social — Harnett									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,080	50.7	932	38.0	52.0	-25.0%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	377	17.7	335	13.7	16.6	-22.8%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	172	8.1	177	7.2	5.2	-11.3%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	138	16.3	299	28.5	39.2		74.6%



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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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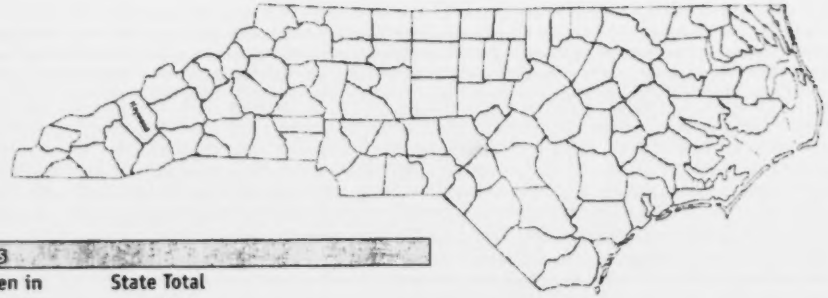
Haywood



County Population Estimates

Haywood	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,632	5.6%	2,838	5.3%
5–9	2,607	5.6%	3,179	5.9%
10–14	2,689	5.7%	3,297	6.1%
15–17	1,867	4.0%	1,909	3.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	9,795	20.9%	11,223	20.8%
Population, all ages	46,942	100.0%	54,033	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Haywood	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	656	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	453	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	681	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Haywood	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	167	1.7%	153	1.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	42	0.4%	79	0.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	27	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	144	1.3%
Other race	17	0.2%	113	1.0%
White	9,503	97.5%	10,707	95.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	87	0.9%	283	2.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

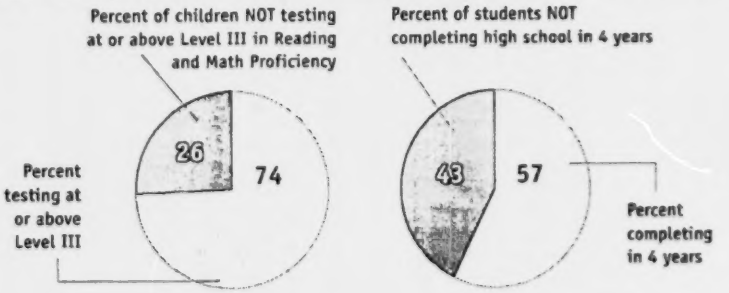
Haywood	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	9,693	99.5%	11,166	99.5%
Married couple with own child(ren)	7,113	73.0%	7,641	68.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,667	17.1%	2,485	22.1%
– Mother only	1,344	13.8%	1,882	16.8%
– Father only	323	3.3%	603	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	913	9.4%	1,040	9.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	53	0.5%	57	0.5%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Haywood	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.0%	6.1%	3.8%	8.2%
Per Capita Income	$19,823	$21,777	$22,571	n/a
Median Family Income	$32,400	$33,800	$36,400	$38,000
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,005	$26,651	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	32.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



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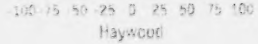
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Haywood

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Haywood									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,523	15.9%	1,933	17.6%	16.1%		10.7%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	479	4.7%	425	3.8%	3.7%	-19.5%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,514	15.0%	1,629	14.5%	12.7%	-3.4%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,104	30.6%	2,630	34.5%	39.8%		12.7%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	391	52.5%	630	59.7%	44.6%		13.8%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	4,401	41.5%	4,766	42.4%	35.5%		2.0%
Health — Haywood									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	20	7.3	23	8.5	9.1		16.4%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	38	6.9%	42	7.5%	8.8%		8.1%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	94	64.3	65	48.2	58.5	-25.1%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	24	4.4%	5	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	16	34.8	18	35.1	33.6		0.9%
Education — Haywood									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	745	9.8%	1,055	12.0%	13.7%		24.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	430	71.7%	464	74.4%	67.3%		3.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	459	78.3%	479	80.9%	74.6%		3.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	45.0%	856	61.5%	1003	992		17.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	504	73.6%	395	57.2%	57.1%	-22.3%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	201	8.3%	148	6.4%	5.7%	-23.5%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	7,090	$4,622	7,578	$6,489	$6,280		40.4%
Social — Haywood									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	700	67.6	1,137	101.3	52.0		49.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	234	22.6	372	33.1	16.6		46.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	91	8.8	109	9.7	5.2		10.4%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	138	31.6	275	52.8	39.2		67.1%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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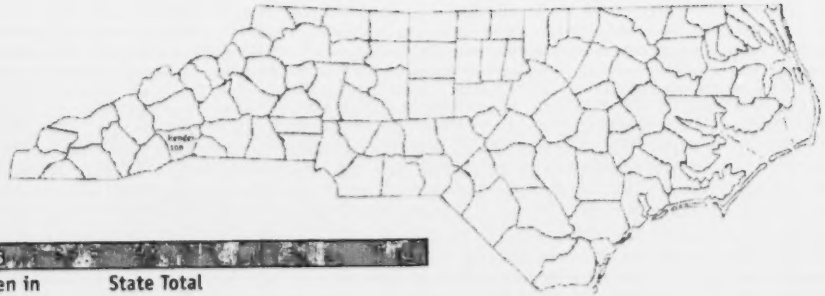
Henderson



County Population Estimates

Henderson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,875	5.6%	5,007	5.6%
5–9	4,066	5.9%	5,178	5.8%
10–14	4,077	5.9%	5,321	6.0%
15–17	2,624	3.8%	3,046	3.4%
Children & youth, 0–17	14,642	21.1%	18,552	20.8%
Population, all ages	69,326	100.0%	89,173	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Henderson	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	956	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	711	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,151	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Henderson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	774	5.3%	819	4.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	70	0.5%	63	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	146	0.8%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	403	2.2%
Other race	101	0.7%	754	4.1%
White	13,529	92.8%	16,367	88.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	301	2.1%	1,619	8.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

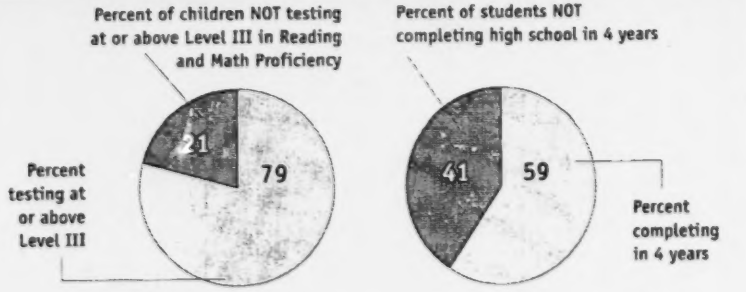
Henderson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	14,501	99.5%	18,525	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	10,915	74.9%	13,283	71.6%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,501	17.2%	3,655	19.7%
– Mother only	2,039	14.0%	2,750	14.8%
– Father only	462	3.2%	905	4.9%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,085	7.4%	1,587	8.6%
Children in group homes or institutions	76	0.5%	27	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Henderson	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	4.5%
Per Capita Income	$23,958	$26,448	$26,593	n/a
Median Family Income	$39,200	$43,300	$47,900	$52,800
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,269	$27,788	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	29.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

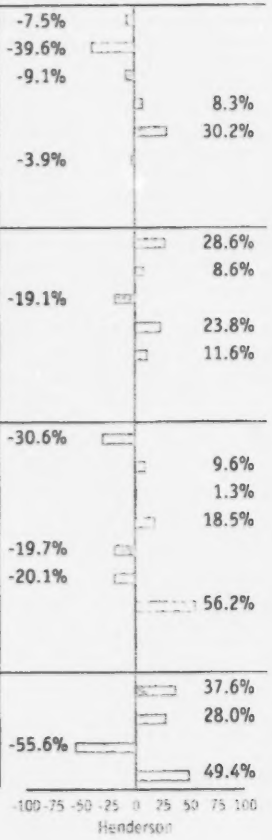


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Henderson

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Henderson								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,278	16.0%	2,719	14.8%	16.1%	-7.5%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	719	4.5%	505	2.7%	3.7%	-39.6%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,879	11.9%	2,013	10.8%	12.7%	-9.1%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,986	29.5%	3,646	31.9%	39.8%	8.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	574	33.6%	652	43.8%	44.6%	30.2%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	6,535	38.6%	6,949	37.1%	35.5%	-3.9%
Health — Henderson								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	28	6.7	42	8.6	9.1	28.6%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	64	7.4%	83	8.0%	8.8%	8.6%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	136	68.7	130	55.6	58.5	-19.1%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	19	2.2%	28	2.7%	3.2%	23.8%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	21	30.3	28	33.8	33.6	11.6%
Education — Henderson								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,708	14.5%	1,490	10.3%	13.7%	-30.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	635	72.3%	692	79.2%	67.3%	9.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	686	80.0%	696	81.0%	74.6%	1.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	56.0%	871	66.5%	1032	992	18.5%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	668	73.9%	613	59.3%	57.1%	-19.7%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	220	6.8%	197	5.4%	5.7%	-20.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	9,913	$3,868	11,337	$6,042	$6,280	56.2%
Social — Henderson								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,061	65.0	1,659	89.4	52.0	37.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	268	16.4	390	21.0	16.6	28.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	89	5.5	45	2.4	5.2	-55.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	143	20.2	253	30.2	39.2	49.4%



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▭ = county % change

= state % change

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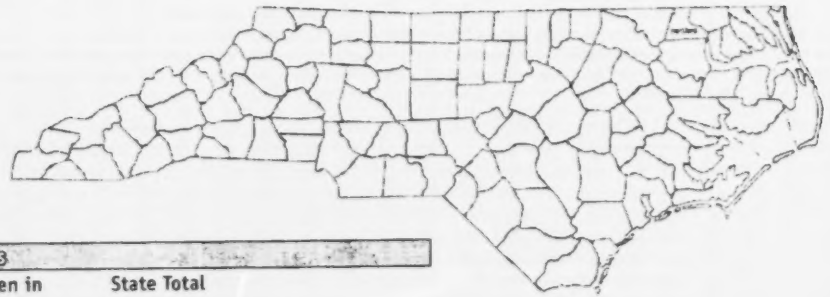
Hertford



County Population Estimates

Hertford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,645	7.3%	1,236	5.5%
5–9	1,729	7.7%	1,615	7.1%
10–14	1,709	7.6%	1,764	7.8%
15–17	1,062	4.7%	1,108	4.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	6,145	27.3%	5,723	25.3%
Population, all ages	22,523	100.0%	22,601	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Hertford	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	248	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	230	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	282	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Hertford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,191	68.6%	3,974	69.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	70	1.1%	56	1.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	8	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	67	1.2%
Other race	4	0.1%	43	0.8%
White	1,825	29.9%	1,575	27.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	26	0.4%	96	1.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

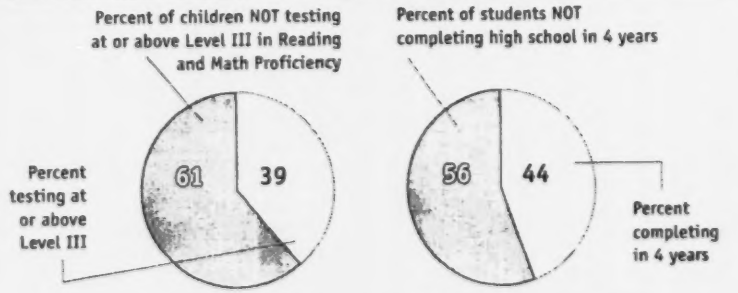
Hertford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	6,101	99.9%	5,713	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,319	54.3%	2,740	47.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,661	27.2%	1,988	34.7%
– Mother only	1,504	24.6%	1,693	29.6%
– Father only	157	2.6%	295	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,121	18.4%	985	17.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	6	0.1%	10	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Hertford	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.7%	4.4%	5.4%	6.4%
Per Capita Income	$16,309	$18,120	$20,384	n/a
Median Family Income	$26,400	$28,500	$30,600	$33,100
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,273	$26,947	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	26.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

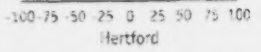


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Hertford

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Hertford								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,206	36.6%	1,227	21.5%	16.1%	-41.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	726	12.7%	346	6.1%	3.7%	-52.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,667	29.1%	1,526	26.8%	12.7%	-7.8%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	3,159	74.5%	2,312	67.8%	39.8%	-9.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	350	72.6%	218	32.2%	44.6%	-55.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	3,831	68.8%	3,660	65.7%	35.5%	-4.5%
Health — Hertford								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	31	18.5	28	20.1	9.1	8.4%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	48	13.8%	40	14.3%	8.8%	3.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	62	64.4	53	54.3	58.5	-15.7%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	20	5.7%	9	3.2%	3.2%	-44.1%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	10	35.0	11	40.8	33.6	16.6%
Education — Hertford								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	482	10.4%	677	15.8%	13.7%	64.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	115	38.2%	118	38.7%	67.3%	1.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	124	40.4%	159	59.1%	74.6%	46.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	43.0%	719	57.5%	804	992	11.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	266	64.1%	225	44.3%	57.1%	-30.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	34	2.6%	65	5.0%	5.7%	95.0%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	4,232	$3,957	4,007	$6,367	$6,280	60.9%
Social — Hertford								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	257	45.4	197	34.4	52.0	-24.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	57	10.1	76	13.3	16.6	31.8%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	41	7.2	46	8.1	5.2	11.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	187	73.1	162	56.4	39.2	-22.9%



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n/a means data was not available.

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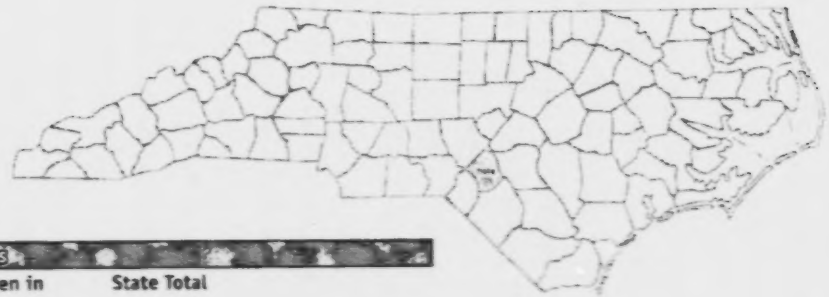
Hoke



County Population Estimates

Hoke	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,979	8.7%	3,086	9.2%
5–9	1,906	8.3%	2,833	8.4%
10–14	1,949	8.5%	2,625	7.8%
15–17	1,194	5.2%	1,487	4.4%
Children & youth, 0–17	7,028	30.7%	10,031	29.8%
Population, all ages	22,856	100.0%	33,646	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Hoke	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	448	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	304	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	494	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Hoke	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,384	48.5%	3,987	39.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,267	18.2%	1,309	13.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	70	0.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	409	4.1%
Other race	25	0.4%	350	3.5%
White	2,277	32.6%	3,906	38.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	81	1.2%	788	7.9%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

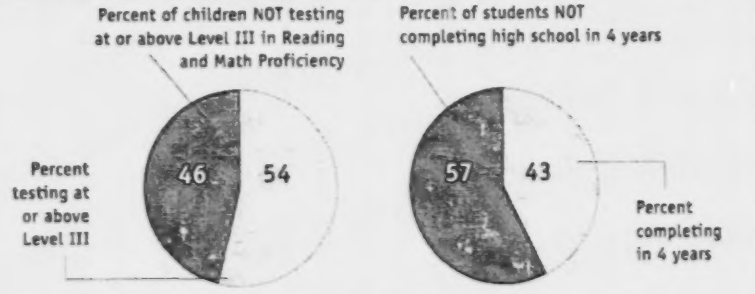
Hoke	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	6,976	100.0%	10,028	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,622	51.9%	5,641	56.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,168	31.1%	2,838	28.3%
– Mother only	1,882	27.0%	2,298	22.9%
– Father only	286	4.1%	540	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,186	17.0%	1,549	15.4%
Children in group homes or institutions	2	0.0%	3	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Hoke	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.3%	4.9%	8.0%	9.7%
Per Capita Income	$13,043	$13,544	$13,408	n/a
Median Family Income	$32,200	$33,500	$37,400	$40,100
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,718	$26,733	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	45.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Hoke

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Hoke									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,007	29.1%	2,265	22.8%	16.1%	-21.6%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	723	8.3%	421	4.1%	3.7%	-50.1%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,438	16.5%	1,430	14.1%	12.7%	-14.7%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	3,733	67.8%	3,729	60.7%	39.8%	-10.5%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	425	61.9%	438	76.3%	44.6%		23.3%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	4,385	49.4%	4,807	45.7%	35.5%	-7.6%	
Health Hoke									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	33	15.1	24	7.9	9.1	-47.9%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	35	8.2%	63	9.4%	8.8%		15.2%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	96	102.8	95	86.7	58.5	-15.7%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	12	2.8%	14	2.1%	3.2%	-25.1%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	20	58.6	16	36.7	33.6	-37.4%	
Education Hoke									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	687	11.2%	574	6.9%	13.7%	-39.4%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	252	48.5%	280	53.8%	67.3%		11.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	234	55.5%	262	60.5%	74.6%		9.0%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	35.0%	773	39.3%	850	992		10.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	266	66.0%	259	42.7%	57.1%	-35.3%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	102	6.9%	138	8.3%	5.7%		20.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	4,944	$3,569	6,084	$5,819	$6,280		63.0%
Social Hoke									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	189	21.9	132	13.2	52.0	-39.9%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	43	5.0	34	3.4	16.6	-32.0%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	37	4.3	44	4.3	5.2		1.1%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	507	141.0	97	23.6	39.2	-83.3%	

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100

Hoke

= county % change

= state % change

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

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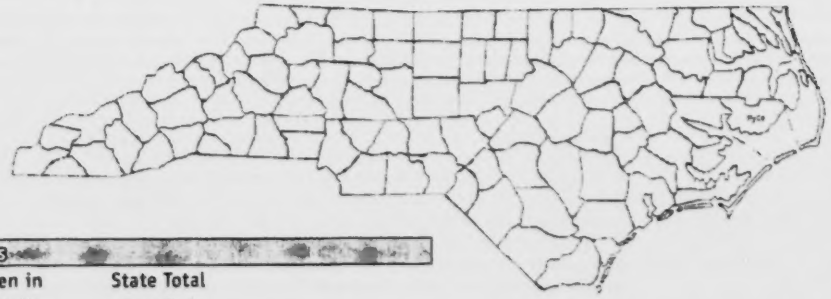
Hyde



County Population Estimates

Hyde	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	356	6.6%	262	4.5%
5–9	365	6.7%	362	6.2%
10–14	397	7.3%	337	5.8%
15–17	255	4.7%	225	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	1,373	25.4%	1,186	20.4%
Population, all ages	5,411	100.0%	5,826	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Hyde	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	109	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	73	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	105	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Hyde	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	513	37.7%	448	37.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0.3%	1	0.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	1	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	16	1.3%
Other race	14	1.0%	18	1.5%
White	828	60.9%	702	59.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	19	1.4%	40	3.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

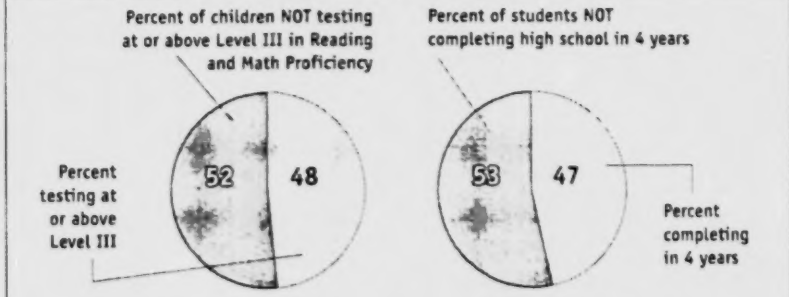
Hyde	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	1,358	99.9%	1,186	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	894	65.8%	758	63.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	237	17.4%	232	19.6%
– Mother only	214	15.7%	184	15.5%
– Father only	23	1.7%	48	4.0%
Other (grandparents, foster)	227	16.7%	196	16.5%
Children in group homes or institutions	1	0.1%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Hyde	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	9.2%	7.1%	6.5%	10.9%
Per Capita Income	$18,437	$18,931	$20,600	n/a
Median Family Income	$22,400	$25,100	$30,300	$33,800
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,892	$28,340	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	32.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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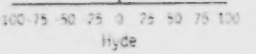
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Hyde

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Hyde								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	482	36.2%	227	19.5%	16.1%	-46.1%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	153	11.3%	93	7.9%	3.7%	-30.4%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	261	19.3%	235	19.9%	12.7%	3.1%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	488	54.6%	907	94.9%	39.8%	73.8%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	154	140.3%	62	86.1%	44.6%	-38.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	667	58.2%	595	51.8%	35.5%	-11.0%
Health — Hyde								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	1	*	3	*	9.1	*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	9	12.3%	3	*	8.8%	*
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	15	76.1	7	38.7	58.5	-49.2%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	8	11.0%	3	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	5	*	3	*	33.6	*
Education — Hyde								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	110	11.1%	72	8.2%	13.7%	-25.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	35	48.6%	30	48.4%	67.3%	-0.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	34	54.1%	1,281	77.7%	74.6%	43.6%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	n/a	n/a	52.3%	835	992	n/a
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	64	64.0%	40	46.5%	57.1%	-27.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	19	6.3%	7	3.6%	5.7%	-43.2%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	886	$5,232	713	$11,508	$6,280	120.0%
Social — Hyde								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	7	6.2	29	24.5	52.0	295.8%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	3	*	8	6.7	16.6	*
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	15	13.2	3	*	5.2	*
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	39	80.2	21	37.4	39.2	-53.4%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

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= county % change

= state % change

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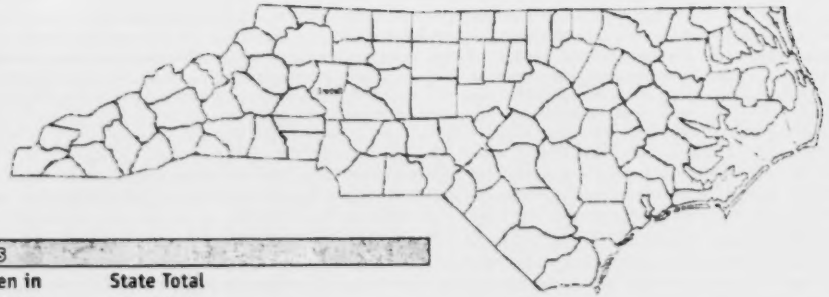
Iredell



County Population Estimates

Iredell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	6,376	6.9%	8,441	6.9%
5–9	6,083	6.5%	9,338	7.6%
10–14	6,089	6.6%	8,822	7.2%
15–17	4,024	4.3%	4,721	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	22,572	24.3%	31,322	25.5%
Population, all ages	92,935	100.0%	122,660	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Iredell	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	763	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	495	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	868	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Iredell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,863	21.7%	5,223	16.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	47	0.2%	102	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	618	2.0%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	553	1.8%
Other race	111	0.5%	675	2.2%
White	17,292	77.1%	24,151	77.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	206	0.9%	1,415	4.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

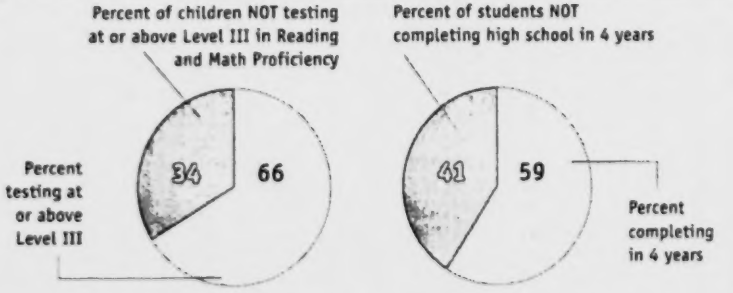
Iredell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	22,409	99.9%	31,252	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	15,751	70.2%	21,507	68.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,207	18.8%	6,701	21.4%
– Mother only	3,505	15.6%	5,155	16.5%
– Father only	702	3.1%	1,546	4.9%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,451	10.9%	3,044	9.7%
Children in group homes or institutions	26	0.1%	70	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Iredell	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.5%	2.6%	3.4%	7.0%
Per Capita Income	$22,434	$24,458	$25,767	n/a
Median Family Income	$42,200	$46,200	$52,400	$57,500
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$24,093	$29,838	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	28.2%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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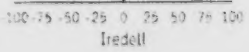
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Iredell

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Iredell								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,660	11.9%	3,252	10.5%	16.1%	-11.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	854	3.1%	417	1.3%	3.7%	-57.3%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,520	5.6%	1,905	6.0%	12.7%	7.9%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	4,426	27.2%	6,193	29.3%	39.8%	7.6%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	658	36.8%	1,246	60.3%	44.6%	63.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	8,079	29.4%	9,289	28.8%	35.5%	-1.9%
Health — Iredell								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	69	9.7	72	8.8	9.1	-9.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	107	7.5%	180	9.7%	8.8%	29.7%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	261	80.6	234	64.1	58.5	-20.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	117	8.2%	81	4.4%	3.2%	-46.6%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	35	31.8	44	32.2	33.6	1.2%
Education — Iredell								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,788	9.3%	2,066	8.2%	13.7%	-14.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	925	58.0%	1,238	66.1%	67.3%	14.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,050	74.6%	1,242	77.6%	74.6%	4.1%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	45.0%	805	52.2%	1018	992	26.5%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	1,040	67.2%	1,050	59.0%	57.1%	-12.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	317	6.3%	390	6.3%	5.7%	-0.3%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	15,673	$3,989	20,424	$5,742	$6,280	44.0%
Social — Iredell								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	981	37.3	1,916	61.2	52.0	64.1%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	287	10.9	764	24.4	16.6	123.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	126	4.8	131	4.2	5.2	-13.2%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	194	18.0	184	13.6	39.2	-24.7%



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n/a means data was not available.

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▭ = county % change

= state % change

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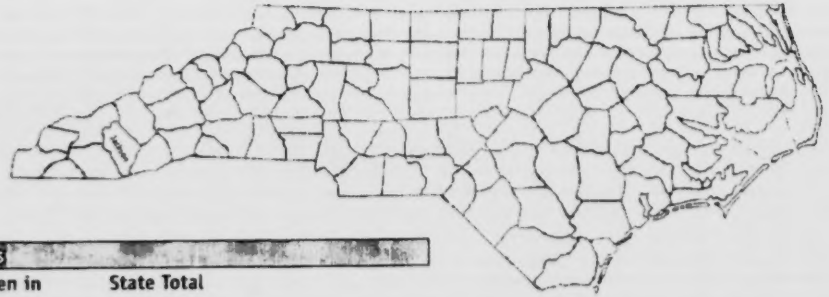
Jackson



County Population Estimates

Jackson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,363	5.1%	1,682	5.1%
5–9	1,474	5.5%	1,714	5.2%
10–14	1,558	5.8%	1,797	5.4%
15–17	1,054	3.9%	1,104	3.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	5,449	20.3%	6,297	19.0%
Population, all ages	26,846	100.0%	33,121	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Jackson	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	442	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	351	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	550	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Jackson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	51	0.9%	66	1.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	941	17.4%	1,154	18.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	34	0.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	143	2.3%
Other race	4	0.1%	42	0.7%
White	4,393	81.2%	4,858	77.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	47	0.9%	159	2.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

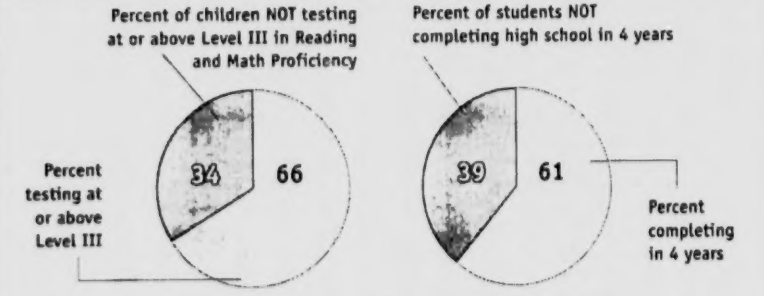
Jackson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	5,398	99.7%	6,280	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,960	73.2%	4,046	64.3%
Single parent with own child(ren)	941	17.4%	1,595	25.3%
– Mother only	796	14.7%	1,199	19.0%
– Father only	145	2.7%	396	6.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	497	9.2%	639	10.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	14	0.3%	17	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Jackson	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.6%	4.4%	3.5%	5.8%
Per Capita Income	$17,891	$21,084	$21,221	n/a
Median Family Income	$32,000	$33,500	$37,200	$40,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,314	$26,578	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	31.6%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

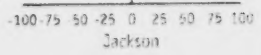


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Jackson

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Jackson									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	968	18.1%	995	16.1%	16.1%	-11.0%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	247	4.4%	139	2.2%	3.7%	-50.1%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	862	15.2%	846	13.4%	12.7%	-11.8%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	1,274	37.0%	1,504	42.3%	39.8%		14.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	391	65.1%	353	53.4%	44.6%	-17.9%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	2,616	43.4%	2,869	44.6%	35.5%		3.0%
Health Jackson									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	11	7.0	16	9.5	9.1		35.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	15	4.5%	26	7.1%	8.8%		57.4%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	59	38.4	53	32.6	58.5	-15.1%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	14	4.2%	7	1.9%	3.2%	-55.0%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	7	27.1	10	34.6	33.6		27.6%
Education Jackson									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	601	14.1%	660	13.5%	13.7%	-4.5%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	179	64.9%	185	66.1%	67.3%		1.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	227	78.3%	249	80.9%	74.6%		3.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	56.0%	912	67.8%	1001	992		9.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	236	70.9%	215	61.1%	57.1%	-13.8%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	45	3.9%	63	5.4%	5.7%		39.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	3,549	$4,182	3,490	$6,773	$6,280		62.0%
Social Jackson									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	399	65.5	428	68.0	52.0		3.8%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	61	10.0	85	13.5	16.6		34.9%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	21	3.4	20	3.2	5.2	-8.1%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	82	29.3	128	44.1	39.2		50.7%



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= county % change

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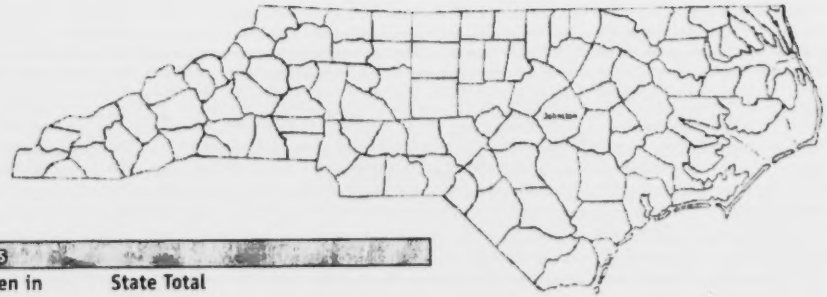
Johnston



County Population Estimates

Johnston	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	5,740	7.1%	9,573	7.8%
5–9	5,327	6.6%	9,279	7.6%
10–14	5,599	6.9%	8,294	6.8%
15–17	3,567	4.4%	4,678	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	20,233	24.9%	31,824	26.1%
Population, all ages	81,306	100.0%	121,965	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Johnston	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,113	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	846	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,531	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Johnston	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,584	22.8%	5,984	18.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	47	0.2%	132	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	109	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	548	1.7%
Other race	286	1.4%	1,859	5.8%
White	15,149	75.4%	23,192	72.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	440	2.2%	3,219	10.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

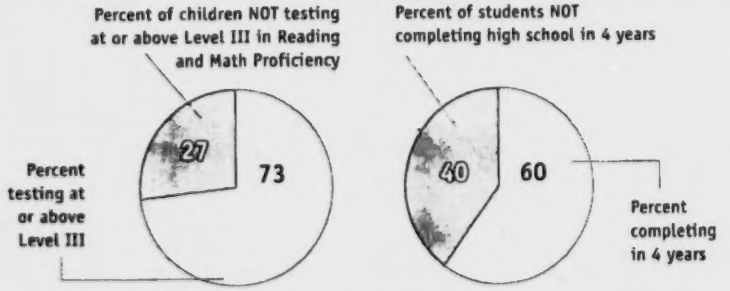
Johnston	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	20,090	99.9%	31,787	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	14,204	70.7%	22,080	69.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,020	20.0%	6,628	20.8%
– Mother only	3,295	16.4%	5,158	16.2%
– Father only	725	3.6%	1,470	4.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,866	9.3%	3,079	9.7%
Children in group homes or institutions	13	0.1%	37	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Johnston	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	4.7%
Per Capita Income	$21,043	$23,147	$24,851	n/a
Median Family Income	$38,623	$41,680	$47,855	$54,333
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$30,909	$32,498	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	37.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

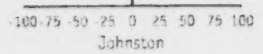


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Johnston

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Johnston									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	3,355	17.0%	5,198	16.4%	16.1%	-3.5%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,217	4.6%	883	2.7%	3.7%	-40.3%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,760	10.4%	3,731	11.6%	12.7%		11.5%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	5,100	34.2%	7,541	35.2%	39.8%		2.8%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	891	35.4%	1,258	36.3%	44.6%		2.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	9,354	34.5%	11,836	35.4%	35.5%		2.6%
Health — Johnston									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	53	7.8	70	7.6	9.1	-2.6%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	117	8.8%	171	8.1%	8.8%	-8.4%	
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	217	76.6	228	64.5	58.5	-15.8%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	123	9.3%	139	6.6%	3.2%	-29.5%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	36	35.9	50	37.0	33.6		3.1%
Education — Johnston									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,514	14.2%	3,463	13.3%	13.7%	-10.2%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,060	70.2%	1,281	73.1%	67.3%		4.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,051	81.9%	1,250	87.2%	74.6%		6.5%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	49.0%	841	47.8%	990	992		17.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	910	70.4%	902	60.0%	57.1%	-14.8%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	199	4.5%	333	6.0%	5.7%		34.2%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	14,343	$3,669	20,188	$5,922	$6,280		61.4%
Social — Johnston									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	718	28.1	1,362	42.8	52.0		52.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	233	9.1	349	11.0	16.6		20.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	149	5.8	76	2.4	5.2	-59.4%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	143	14.0	244	18.8	39.2		34.6%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change
= state % change

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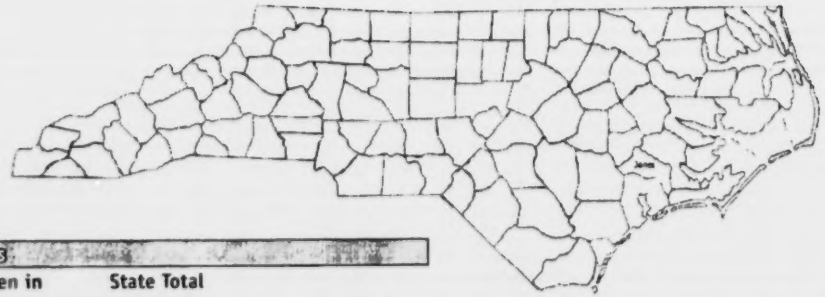
Jones



County Population Estimates

Jones	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	737	7.8%	626	6.0%
5–9	665	7.1%	759	7.3%
10–14	677	7.2%	824	7.9%
15–17	431	4.6%	456	4.4%
Children & youth, 0–17	2,510	26.7%	2,665	25.7%
Population, all ages	9,414	100.0%	10,381	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Jones	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	197	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	171	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	227	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Jones	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,103	44.1%	1,053	39.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.0%	12	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	7	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	45	1.7%
Other race	8	0.3%	71	2.7%
White	1,387	55.4%	1,477	55.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	21	0.8%	113	4.2%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

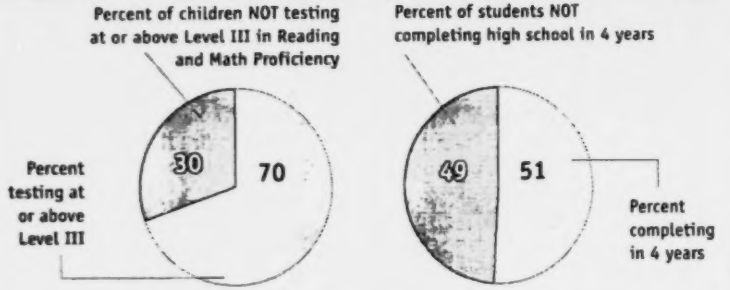
Jones	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	2,503	100.0%	2,659	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,643	65.6%	1,570	58.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	483	19.3%	723	27.1%
– Mother only	385	15.4%	580	21.8%
– Father only	98	3.9%	143	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	377	15.1%	366	13.7%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	6	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Jones	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	7.3%
Per Capita Income	$18,750	$19,409	$20,032	n/a
Median Family Income	$29,200	$32,100	$36,900	$39,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,892	$27,185	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	32.2%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

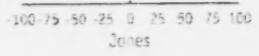


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Jones

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Jones									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	609	25.0%	600	22.7%	16.1%	-9.2%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	126	5.3%	112	4.2%	3.7%	-20.5%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	388	16.3%	407	15.3%	12.7%	-5.9%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	1,108	69.1%	1,173	75.7%	39.8%		9.5%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	117	97.8%	186	92.5%	44.6%	-5.4%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	1,157	46.1%	1,237	47.0%	35.5%		1.8%
Health — Jones									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	8	12.2	3	*	9.1		*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	16	10.8%	9	10.3%	8.8%	-4.2%	
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	21	62.7	15	43.0	58.5	-31.5%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	18	12.2%	1	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	2	*	3	*	33.6		*
Education — Jones									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	120	6.1%	201	9.8%	13.7%		68.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	85	58.2%	82	69.5%	67.3%		19.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	52	55.3%	70	71.4%	74.6%		29.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	26.0%	817	41.2%	843	992		3.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	86	61.0%	82	50.9%	57.1%	-16.6%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	34	7.3%	23	5.7%	5.7%	-22.3%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	1,538	$4,422	1,498	$7,968	$6,280		80.2%
Social — Jones									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	124	49.5	107	40.2	52.0	-18.9%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	46	18.4	47	17.6	16.6	-3.9%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	1	*	13	4.9	5.2		*
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	55	53.1	32	25.0	39.2	-52.9%	



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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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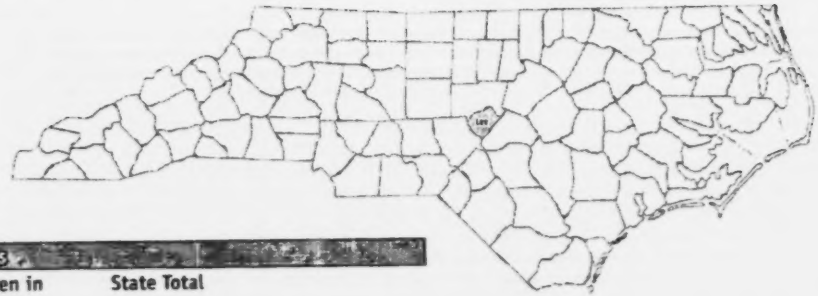
Lee



County Population Estimates

Lee	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,036	7.3%	3,399	6.9%
5–9	3,047	7.4%	3,529	7.2%
10–14	2,974	7.2%	3,583	7.3%
15–17	1,758	4.2%	2,074	4.2%
Children & youth, 0–17	10,815	26.1%	12,585	25.7%
Population, all ages	41,370	100.0%	49,040	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Lee	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	492	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	313	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	528	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Lee	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,202	29.8%	3,033	24.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	60	0.6%	54	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	91	0.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	249	2.0%
Other race	134	1.2%	1,270	10.1%
White	7,308	67.9%	7,888	62.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	249	2.3%	2,041	16.2%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

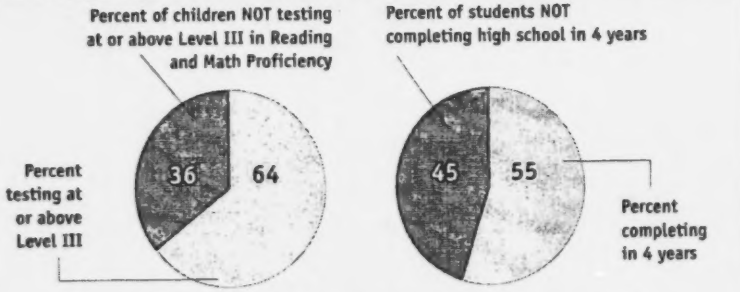
Lee	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	10,735	99.8%	12,565	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	7,069	65.7%	7,754	61.6%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,531	23.5%	3,181	25.3%
- Mother only	2,179	20.3%	2,503	19.9%
- Father only	352	3.3%	678	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,135	10.6%	1,630	13.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	21	0.2%	20	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Lee	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.8%	3.5%	4.2%	8.0%
Per Capita Income	$22,447	$24,723	$26,983	n/a
Median Family Income	$40,100	$42,800	$48,600	$52,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,865	$26,664	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	31.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

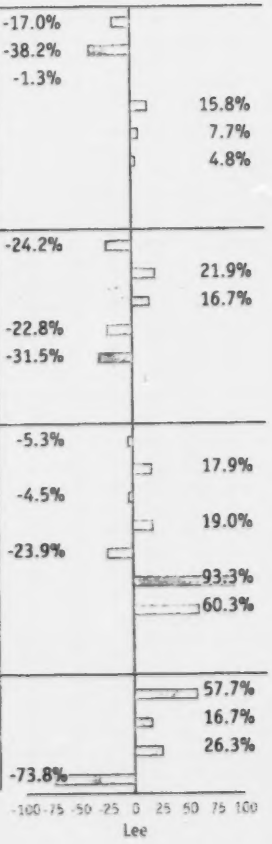


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Lee

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Lee								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,207	20.6%	2,129	17.1%	16.1%	-17.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	750	6.0%	468	3.7%	3.7%	-38.2%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,442	11.6%	1,446	11.5%	12.7%	-1.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	2,945	37.5%	3,812	43.4%	39.8%	15.8%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	365	27.4%	404	29.5%	44.6%	7.7%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	5,214	42.8%	5,715	44.9%	35.5%	4.8%
Health — Lee								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	43	12.6	38	9.6	9.1	-24.2%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	52	7.5%	80	9.1%	8.8%	21.9%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	113	79.6	147	92.9	58.5	16.7%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	33	4.7%	32	3.7%	3.2%	-22.8%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	33	62.9	25	43.1	33.6	-31.5%
Education — Lee								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,334	14.7%	1,369	13.7%	13.7%	-5.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	394	54.6%	455	64.4%	67.3%	17.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	507	76.9%	467	73.5%	74.6%	-4.5%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	49.0%	806	54.1%	959	992	19.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	413	72.1%	402	54.9%	57.1%	-23.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	87	4.2%	207	8.1%	5.7%	93.3%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	7,440	$3,806	8,593	$6,103	$6,280	60.3%
Social — Lee								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	428	36.0	714	56.7	52.0	57.7%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	111	9.3	137	10.9	16.6	16.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	47	4.0	63	5.0	5.2	26.3%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	352	66.2	98	17.3	39.2	-73.8%



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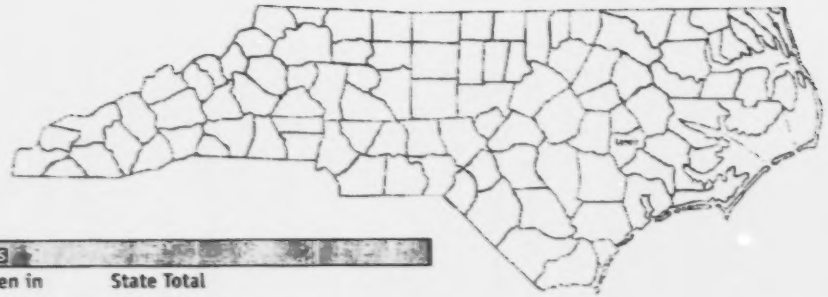
Lenoir



County Population Estimates

Lenoir	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,807	6.6%	3,913	6.6%
5–9	3,961	6.9%	4,254	7.1%
10–14	4,301	7.5%	4,266	7.2%
15–17	2,900	5.1%	2,646	4.4%
Children & youth, 0–17	14,969	26.1%	15,079	25.3%
Population, all ages	57,274	100.0%	59,648	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Lenoir	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	674	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	520	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	844	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Lenoir	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	7,345	49.3%	7,139	47.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	12	0.1%	25	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	54	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	200	1.3%
Other race	60	0.4%	420	2.8%
White	7,422	49.9%	7,241	48.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	153	1.0%	682	4.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

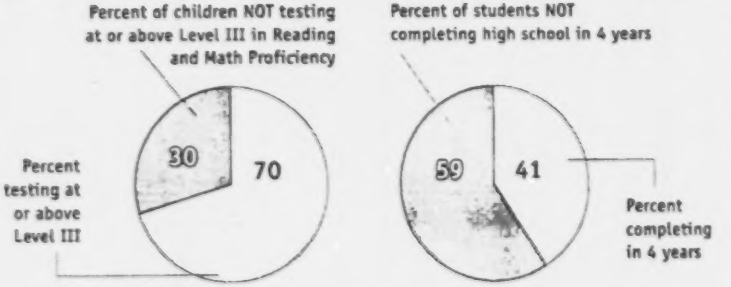
Lenoir	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	14,678	98.6%	14,766	97.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	8,538	57.4%	7,803	51.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,232	28.4%	4,981	33.0%
– Mother only	3,855	25.9%	4,261	28.3%
– Father only	377	2.5%	720	4.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,908	12.8%	1,982	13.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	207	1.4%	313	2.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Lenoir	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.9%	5.9%	5.5%	7.9%
Per Capita Income	$20,484	$21,816	$22,953	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,600	$36,200	$39,800	$43,300
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$20,530	$25,190	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	40.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

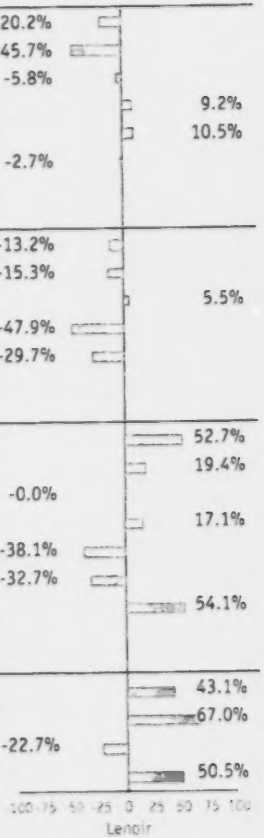


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Lenoir

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Lenoir								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	4,068	28.2%	3,289	22.5%	16.1%	-20.2%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,781	12.1%	989	6.6%	3.7%	-45.7%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,377	23.0%	3,264	21.7%	12.7%	-5.8%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	4,887	48.1%	4,742	52.5%	39.8%	9.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	624	50.3%	1,052	55.6%	44.6%	10.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	7,974	53.9%	7,882	52.4%	35.5%	-2.7%
Health — Lenoir								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	65	14.9	55	12.9	9.1	-13.2%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	98	11.4%	83	9.7%	8.8%	-15.3%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	168	75.3	154	79.5	58.5	5.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	111	13.0%	58	6.7%	3.2%	-47.9%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	35	50.5	25	35.5	33.6	-29.7%
Education — Lenoir								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,241	10.9%	1,893	16.0%	13.7%	52.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	463	58.8%	549	70.2%	67.3%	19.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	549	77.2%	551	77.2%	74.6%	-0.0%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	49.0%	810	56.8%	948	992	17.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	640	66.0%	479	40.8%	57.1%	-38.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	286	9.5%	195	6.4%	5.7%	-32.7%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	10,838	$4,123	10,083	$6,354	$6,280	54.1%
Social — Lenoir								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	665	45.1	973	64.5	52.0	43.1%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	195	13.2	333	22.1	16.6	67.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	76	5.2	60	4.0	5.2	-22.7%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	258	40.0	416	60.2	39.2	50.5%



= county % change
= state % change

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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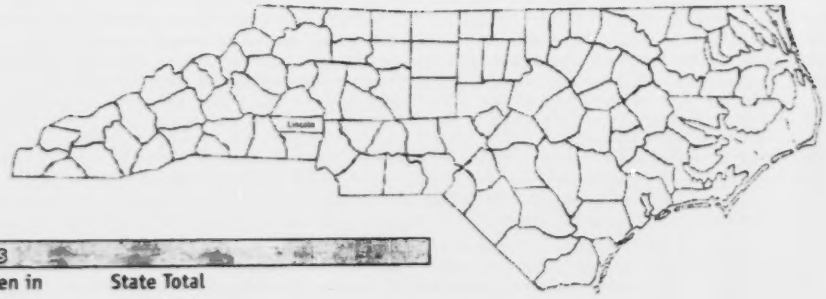
Lincoln



County Population Estimates

Lincoln	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,574	7.1%	4,075	6.4%
5–9	3,396	6.7%	4,671	7.3%
10–14	3,395	6.7%	4,583	7.2%
15–17	2,186	4.3%	2,546	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	12,551	24.9%	15,875	24.9%
Population, all ages	50,319	100.0%	63,780	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Lincoln	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	498	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	322	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	578	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Lincoln	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,411	11.3%	1,278	8.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	43	0.3%	61	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	67	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	289	1.8%
Other race	76	0.6%	380	2.4%
White	10,916	87.3%	13,800	86.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	208	1.7%	1,220	7.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

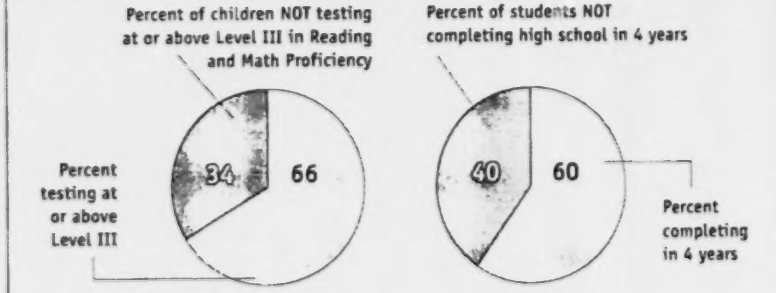
Lincoln	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	12,509	100.0%	15,871	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	9,305	74.4%	11,217	70.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,956	15.6%	3,018	19.0%
– Mother only	1,569	12.5%	2,157	13.6%
– Father only	387	3.1%	861	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,248	10.0%	1,636	10.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	1	0.0%	4	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Lincoln	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.1%	3.3%	4.1%	7.2%
Per Capita Income	$19,845	$21,197	$20,899	n/a
Median Family Income	$40,544	$44,306	$51,020	$57,248
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$27,370	$30,659	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	37.7%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

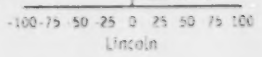


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Lincoln

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Lincoln								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,619	13.1%	1,745	11.2%	16.1%	-14.5%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	563	3.9%	397	2.5%	3.7%	-36.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,176	8.2%	1,322	8.3%	12.7%	1.1%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,215	26.1%	3,155	29.4%	39.8%	12.7%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	343	32.9%	536	42.4%	44.6%	29.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	4,306	29.8%	5,122	31.5%	35.5%	5.8%
Health — Lincoln								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	31	8.6	34	8.2	9.1	-4.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	37	4.9%	84	9.3%	8.8%	89.4%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	137	77.1	120	62.5	58.5	-18.9%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	60	7.9%	28	3.1%	3.2%	-60.9%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	22	36.2	25	35.2	33.6	-2.7%
Education — Lincoln								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,044	10.0%	1,263	9.9%	13.7%	0.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	505	62.1%	560	66.2%	67.3%	6.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	520	63.5%	619	72.6%	74.6%	14.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	45.0%	795	52.5%	949	992	19.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	571	73.2%	570	59.7%	57.1%	-18.4%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	242	8.8%	178	5.4%	5.7%	-38.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	8,577	$3,759	10,419	$5,603	$6,280	49.1%
Social — Lincoln								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	835	59.6	854	53.8	52.0	-9.8%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	247	17.6	340	21.4	16.6	21.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	74	5.3	54	3.4	5.2	-35.9%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	65	10.8	136	19.1	39.2	75.8%



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▬ = state % change

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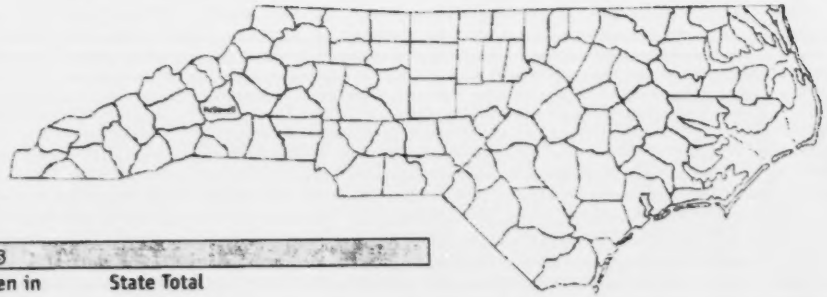
McDowell



County Population Estimates

McDowell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,248	6.3%	2,586	6.1%
5–9	2,190	6.1%	2,671	6.3%
10–14	2,444	6.8%	2,766	6.6%
15–17	1,715	4.8%	1,595	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	8,597	24.1%	9,618	22.8%
Population, all ages	35,681	100.0%	42,151	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

McDowell	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	413	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	336	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	486	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

McDowell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	391	4.6%	341	3.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	20	0.2%	33	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	182	1.9%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	142	1.5%
Other race	11	0.1%	35	0.4%
White	8,024	94.1%	8,697	90.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	25	0.3%	399	4.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

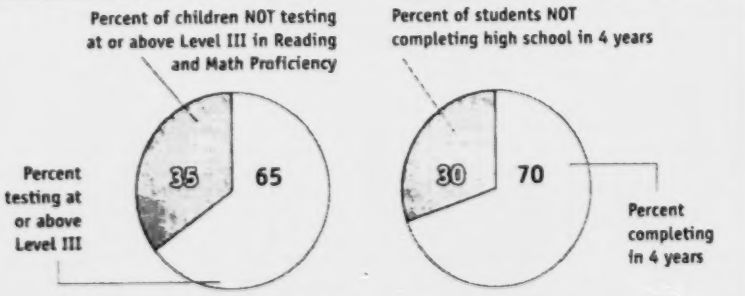
McDowell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	8,509	99.8%	9,597	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	6,368	74.7%	6,539	68.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,308	15.3%	1,994	20.7%
– Mother only	1,035	12.1%	1,375	14.3%
– Father only	273	3.2%	619	6.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	833	17.9%	1,064	11.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	19	0.2%	21	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

McDowell	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.6%	3.9%	4.7%	10.2%
Per Capita Income	$17,942	$20,001	$20,374	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,600	$36,100	$41,300	$45,800
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,407	$26,949	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	32.6%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

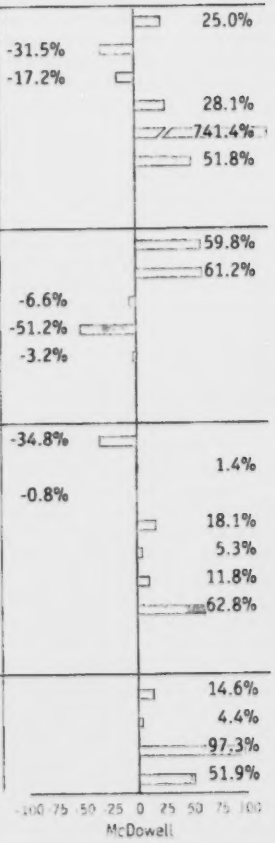


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

McDowell

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — McDowell								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,033	12.4%	1,468	15.5%	16.1%	25.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	287	3.3%	218	2.3%	3.7%	-31.5%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	890	10.3%	823	8.5%	12.7%	-17.2%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,664	27.9%	2,292	35.7%	39.8%	28.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	58	11.3%	386	95.1%	44.6%	741.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,310	25.5%	3,754	38.7%	35.5%	51.8%
Health — McDowell								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	14	6.1	25	9.7	9.1	59.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	26	5.3%	47	8.5%	8.8%	61.2%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	108	82.7	83	77.2	58.5	-6.6%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	31	6.3%	17	3.1%	3.2%	-51.2%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	13	33.0	14	32.0	33.6	-3.2%
Education — McDowell								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	515	8.2%	406	5.3%	13.7%	-34.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	344	63.9%	335	64.8%	67.3%	1.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	369	80.9%	365	80.2%	74.6%	-0.8%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	41.0%	845	43.8%	998	992	18.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	394	66.2%	347	69.7%	57.1%	5.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	136	6.4%	128	7.2%	5.7%	11.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	6,249	$3,734	6,340	$6,078	$6,280	62.8%
Social — McDowell								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	643	73.3	808	84.0	52.0	14.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	249	28.4	285	29.6	16.6	4.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	41	4.7	89	9.2	5.2	97.3%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	123	32.3	151	49.0	39.2	51.9%



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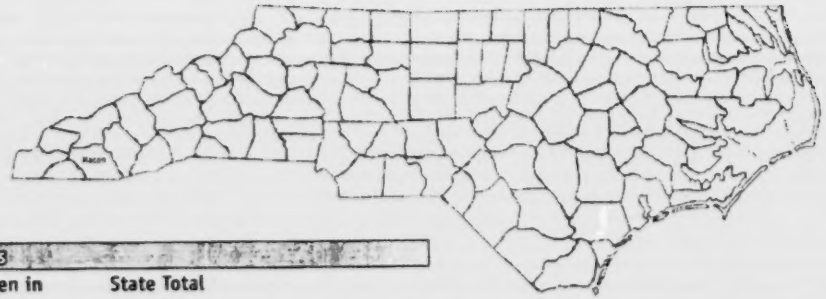
Macon



County Population Estimates

Macon	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,218	5.2%	1,482	5.0%
5–9	1,293	5.5%	1,629	5.5%
10–14	1,317	5.6%	1,759	5.9%
15–17	852	3.6%	1,193	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	4,680	19.9%	6,063	20.3%
Population, all ages	23,499	100.0%	29,811	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Macon	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	553	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	410	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	647	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Macon	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	103	2.2%	122	2.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	0.3%	26	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	38	0.6%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	66	1.1%
Other race	20	0.4%	19	0.3%
White	4,505	96.6%	5,776	95.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	56	1.2%	139	2.3%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

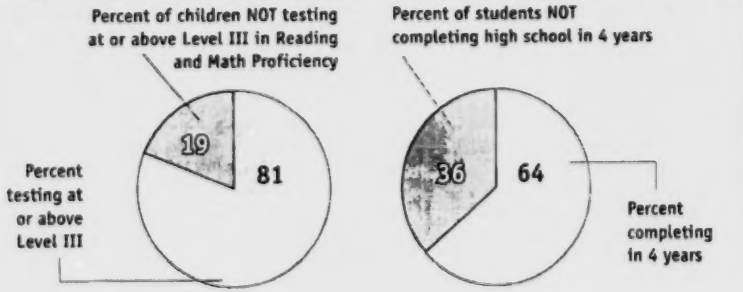
Macon	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	4,586	98.3%	5,962	98.3%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,572	76.6%	4,243	70.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	662	14.2%	1,174	19.4%
– Mother only	557	11.9%	860	14.2%
– Father only	105	2.3%	314	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	352	9.5%	545	9.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	79	1.7%	101	1.7%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Macon	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.3%	4.9%	3.4%	6.0%
Per Capita Income	$18,923	$21,689	$22,979	n/a
Median Family Income	$30,900	$33,900	$37,900	$43,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,633	$26,998	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	33.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Macon

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Macon									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,006	21.6%	1,066	17.9%	16.1%	-17.1%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	125	2.4%	16	0.3%	3.7%	-89.1%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	610	11.5%	597	9.9%	12.7%	-14.3%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,440	40.6%	1,820	45.4%	39.8%		11.7%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	203	43.9%	612	111.3%	44.6%		153.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	1,752	31.6%	2,701	44.6%	35.5%		40.9%
Health — Macon									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	12	9.6	10	6.8	9.1	-29.2%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	15	6.3%	23	7.5%	8.8%		18.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	36	53.7	49	61.9	58.5		15.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	4	*	5	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	3	*	6	22.1	33.6		*
Education — Macon									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	462	12.4%	550	11.9%	13.7%	-2.0%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	227	76.9%	248	81.0%	67.3%		5.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	257	79.3%	231	71.7%	74.6%	-9.5%	
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	66.0%	860	62.7%	998	992		16.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	200	62.9%	235	63.5%	57.1%		1.0%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	53	5.2%	82	6.4%	5.7%		23.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	3,307	$4,300	4,015	$6,373	$6,280		48.2%
Social — Macon									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	368	68.9	471	77.7	52.0		12.7%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	73	13.7	95	15.7	16.6		14.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	26	4.9	13	2.1	5.2	-55.9%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	152	61.5	232	53.2	39.2	-13.4%	

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Macon

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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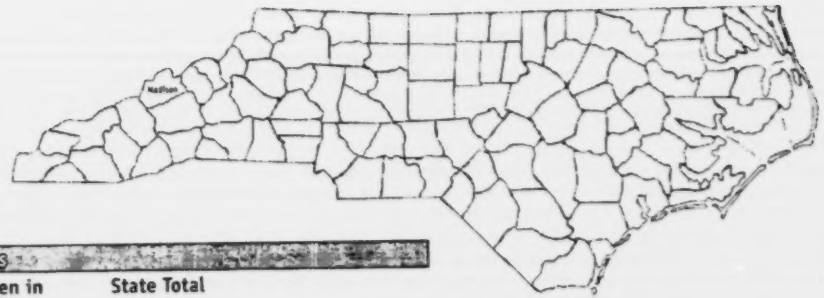
Madison



County Population Estimates

Madison	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	937	5.5%	1,152	5.9%
5–9	958	5.7%	1,176	6.0%
10–14	1,087	6.4%	1,174	6.0%
15–17	728	4.3%	670	3.4%
Children & youth, 0–17	3,710	21.9%	4,172	21.2%
Population, all ages	16,953	100.0%	19,635	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Madison	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	314	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	231	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	352	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Madison	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	15	0.4%	19	0.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.1%	23	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	10	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	33	0.8%
Other race	5	0.1%	75	1.8%
White	3,665	99.1%	4,068	97.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	27	0.7%	85	2.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

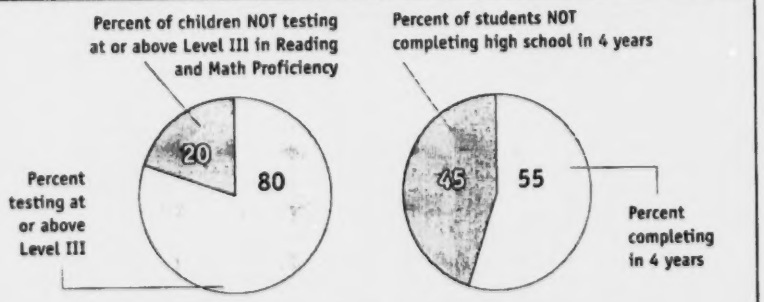
Madison	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	3,695	99.9%	4,170	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,831	76.6%	3,004	72.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	527	14.3%	829	19.9%
– Mother only	372	10.0%	613	14.7%
– Father only	155	4.2%	216	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	337	5.0%	337	8.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	2	0.1%	2	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Madison	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.9%	3.1%	3.3%	6.2%
Per Capita Income	$16,737	$18,825	$20,279	n/a
Median Family Income	$29,834	$31,967	$35,681	$38,676
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,009	$29,579	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	43.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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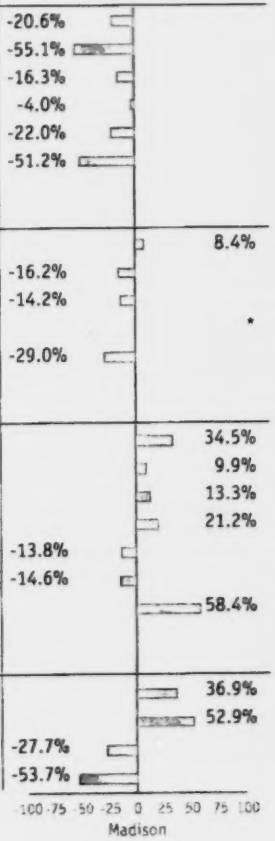
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Madison

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic Madison								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	831	22.8%	748	18.1%	16.1%	-20.6%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	283	7.3%	138	3.3%	3.7%	-55.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	606	15.7%	551	13.1%	12.7%	-16.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	1,278	50.3%	1,213	48.3%	39.8%	-4.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	125	61.5%	155	48.0%	44.6%	-22.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	3,477	88.7%	1,845	43.2%	35.5%	-51.2%
Health Madison								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	8	8.2	10	8.9	9.1	8.4%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	20	9.9%	19	8.3%	8.8%	-16.2%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	25	36.7	22	31.5	58.5	-14.2%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	3	*	2	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	9	52.1	7	37.0	33.6	-29.0%
Education Madison								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	203	7.3%	323	9.8%	13.7%	34.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	154	73.0%	162	80.2%	67.3%	9.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	131	70.1%	162	79.4%	74.6%	13.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	33.0%	883	46.4%	1070	992	21.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	155	63.8%	126	55.0%	57.1%	-13.8%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	65	7.5%	47	6.4%	5.7%	-14.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	2,553	$4,462	2,503	$7,065	$6,280	58.4%
Social Madison								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	258	67.4	385	92.3	52.0	36.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	57	14.9	95	22.8	16.6	52.9%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	48	12.5	38	9.1	5.2	-27.7%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	80	47.6	65	22.0	39.2	-53.7%



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▭ = county % change

▬ = state % change

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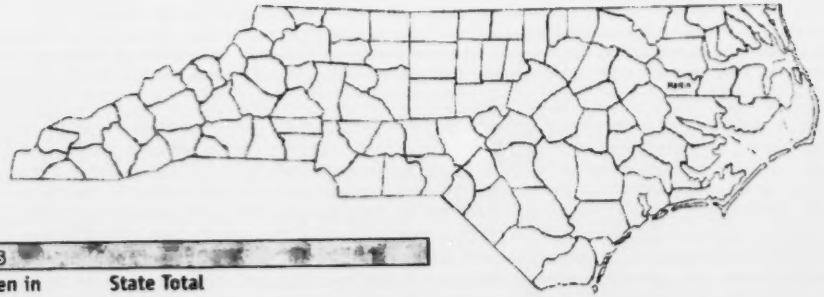
Martin



County Population Estimates

Martin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,783	7.1%	1,596	6.2%
5–9	1,796	7.2%	1,856	7.3%
10–14	1,883	7.5%	1,937	7.6%
15–17	1,252	5.0%	1,144	4.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	6,714	26.8%	6,533	25.5%
Population, all ages	25,078	100.0%	25,593	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Martin	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	296	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	233	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	334	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Martin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,603	53.8%	3,522	53.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0.1%	19	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	16	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	69	1.1%
Other race	6	0.1%	223	3.4%
White	3,074	45.9%	2,832	43.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	32	0.5%	196	3.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

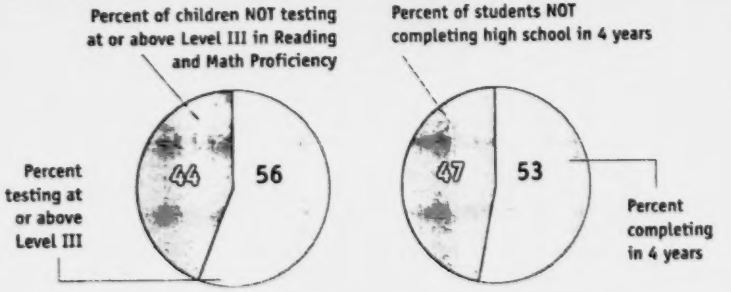
Martin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	6,690	99.9%	6,524	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	4,104	61.3%	3,610	55.3%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,575	23.5%	1,990	30.5%
– Mother only	1,429	21.3%	1,706	26.1%
– Father only	146	2.2%	284	4.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,011	11.9%	924	14.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	4	0.1%	9	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Martin	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	10.9%	8.0%	9.9%	7.0%
Per Capita Income	$17,416	$18,823	$20,638	n/a
Median Family Income	$31,000	$33,000	$37,700	$38,700
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,529	$26,459	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	39.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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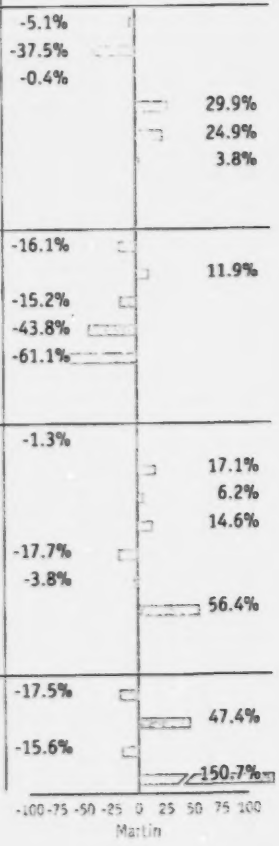
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Martin

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Martin								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,943	29.2%	1,804	27.7%	16.1%	-5.1%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	670	10.4%	423	6.5%	3.7%	-37.5%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,452	22.5%	1,459	22.4%	12.7%	-0.4%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,259	45.0%	2,827	58.4%	39.8%	29.9%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	354	48.6%	406	60.7%	44.6%	24.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	3,295	51.6%	3,439	53.6%	35.5%	3.8%
Health — Martin								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	26	14.1	20	11.8	9.1	-16.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	42	11.1%	42	12.4%	8.8%	11.9%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	75	75.5	58	64.0	58.5	-15.2%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	20	5.3%	10	3.0%	3.2%	-43.8%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	21	67.2	8	26.2	33.6	-61.1%
Education — Martin								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	729	14.0%	669	13.3%	13.7%	-1.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	183	47.8%	216	56.0%	67.3%	17.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	211	58.4%	222	62.0%	74.6%	6.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	50.0%	775	63.1%	888	992	14.6%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	318	64.4%	249	53.0%	57.1%	-17.7%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	98	6.1%	82	5.9%	5.7%	-3.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	4,958	$4,261	4,862	$6,664	$6,280	56.4%
Social — Martin								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	295	46.4	250	38.3	52.0	-17.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	68	10.7	103	15.8	16.6	47.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	22	3.5	19	2.9	5.2	-15.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	141	50.4	233	126.4	39.2	150.7%



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n/a means data was not available.

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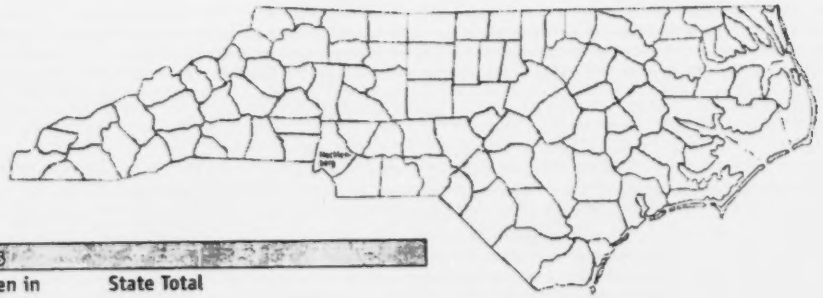
Mecklenburg



County Population Estimates

Mecklenburg	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	39,282	7.7%	50,750	7.3%
5–9	34,609	6.8%	50,692	7.3%
10–14	31,380	6.1%	47,197	6.8%
15–17	18,986	3.7%	25,610	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	124,257	24.3%	174,249	25.1%
Population, all ages	511,481	100.0%	695,454	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Mecklenburg	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	4,895	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	3,000	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	5,436	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Mecklenburg	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	41,981	34.0%	59,778	34.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	528	0.4%	572	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	6,114	3.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	4,157	2.4%
Other race	574	0.5%	5,647	3.2%
White	77,693	62.9%	97,981	56.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	1,784	1.4%	12,182	7.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

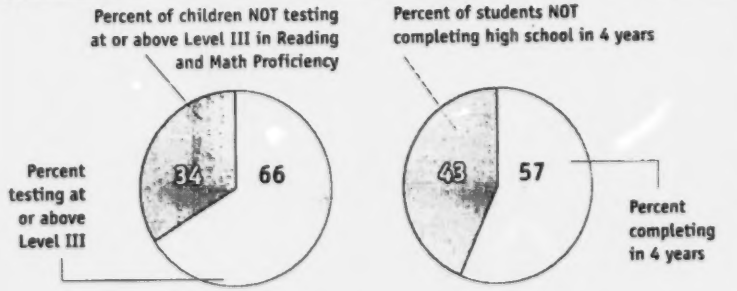
Mecklenburg	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	123,093	99.7%	173,795	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	83,590	67.7%	114,288	65.6%
Single parent with own child(ren)	26,478	21.4%	41,927	24.1%
– Mother only	22,890	18.5%	34,830	20.0%
– Father only	3,588	2.9%	7,097	4.1%
Other (grandparents, foster)	13,025	10.6%	17,580	10.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	360	0.3%	454	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Mecklenburg	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.0%	2.3%	2.5%	5.6%
Per Capita Income	$31,363	$35,342	$37,737	n/a
Median Family Income	$51,130	$55,875	$64,342	$72,196
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$27,370	$33,047	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	31.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Mecklenburg

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Mecklenburg									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	16,301	13.3%	20,425	11.9%	16.1%	-10.5%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	10,518	6.6%	8,479	4.8%	3.7%	-27.1%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	17,066	10.7%	22,160	12.6%	12.7%		17.6%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	27,255	33.4%	40,057	38.5%	39.8%		15.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	7,318	37.3%	9,934	34.9%	44.6%	-6.6%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	45,423	28.3%	55,806	30.6%	35.5%		7.9%
Health — Mecklenburg									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	437	9.8	378	7.2	9.1	-26.8%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	776	8.6%	1,069	8.8%	8.8%		2.1%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	1,149	64.9	1,097	50.0	58.5	-22.9%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	349	3.9%	307	2.5%	3.2%	-34.8%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	230	36.6	204	26.2	33.6	-28.3%	
Education — Mecklenburg									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	19,623	17.3%	28,504	20.0%	13.7%		13.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	4,486	58.6%	5,458	66.1%	67.3%		12.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	4,297	63.5%	5,118	68.8%	74.6%		8.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	59.0%	862	72.3%	997	992		15.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	4,428	70.2%	4,803	56.6%	57.1%	-19.4%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	1,933	8.7%	1,729	5.8%	5.7%	-33.7%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	74,555	$4,558	99,098	$6,934	$6,280		52.1%
Social — Mecklenburg									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	6,717	43.3	7,102	40.8	52.0	-5.9%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	2,423	15.6	2,885	16.6	16.6		6.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	912	5.9	1,051	6.0	5.2		1.5%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	1,477	23.0	2,265	31.1	39.2		35.1%

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Mecklenburg

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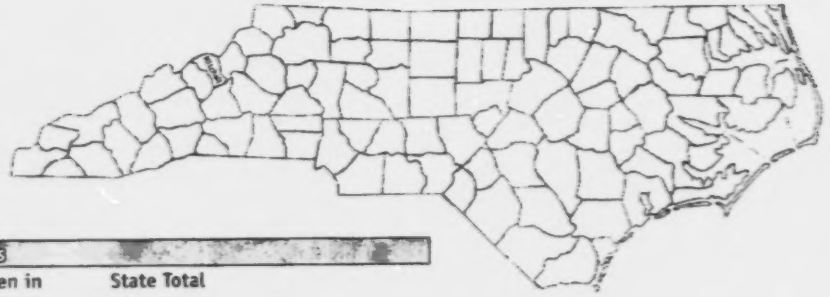
Mitchell



County Population Estimates

Mitchell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	831	5.8%	794	5.1%
5–9	887	6.1%	916	5.8%
10–14	867	6.0%	1,010	6.4%
15–17	543	3.8%	601	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	3,128	21.7%	3,321	21.2%
Population, all ages	14,433	100.0%	15,687	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Mitchell	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	232	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	209	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	298	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Mitchell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3	0.1%	15	0.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.1%	16	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	7	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	27	0.8%
Other race	6	0.2%	34	1.0%
White	3,092	99.5%	3,222	97.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	19	0.6%	112	3.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

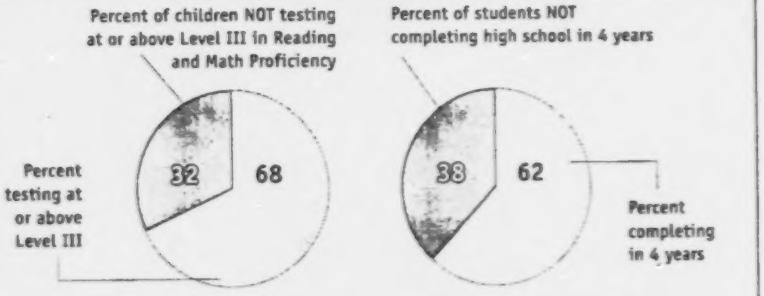
Mitchell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	3,104	99.8%	3,321	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,489	80.1%	2,488	74.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	417	13.4%	581	17.5%
– Mother only	310	10.0%	427	12.9%
– Father only	107	3.4%	154	4.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	198	6.4%	252	7.6%
Children in group homes or institutions	5	0.2%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Mitchell	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.4%	7.3%	4.7%	11.9%
Per Capita Income	$17,356	$19,610	$20,510	n/a
Median Family Income	$30,200	$33,900	$36,400	$41,400
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,138	$27,854	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	28.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

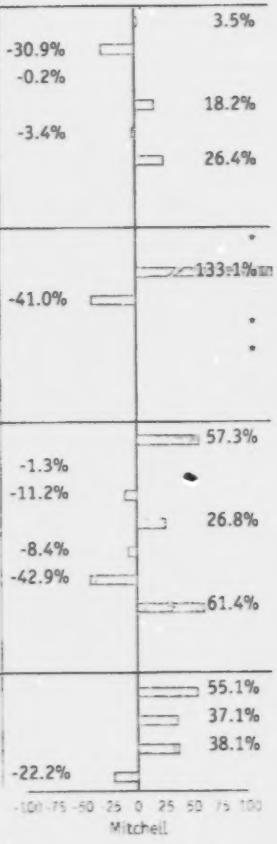


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Mitchell

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Mitchell								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	551	17.3%	586	17.9%	16.1%	3.5%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	50	1.7%	39	1.2%	3.7%	-30.9%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	309	10.4%	343	10.4%	12.7%	-0.2%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,006	42.7%	1,197	50.5%	39.8%	18.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	87	52.1%	139	50.3%	44.6%	-3.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	985	30.8%	1,270	38.9%	35.5%	26.4%
Health — Mitchell								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	5	*	5	*	9.1	*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	8	4.4%	16	10.3%	8.8%	133.1%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	31	75.8	22	44.7	58.5	-41.0%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	3	*	3	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	5	*	5	*	33.6	*
Education — Mitchell								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	167	7.1%	276	11.1%	13.7%	57.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	120	69.0%	124	68.1%	67.3%	-1.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	161	86.1%	130	76.5%	74.6%	-11.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	56.0%	760	43.3%	964	992	26.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	130	67.7%	132	62.0%	57.1%	-8.4%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	36	5.5%	23	3.2%	5.7%	-42.9%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	2,299	$4,127	2,351	$6,659	$6,280	61.4%
Social — Mitchell								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	181	57.3	295	88.8	52.0	55.1%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	50	15.8	72	21.7	16.6	37.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	9	2.8	13	3.9	5.2	38.1%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	183	130.0	163	101.2	39.2	-22.2%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

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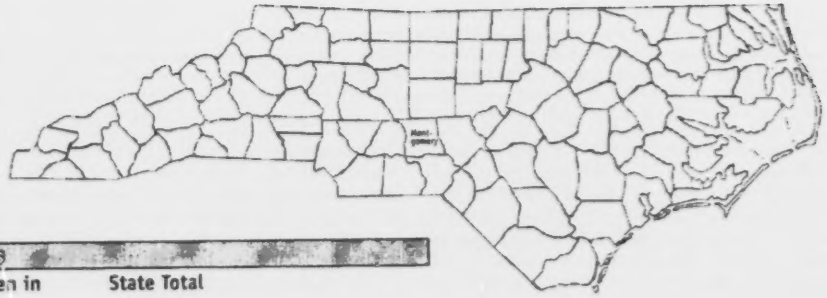
Montgomery



County Population Estimates

Montgomery	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,618	6.9%	1,835	6.8%
5–9	1,592	6.8%	1,902	7.1%
10–14	1,753	7.5%	1,782	6.6%
15–17	1,107	4.7%	1,161	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	6,070	26.0%	6,680	24.9%
Population, all ages	23,352	100.0%	26,822	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Montgomery	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	385	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	252	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	466	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Montgomery	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,966	32.7%	1,669	25.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	0.2%	26	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	179	2.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	145	2.2%
Other race	113	1.9%	640	9.6%
White	3,856	64.0%	4,021	60.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	191	3.2%	1,166	17.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

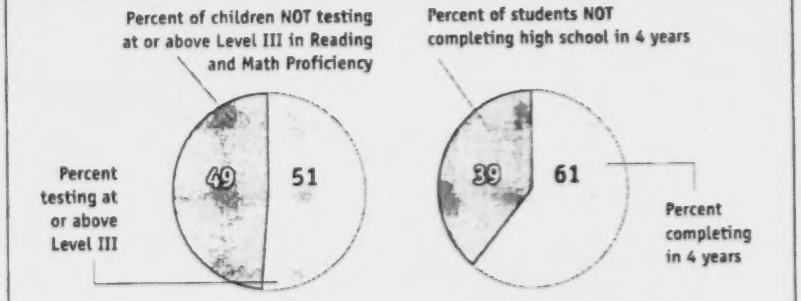
Montgomery	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	5,936	98.6%	6,676	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	3,843	63.8%	4,166	62.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,199	19.9%	1,523	22.8%
– Mother only	993	16.5%	1,128	16.9%
– Father only	206	3.4%	395	5.9%
Other (grandparents, foster)	894	14.8%	987	14.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	85	1.4%	4	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Montgomery	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.7%	4.4%	4.0%	8.0%
Per Capita Income	$18,018	$20,344	$20,766	n/a
Median Family Income	$32,900	$34,700	$39,100	$44,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,246	$27,416	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	43.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

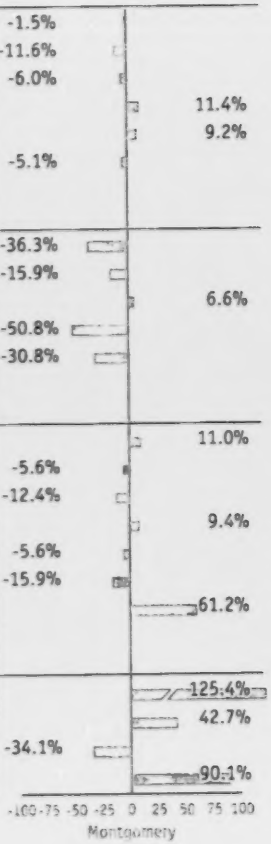


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Montgomery

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Montgomery									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,170	20.0%	1,306	19.7%	16.1%	-1.5%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	309	4.9%	290	4.3%	3.7%	-11.6%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	830	13.2%	830	12.4%	12.7%	-6.0%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,983	47.8%	2,245	53.3%	39.8%		11.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	193	53.1%	262	58.0%	44.6%		9.2%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	3,041	49.1%	3,152	46.6%	35.5%	-5.1%	
Health — Montgomery									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	24	13.3	17	8.5	9.1	-36.3%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	30	8.0%	28	6.7%	8.8%	-15.9%	
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	81	96.7	78	103.0	58.5		6.6%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	33	8.8%	18	4.3%	3.2%	-50.8%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	19	67.1	14	46.4	33.6	-30.8%	
Education — Montgomery									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	364	7.8%	452	8.5%	13.7%		11.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	179	54.2%	195	51.2%	67.3%	-5.6%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	223	70.0%	195	61.3%	74.6%	-12.4%	
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	n/a	841	44.3%	920	992		9.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	244	64.6%	246	61.0%	57.1%	-5.6%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	91	7.0%	75	5.9%	5.7%	-15.9%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	4,243	$3,920	4,442	$6,318	$6,280		61.2%
Social — Montgomery									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	166	27.1	408	61.1	52.0		125.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	54	8.8	84	12.6	16.6		42.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	25	4.1	18	2.7	5.2	-34.1%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	62	22.9	128	43.5	39.2		90.1%



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= county % change

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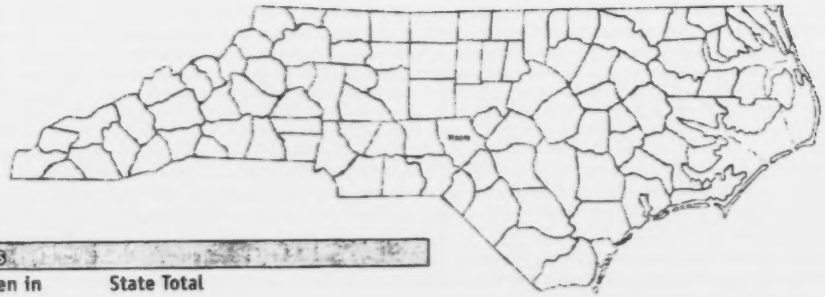
Moore



County Population Estimates

Moore	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,679	6.2%	4,200	5.6%
5–9	3,720	6.3%	4,580	6.1%
10–14	3,757	6.4%	4,899	6.6%
15–17	2,246	3.8%	2,862	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	13,402	22.7%	16,541	22.1%
Population, all ages	59,000	100.0%	74,769	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Moore	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	727	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	572	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	911	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Moore	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,539	26.5%	3,541	21.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	105	0.8%	144	0.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	104	0.6%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	313	1.9%
Other race	62	0.5%	603	3.6%
White	9,573	71.8%	11,836	71.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	159	1.2%	1,095	6.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

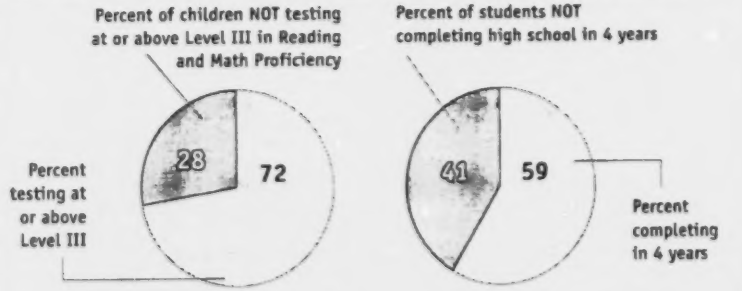
Moore	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	13,157	98.7%	16,292	98.5%
Married couple with own child(ren)	9,011	67.6%	10,616	64.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,697	20.2%	3,865	23.4%
– Mother only	2,214	16.6%	3,077	18.6%
– Father only	483	3.6%	788	4.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,449	10.9%	1,811	10.9%
Children in group homes or institutions	179	1.3%	249	1.5%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Moore	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.8%	4.0%	3.9%	6.4%
Per Capita Income	$26,624	$28,925	$30,238	n/a
Median Family Income	$40,300	$45,100	$50,400	$55,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,134	$27,108	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	30.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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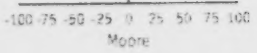
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Moore

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Moore									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,202	16.9%	2,739	17.0%	16.1%		0.6%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	762	5.0%	333	2.0%	3.7%	-59.8%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,731	11.3%	1,515	9.1%	12.7%	-19.1%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	3,531	36.5%	4,265	40.7%	39.8%		11.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	529	31.2%	885	43.0%	44.6%		37.8%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	5,527	36.2%	6,008	36.0%	35.5%	-0.6%	
Health — Moore									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	46	11.6	45	10.1	9.1	-13.3%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	65	7.6%	89	9.6%	8.8%		26.2%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	167	92.3	133	62.1	58.5	-32.7%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	46	5.4%	39	4.2%	3.2%	-22.1%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	27	41.7	26	34.9	33.6	-16.3%	
Education — Moore									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,695	15.1%	2,059	16.0%	13.7%		6.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	582	68.1%	600	72.2%	67.3%		6.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	591	70.2%	742	81.3%	74.6%		15.8%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	45.0%	823	53.0%	1010	992		22.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	555	69.7%	550	58.5%	57.1%	-16.1%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	176	6.5%	162	4.8%	5.7%	-25.9%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	9,085	$4,135	10,875	$6,252	$6,280		51.2%
Social — Moore									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	443	29.9	1,061	64.1	52.0		114.8%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	152	10.2	326	19.7	16.6		92.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	110	7.4	79	4.8	5.2	-35.7%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	158	24.1	181	23.3	39.2	-3.4%	



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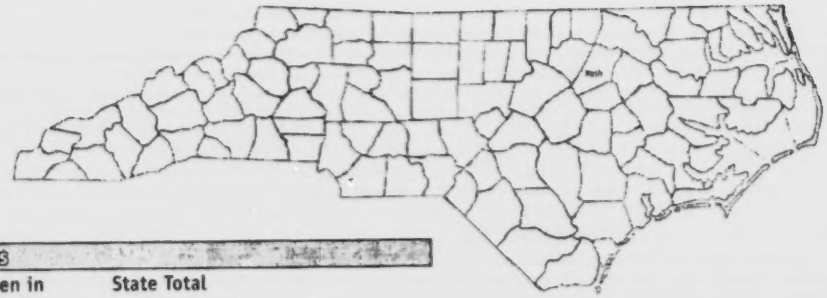
Nash



County Population Estimates

Nash	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	5,409	7.1%	5,773	6.6%
5–9	5,246	6.8%	6,465	7.4%
10–14	5,573	7.3%	6,353	7.3%
15–17	3,449	4.5%	3,613	4.1%
Children & youth, 0–17	19,677	25.7%	22,204	25.4%
Population, all ages	76,677	100.0%	87,420	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Nash	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	898	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	672	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,065	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Nash	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	7,696	39.3%	8,908	40.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	54	0.3%	106	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	154	0.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	387	1.7%
Other race	44	0.2%	672	3.0%
White	11,715	59.9%	11,977	53.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	160	0.8%	1,073	4.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

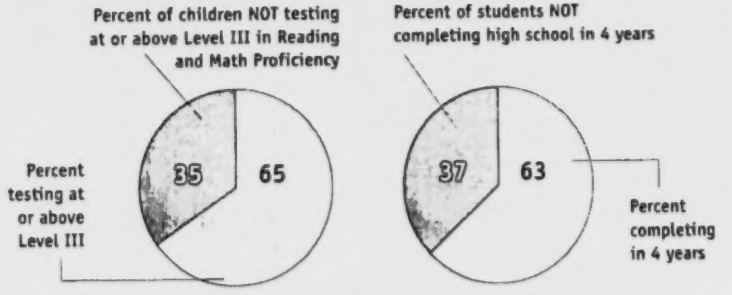
Nash	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	19,528	99.8%	22,144	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	12,986	66.4%	13,883	62.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,210	21.5%	5,531	24.9%
– Mother only	3,560	18.2%	4,556	20.5%
– Father only	650	3.3%	975	4.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,332	11.9%	2,730	12.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	42	0.2%	60	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Nash	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.3%	5.4%	5.2%	8.4%
Per Capita Income	$21,574	$24,007	$27,024	n/a
Median Family Income	$39,676	$42,163	$48,289	$52,487
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$20,995	$25,689	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	40.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Nash

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease ... Increase
Economic — Nash								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	3,376	17.6%	3,971	18.1%	16.1%	2.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,389	6.4%	771	3.5%	3.7%	-45.8%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,224	14.8%	3,078	13.8%	12.7%	-6.4%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	8,342	49.6%	9,647	53.6%	39.8%	8.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	579	29.6%	895	44.1%	44.6%	49.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	8,462	39.3%	9,414	42.2%	35.5%	7.4%
Health — Nash								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	71	11.5	75	12.3	9.1	7.2%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	110	8.7%	121	9.3%	8.8%	6.9%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	194	69.3	169	58.0	58.5	-16.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	115	9.1%	36	2.8%	3.2%	-69.6%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	42	44.3	34	32.9	33.6	-25.6%
Education — Nash								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,960	12.1%	2,029	11.6%	13.7%	-3.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	861	62.3%	982	65.3%	67.3%	4.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	844	68.0%	899	68.1%	74.6%	0.1%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	50.0%	831	53.3%	959	992	15.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	958	70.1%	908	62.9%	57.1%	-10.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	358	7.5%	370	7.2%	5.7%	-4.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	16,384	$3,802	17,473	$6,138	$6,280	61.5%
Social — Nash								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	909	42.8	1,116	50.3	52.0	17.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	313	14.7	345	15.5	16.6	5.5%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	97	4.6	71	3.2	5.2	-30.0%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	237	26.2	282	28.3	39.2	8.1%

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Nash

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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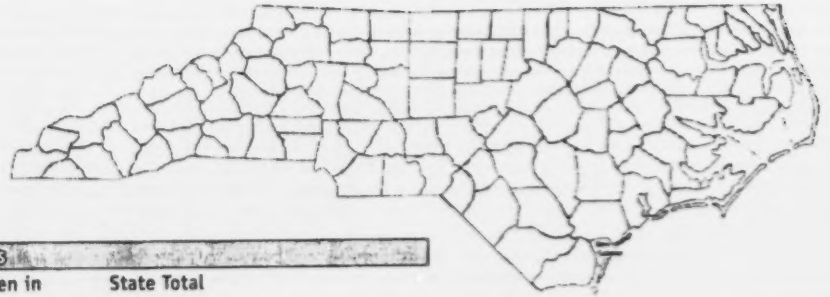
New Hanover



County Population Estimates

New Hanover	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	7,619	6.3%	9,177	5.7%
5–9	7,479	6.2%	9,539	6.0%
10–14	7,627	6.3%	9,408	5.9%
15–17	4,781	4.0%	5,468	3.4%
Children & youth, 0–17	27,506	22.9%	33,592	21.0%
Population, all ages	120,284	100.0%	160,307	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

New Hanover	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,253	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	882	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,436	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

New Hanover	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	7,565	27.6%	8,247	24.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	101	0.4%	135	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	304	0.9%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	745	2.2%
Other race	91	0.3%	378	1.1%
White	19,440	71.1%	23,783	70.8%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	254	0.9%	891	2.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

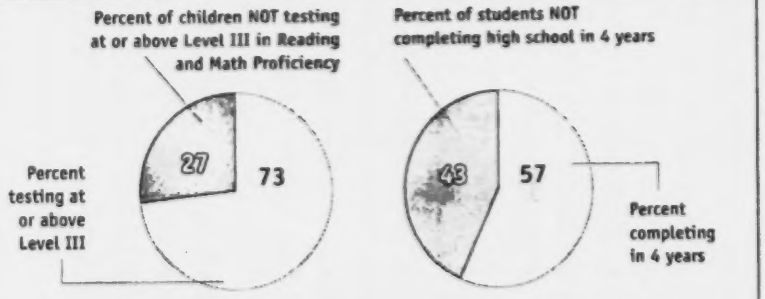
New Hanover	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	27,308	99.8%	33,488	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	17,777	65.0%	21,214	63.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	6,800	24.9%	9,136	27.2%
– Mother only	6,068	22.2%	7,801	23.2%
– Father only	732	2.7%	1,335	4.0%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,731	10.0%	3,138	9.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	53	0.2%	104	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

New Hanover	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.5%	3.6%	3.5%	6.3%
Per Capita Income	$23,819	$26,166	$27,588	n/a
Median Family Income	$41,388	$44,080	$48,656	$53,468
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$26,428	$31,779	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	35.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

New Hanover

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — New Hanover									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	5,262	19.6%	5,325	16.2%	16.1%	-17.3%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,780	5.4%	1,421	4.2%	3.7%	-22.3%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	5,168	15.8%	5,546	16.4%	12.7%		3.7%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	6,111	34.7%	7,831	37.6%	39.8%		8.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	2,450	60.1%	2,580	48.6%	44.6%	-19.2%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	12,653	38.4%	12,958	37.3%	35.5%	-3.0%	
Health — New Hanover									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	68	7.6	63	6.5	9.1	-13.9%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	139	7.8%	180	8.9%	8.8%		14.3%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	264	55.3	222	40.4	58.5	-26.9%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	114	6.4%	94	4.7%	3.2%	-27.0%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	45	33.0	32	20.5	33.6	-37.9%	
Education — New Hanover									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	4,075	17.3%	5,312	19.6%	13.7%		14.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,137	66.4%	1,197	73.2%	67.3%		10.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,249	79.3%	1,168	79.8%	74.6%		0.6%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	61.0%	848	68.3%	1027	992		21.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	1,202	74.4%	1,176	56.8%	57.1%	-23.7%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	539	8.7%	369	5.5%	5.7%	-36.5%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	18,592	$4,174	21,137	$6,550	$6,280		56.9%
Social — NewHanover									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	2,126	65.4	3,107	92.5	52.0		41.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	698	21.5	943	28.1	16.6		30.8%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	540	16.6	553	16.3	5.2	-1.6%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	749	51.8	615	41.3	39.2	-20.2%	

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New Hanover

For further data and information on the issues go to **www.ncchild.org**

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n/a means data was not available.

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▭ = county % change

▪ = state % change

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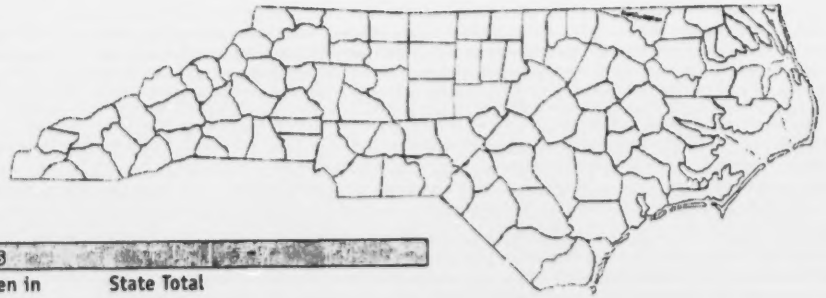
Northampton



County Population Estimates

Northampton	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,354	6.5%	1,260	5.7%
5–9	1,467	7.1%	1,511	6.8%
10–14	1,518	7.3%	1,644	7.4%
15–17	897	4.3%	953	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	5,236	25.2%	5,368	24.3%
Population, all ages	20,798	100.0%	22,086	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Northampton	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	281	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	197	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	246	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Northampton	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,633	69.8%	3,646	67.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0.1%	20	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	16	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	55	1.0%
Other race	7	0.1%	33	0.6%
White	1,555	29.9%	1,598	29.8%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	27	0.5%	52	1.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

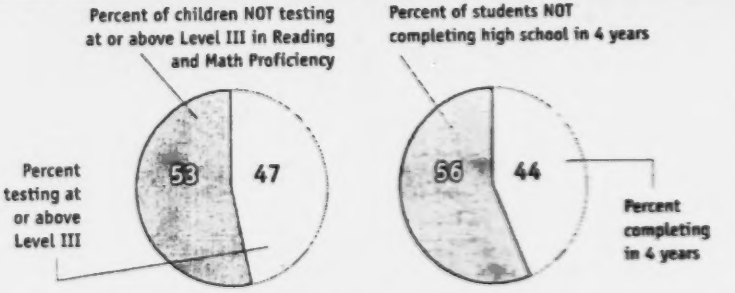
Northampton	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	5,203	100.0%	5,364	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,753	52.9%	2,500	46.6%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,416	27.2%	1,834	34.2%
– Mother only	1,276	24.5%	1,552	28.9%
– Father only	140	2.7%	282	5.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,034	19.9%	1,030	19.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	4	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Northampton	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	7.8%	7.5%	6.5%	10.8%
Per Capita Income	$17,159	$19,435	$20,487	n/a
Median Family Income	$27,100	$29,300	$34,000	$37,700
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,892	$27,185	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	46.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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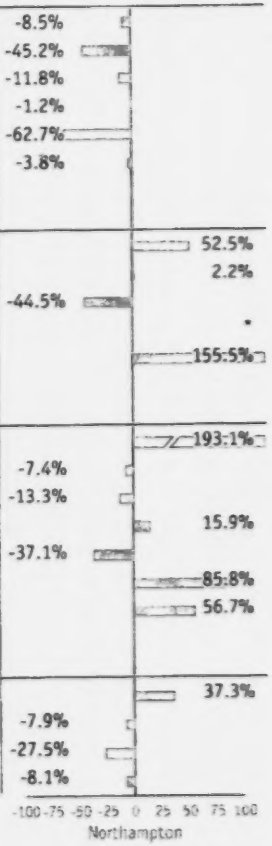
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Northampton

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Northampton								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,705	32.8%	1,599	30.0%	16.1%	-8.5%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	816	16.8%	492	9.2%	3.7%	-45.2%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,619	33.4%	1,573	29.5%	12.7%	-11.8%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	2,955	77.4%	2,881	76.5%	39.8%	-1.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	277	177.3%	308	66.1%	44.6%	-62.7%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	3,477	66.5%	3,357	64.0%	35.5%	-3.8%
Health — Northampton								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	15	10.2	20	15.6	9.1	52.5%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	41	12.9%	34	13.2%	8.8%	2.2%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	73	101.8	42	56.5	58.5	-44.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	24	7.6%	4	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	6	25.0	16	63.9	33.6	155.5%
Education — Northampton								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	156	4.0%	466	11.4%	13.7%	193.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	142	50.4%	140	46.7%	67.3%	-7.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	184	67.8%	147	58.8%	74.6%	-13.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	46.0%	704	63.0%	816	992	15.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	233	69.3%	197	43.6%	57.1%	-37.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	40	3.5%	70	6.5%	5.7%	85.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	3,826	$4,254	3,721	$6,669	$6,280	56.7%
Social — Northampton								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	259	50.2	370	68.9	52.0	37.3%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	73	14.2	70	13.0	16.6	-7.9%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	32	6.2	24	4.5	5.2	-27.5%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	88	39.4	94	36.2	39.2	-8.1%



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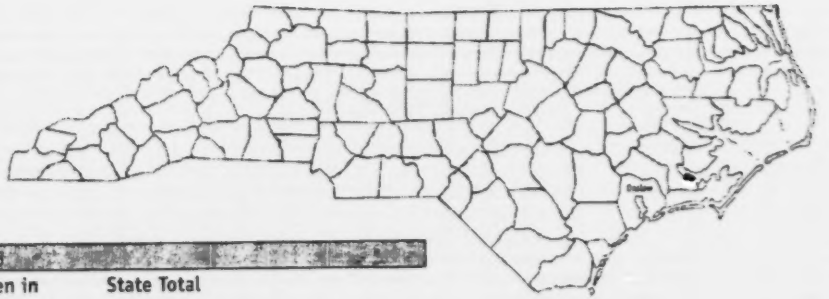
Onslow



County Population Estimates

Onslow	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	13,733	9.2%	13,288	8.8%
5–9	10,300	6.9%	10,594	7.0%
10–14	8,141	5.4%	9,854	6.6%
15–17	4,277	2.9%	5,602	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	36,451	24.3%	39,338	26.2%
Population, all ages	149,838	100.0%	150,355	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Onslow	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,321	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	1,019	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,527	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Onslow	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	8,183	22.5%	8,726	22.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	195	0.5%	255	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	532	1.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	2,457	6.2%
Other race	957	2.6%	1,396	3.5%
White	26,057	71.8%	25,972	66.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	2,278	6.3%	3,233	8.2%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

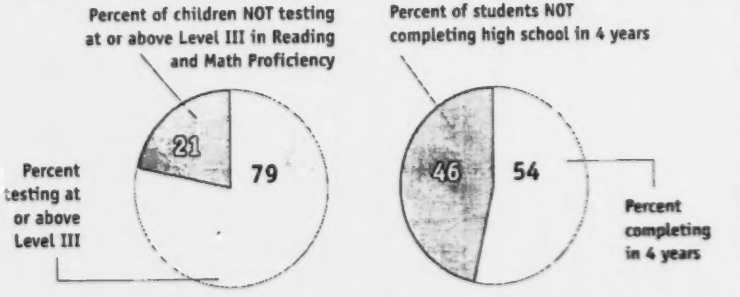
Onslow	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	36,243	99.8%	39,233	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	28,593	78.8%	28,191	71.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	5,341	14.7%	8,149	20.7%
– Mother only	4,284	11.8%	6,493	16.5%
– Father only	1,057	2.9%	1,656	4.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,309	6.4%	2,893	7.4%
Children in group homes or institutions	61	0.2%	105	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Onslow	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.1%	3.5%	3.6%	5.5%
Per Capita Income	$20,004	$22,108	$22,847	n/a
Median Family Income	$30,002	$32,090	$37,211	$40,094
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,664	$26,127	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	48.7%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

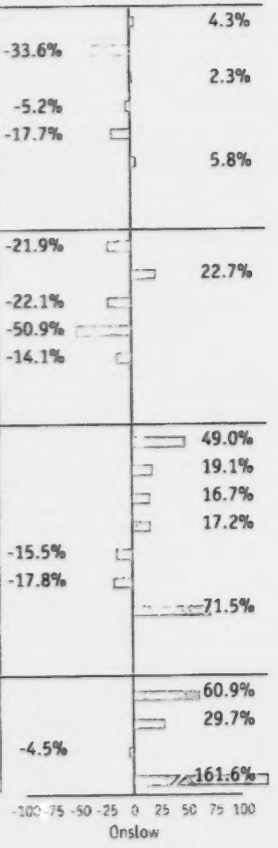


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Onslow

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Onslow								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	5,8[illegible]	16.2%	6,591	16.9%	16.1%	4.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,273	3.1%	801	2.1%	3.7%	-33.6%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,563	8.7%	3,462	8.9%	12.7%	2.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	7,789	41.4%	8,568	39.2%	39.8%	-5.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	987	46.2%	1,157	38.0%	44.6%	-17.7%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	11,278	27.4%	11,455	29.0%	35.5%	5.8%
Health — Onslow								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	160	9.8	124	7.7	9.1	-21.9%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	224	6.5%	265	8.0%	8.8%	22.7%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	481	109.7	442	85.5	58.5	-22.1%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	74	2.1%	35	1.1%	3.2%	-50.9%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	65	37.9	61	32.5	33.6	-14.1%
Education — Onslow								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,136	6.5%	3,044	9.8%	13.7%	49.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,091	65.9%	1,231	78.5%	67.3%	19.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,125	69.6%	1,274	81.2%	74.6%	16.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	46.0%	853	57.7%	1000	992	17.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	936	63.3%	1,138	53.5%	57.1%	-15.5%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	342	6.8%	355	5.6%	5.7%	-17.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	17,780	$3,303	20,661	$5,664	$6,280	71.5%
Social — Onslow								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,949	46.2	2,924	74.3	52.0	60.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,027	24.3	1,242	31.6	16.6	29.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	117	2.8	103	2.6	5.2	-4.5%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	457	27.4	1,109	71.8	39.2	161.6%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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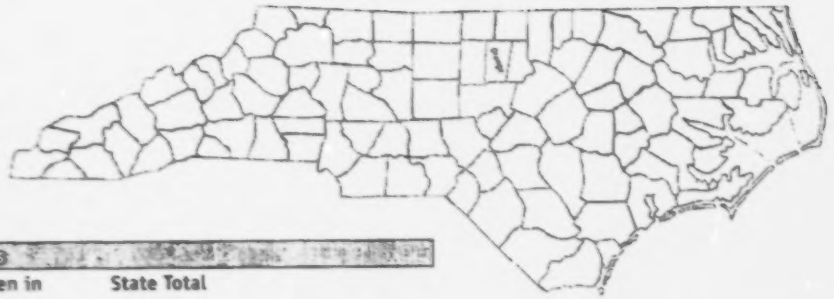
Orange



County Population Estimates

Orange	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	5,440	5.8%	5,854	5.0%
5–9	5,068	5.4%	6,941	5.9%
10–14	4,639	4.9%	7,259	6.1%
15–17	2,732	2.9%	3,930	3.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	17,879	19.1%	23,984	20.3%
Population, all ages	93,851	100.0%	118,227	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Orange	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	650	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	405	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	688	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Orange	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,563	20.1%	3,936	16.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	45	0.3%	93	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	1,033	4.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	728	3.0%
Other race	127	0.7%	588	2.5%
White	13,488	76.0%	17,606	73.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	335	1.9%	1,435	6.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

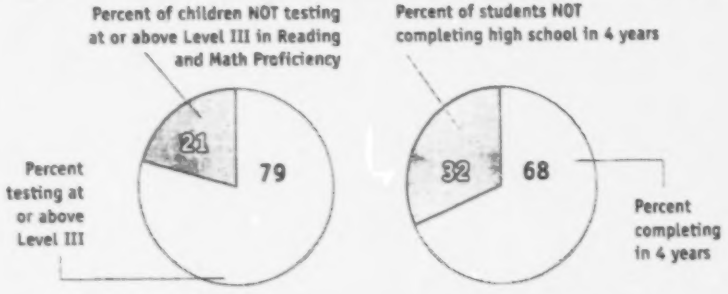
Orange	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	17,714	99.8%	23,879	99.6%
Married couple with own child(ren)	12,915	72.8%	17,018	71.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	3,515	19.8%	5,169	21.6%
– Mother only	2,998	16.9%	4,209	17.5%
– Father only	517	2.9%	960	4.0%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,284	7.2%	1,692	7.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	33	0.2%	105	0.4%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Orange	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%	2.7%
Per Capita Income	$26,899	$28,522	$28,864	n/a
Median Family Income	$51,914	$56,023	$64,323	$73,030
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$30,909	$36,440	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	29.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Orange

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Orange									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,825	10.3%	2,202	9.3%	16.1%	-9.7%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	563	2.6%	548	2.3%	3.7%	-12.6%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,522	7.1%	1,717	7.1%	12.7%		0.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,558	21.2%	3,402	22.3%	39.8%		5.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	565	23.9%	824	28.7%	44.6%		20.2%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	4,599	18.9%	5,305	21.5%	35.5%		14.1%
Health — Orange									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	41	7.1	49	8.4	9.1		18.5%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	60	5.4%	94	7.5%	8.8%		38.2%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	78	16.2	79	13.7	58.5	-15.3%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	32	2.9%	32	2.5%	3.2%	-11.9%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	28	31.1	22	19.2	33.6	-38.3%	
Education — Orange									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,365	14.8%	2,869	15.3%	13.7%		2.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	848	71.4%	971	79.3%	67.3%		11.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	913	85.2%	1,041	86.2%	74.6%		1.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	77.0%	932	85.8%	1144	992		22.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	660	84.0%	863	68.4%	57.1%	-18.6%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	131	4.6%	151	4.0%	5.7%	-14.2%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	10,746	$4,795	15,132	$7,725	$6,280		61.1%
Social — Orange									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	778	32.4	1,175	49.0	52.0		51.1%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	327	13.6	417	17.4	16.6		27.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	112	4.7	110	4.6	5.2	-2.3%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	340	30.0	269	24.0	39.2	-19.9%	

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100
Orange

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= county % change
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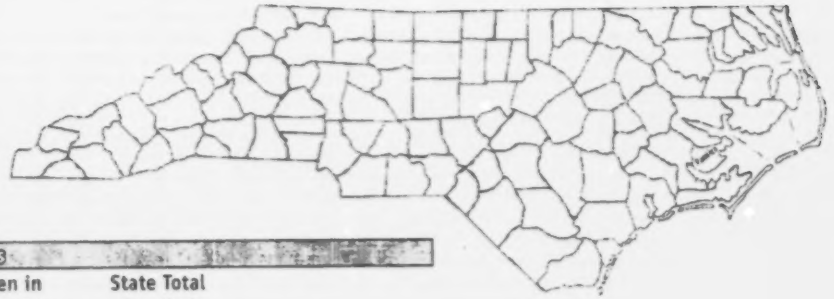
Pamlico



County Population Estimates

Pamlico	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	723	6.4%	643	5.0%
5–9	755	6.6%	728	5.6%
10–14	789	6.9%	833	6.4%
15–17	454	4.0%	522	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	2,721	23.9%	2,726	21.1%
Population, all ages	11,368	100.0%	12,934	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Pamlico	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	192	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	140	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	217	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Pamlico	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	868	32.0%	777	28.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	0.3%	22	0.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	14	0.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	39	1.4%
Other race	1	0.0%	26	1.0%
White	1,827	67.4%	1,848	67.8%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	28	1.0%	53	1.9%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

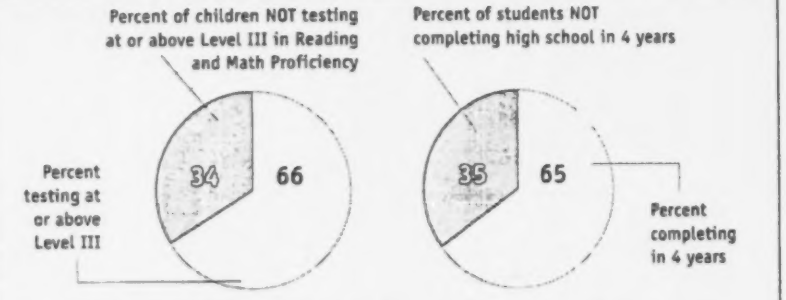
Pamlico	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	2,707	99.9%	2,725	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,822	67.2%	1,656	60.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	530	19.6%	626	23.0%
– Mother only	454	16.8%	498	18.3%
– Father only	76	2.8%	128	4.7%
Other (grandparents, foster)	355	13.1%	443	16.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	3	0.1%	1	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Pamlico	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.2%	4.1%	3.7%	6.0%
Per Capita Income	$18,985	$21,317	$22,788	n/a
Median Family Income	$32,900	$35,900	$41,700	$45,500
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,892	$27,185	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	37.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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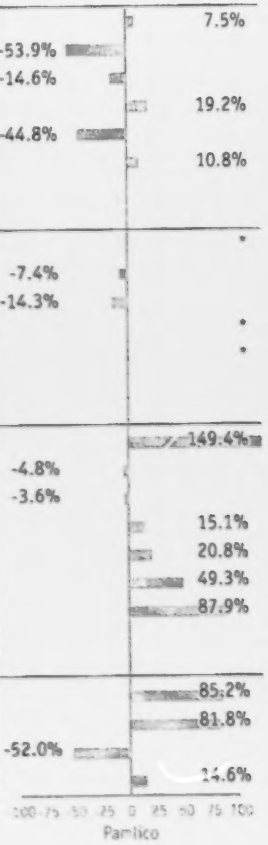
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Pamlico

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Pamlico								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	611	22.7%	658	24.4%	16.1%	7.5%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	214	8.2%	102	3.8%	3.7%	-53.9%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	458	17.6%	406	15.0%	12.7%	-14.6%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	919	43.7%	917	52.1%	39.8%	19.2%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	133	126.3%	173	69.8%	44.6%	-44.8%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	1,236	47.7%	1,389	52.9%	35.5%	10.8%
Health — Pamlico								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	8	12.5	2	*	9.1	*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	10	7.0%	7	6.5%	8.8%	-7.4%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	25	72.3	23	62.0	58.5	-14.3%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	12	8.4%	5	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	8	64.0	2	*	33.6	*
Education — Pamlico								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	105	5.2%	248	12.0%	13.7%	149.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	113	69.4%	100	66.1%	67.3%	-4.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	120	82.8%	133	79.8%	74.6%	-3.6%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	47.0%	833	33.9%	959	992	15.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	120	53.8%	143	65.0%	57.1%	20.8%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	17	2.8%	27	4.1%	5.7%	49.3%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	2,016	$4,081	1,808	$7,666	$6,280	87.9%
Social — Pamlico								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	73	28.1	142	52.1	52.0	85.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	22	8.5	42	15.4	16.6	81.8%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	20	7.7	10	3.7	5.2	-52.0%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	90	77.9	121	89.3	39.2	14.6%



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= county % change

= state % change

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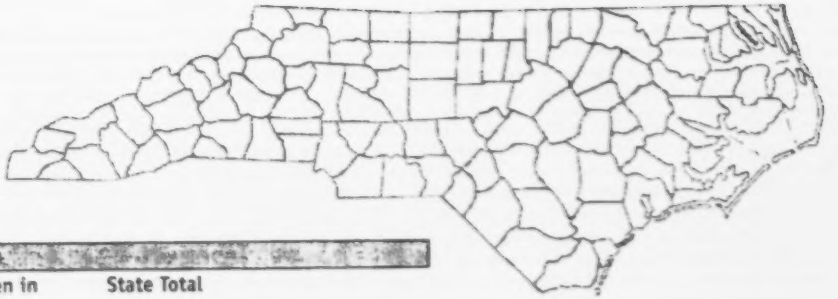
Pasquotank



County Population Estimates

Pasquotank	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,536	8.1%	2,178	6.2%
5–9	2,464	7.9%	2,353	6.7%
10–14	2,261	7.2%	2,650	7.6%
15–17	1,258	4.0%	1,502	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	8,519	27.2%	8,683	24.9%
Population, all ages	31,298	100.0%	34,897	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Pasquotank	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	498	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	351	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	523	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Pasquotank	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	3,501	41.3%	3,933	45.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	13	0.2%	32	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	72	0.8%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	203	2.3%
Other race	29	0.3%	49	0.6%
White	4,861	57.4%	4,394	50.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	100	1.2%	145	1.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

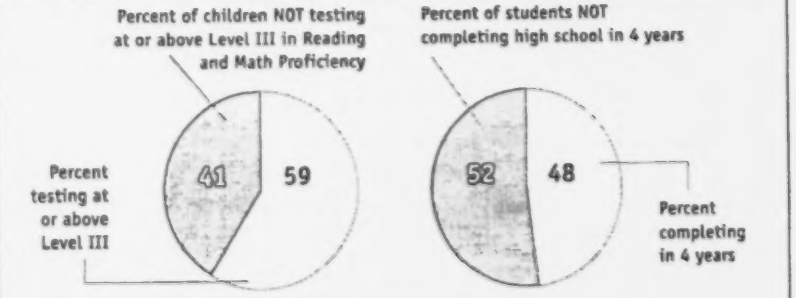
Pasquotank	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	8,452	99.8%	8,677	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,439	64.2%	4,854	55.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,065	24.4%	2,756	31.7%
– Mother only	1,884	22.2%	2,373	27.3%
– Father only	181	2.1%	383	4.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	948	11.2%	1,067	12.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	17	0.2%	6	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Pasquotank	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.1%	4.4%	3.6%	5.1%
Per Capita Income	$18,927	$20,117	$22,701	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,500	$35,900	$39,900	$44,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$23,511	$29,309	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	38.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

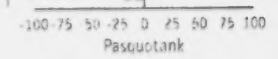


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Pasquotank

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Pasquotank									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,274	27.1%	2,173	25.6%	16.1%	-5.5%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	895	9.5%	481	5.5%	3.7%	-41.7%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,027	21.5%	1,760	20.3%	12.7%	-5.6%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	3,122	51.8%	3,313	56.6%	39.8%		9.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	459	106.3%	418	56.3%	44.6%	-47.0%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	4,366	48.4%	4,432	51.4%	35.5%		6.1%
Health — Pasquotank									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	38	16.0	30	13.6	9.1	-15.2%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	41	8.3%	44	9.7%	8.8%		16.8%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	68	58.2	68	49.0	58.5	-15.9%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	26	5.3%	21	4.6%	3.2%	-11.9%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	24	57.2	13	30.7	33.6	-46.3%	
Education — Pasquotank									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	432	5.9%	742	11.0%	13.7%		92.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	279	57.0%	261	58.7%	67.3%		2.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	275	61.1%	284	67.9%	74.6%		11.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	62.0%	798	72.5%	916	992		14.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	277	67.4%	288	48.1%	57.1%	-28.6%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	65	4.5%	132	7.2%	5.7%		60.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	5,454	$3,676	5,924	$6,548	$6,280		78.1%
Social — Pasquotank									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	184	20.5	490	56.4	52.0		174.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	55	6.1	157	18.1	16.6		196.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	26	2.9	30	3.5	5.2		19.2%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	201	50.1	171	41.2	39.2	-17.8%	



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▬ = state % change

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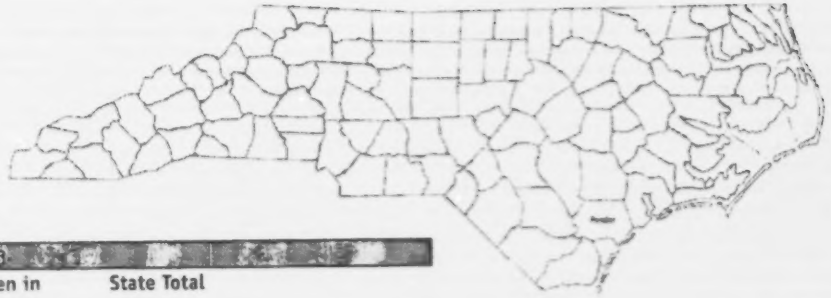
Pender



County Population Estimates

Pender	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,999	6.9%	2,410	5.9%
5–9	1,916	6.6%	2,712	6.6%
10–14	1,956	6.8%	2,821	6.9%
15–17	1,257	4.4%	1,584	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	7,128	24.7%	9,527	23.2%
Population, all ages	28,855	100.0%	41,082	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Pender	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	529	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	351	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	573	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Pender	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	2,765	38.9%	2,578	27.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	20	0.3%	55	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	18	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	163	1.7%
Other race	48	0.7%	287	3.0%
White	4,271	60.0%	6,426	67.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	89	1.3%	477	5.0%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

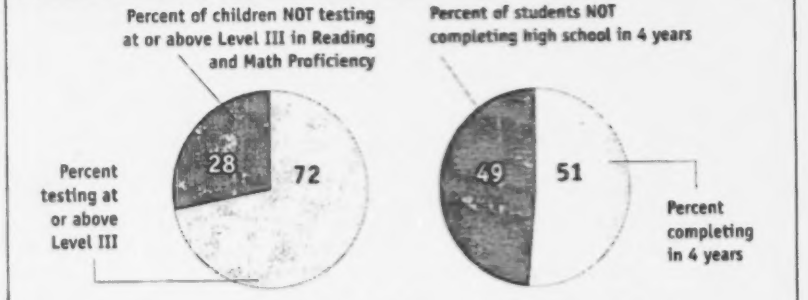
Pender	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	7,108	99.9%	9,519	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	4,703	66.1%	6,188	65.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,438	20.2%	2,111	22.2%
– Mother only	1,190	16.7%	1,614	16.9%
– Father only	248	3.5%	497	5.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	967	13.6%	1,220	12.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	5	0.1%	8	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Pender	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.2%	5.3%	4.6%	8.1%
Per Capita Income	$17,819	$18,308	$20,044	n/a
Median Family Income	$34,100	$38,400	$44,000	$47,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,327	$26,967	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	33.6%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

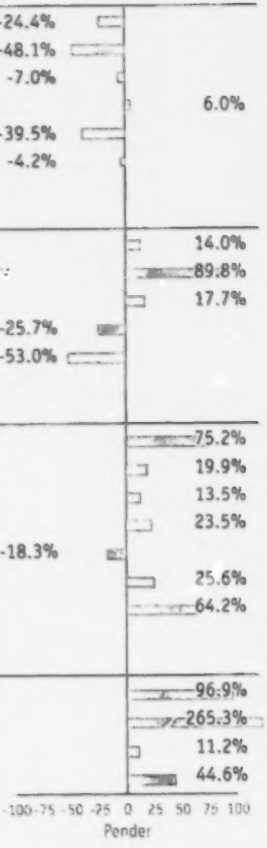


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Pender

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Pender								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,755	25.0%	1,775	18.9%	16.1%	-24.4%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	561	6.3%	313	3.3%	3.7%	-48.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,389	15.6%	1,388	14.5%	12.7%	-7.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	2,518	48.7%	3,448	51.6%	39.8%	6.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	293	62.9%	361	38.0%	44.6%	-39.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	4,357	48.8%	4,542	46.8%	35.5%	-4.2%
Health — Pender								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	13	5.9	15	6.7	9.1	14.0%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	19	4.4%	41	8.4%	8.8%	89.8%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	53	56.7	76	66.7	58.5	17.7%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	27	6.3%	23	4.7%	3.2%	-25.7%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	14	39.3	8	18.5	33.6	-53.0%
Education — Pender								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	466	7.3%	949	12.6%	13.7%	75.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	280	60.0%	379	71.9%	67.3%	19.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	339	74.8%	399	84.9%	74.6%	13.5%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	42.0%	757	51.7%	935	992	23.5%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	321	62.8%	324	51.3%	57.1%	-18.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	62	4.0%	93	5.0%	5.7%	25.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	4,931	$3,667	6,380	$6,020	$6,280	64.2%
Social — Pender								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	299	34.6	650	68.2	52.0	96.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	62	7.2	250	26.2	16.6	265.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	86	10.0	106	11.1	5.2	11.2%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	92	25.3	161	36.5	39.2	44.6%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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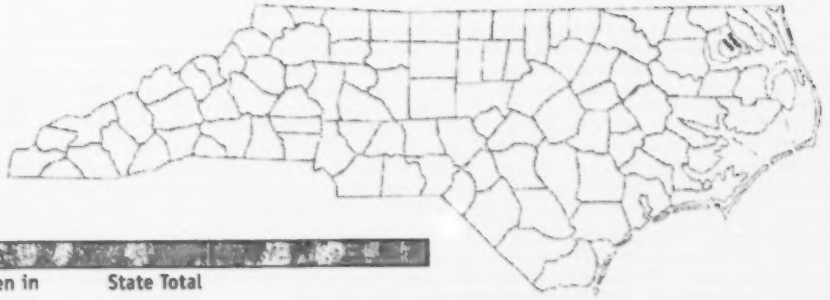
Perquimans



County Population Estimates

Perquimans	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	697	6.7%	587	5.2%
5–9	743	7.1%	675	5.9%
10–14	743	7.1%	841	7.4%
15–17	399	3.8%	507	4.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	2,582	24.7%	2,610	23.0%
Population, all ages	10,447	100.0%	11,368	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Perquimans	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	179	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	145	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	182	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Perquimans	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,068	41.5%	892	34.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	6	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	39	1.5%
Other race	1	0.0%	4	0.2%
White	1,496	58.2%	1,669	63.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	5	0.2%	28	1.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

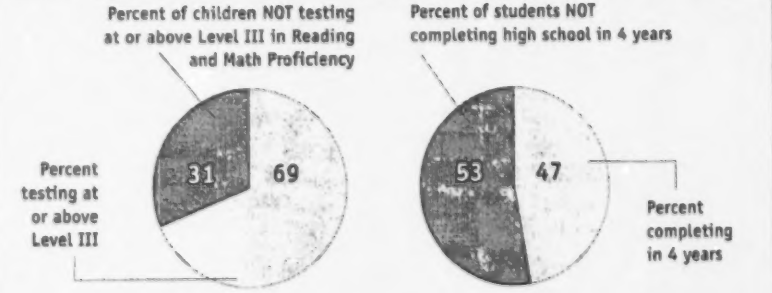
Perquimans	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	2,572	100.0%	2,610	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,704	66.3%	1,615	61.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	553	21.5%	674	25.8%
– Mother only	487	18.9%	540	20.7%
– Father only	66	2.6%	134	5.1%
Other (grandparents, foster)	315	12.2%	321	12.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Perquimans	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.7%	3.9%	3.5%	5.0%
Per Capita Income	$16,724	$18,455	$20,056	n/a
Median Family Income	$28,400	$30,200	$34,300	$39,100
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,488	$27,029	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	37.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

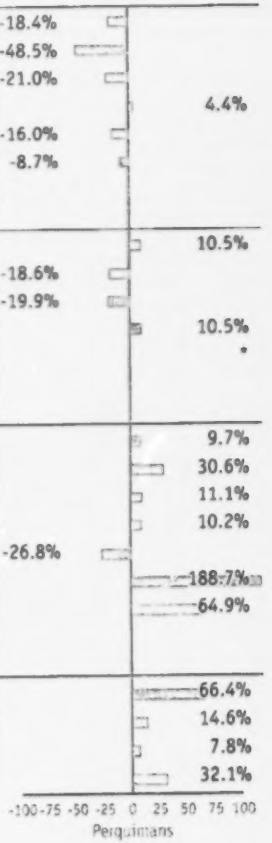


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Perquimans

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Perquimans								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	851	33.7%	684	27.5%	16.1%	-18.4%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	305	12.3%	165	6.3%	3.7%	-48.5%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	581	23.4%	480	18.5%	12.7%	-21.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,120	58.0%	1,103	60.5%	39.8%	4.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	139	98.0%	126	82.4%	44.6%	-16.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	1,495	58.2%	1,342	53.1%	35.5%	-8.7%
Health — Perquimans								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	10	15.8	10	17.5	9.1	10.5%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	15	10.9%	11	8.9%	8.8%	-18.6%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	26	75.8	23	60.7	58.5	-19.9%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	6	4.4%	6	4.8%	3.2%	10.5%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	4	*	4	*	33.6	*
Education — Perquimans								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	142	7.4%	153	7.9%	13.7%	9.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	72	52.6%	90	68.7%	67.3%	30.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	111	64.5%	101	71.6%	74.6%	11.1%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	35.0%	854	54.9%	941	992	10.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	111	64.5%	84	47.2%	57.1%	-26.8%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	13	2.6%	43	7.4%	5.7%	188.7%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	1,830	$4,639	1,783	$7,652	$6,280	64.9%
Social — Perquimans								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	48	18.9	82	31.4	52.0	66.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	17	6.7	20	7.7	16.6	14.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	10	3.9	11	4.2	5.2	7.8%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	52	44.4	79	58.6	39.2	32.1%



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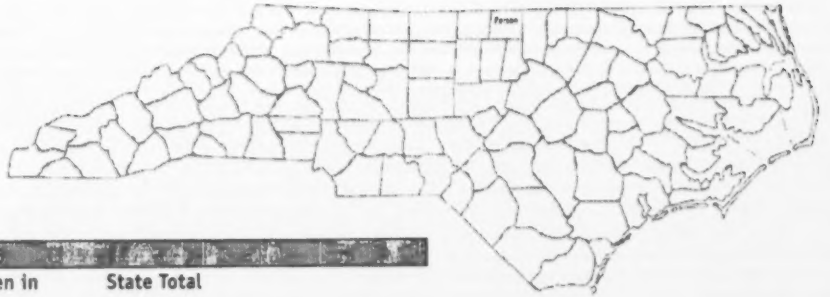
Person



County Population Estimates

Person	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,128	7.1%	2,246	6.3%
5–9	1,928	6.4%	2,454	6.9%
10–14	2,091	6.9%	2,484	7.0%
15–17	1,306	4.3%	1,366	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	7,453	24.7%	8,550	24.0%
Population, all ages	30,180	100.0%	35,623	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Person	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	362	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	251	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	406	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Person	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	2,629	35.4%	2,843	33.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	32	0.4%	57	0.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	10	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	154	1.8%
Other race	49	0.7%	165	1.9%
White	4,706	63.4%	5,321	62.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	94	1.3%	238	2.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

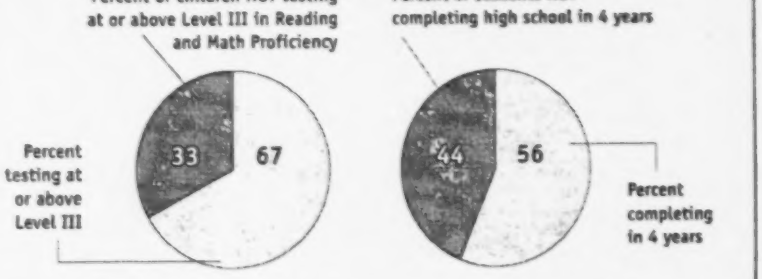
Person	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	7,413	99.9%	8,541	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	4,946	66.7%	5,346	62.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,591	21.4%	2,151	25.2%
– Mother only	1,309	17.6%	1,737	20.3%
– Father only	282	3.8%	414	4.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	876	11.8%	1,044	12.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	6	0.1%	9	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Person	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.6%	4.4%	4.7%	8.8%
Per Capita Income	$19,863	$21,103	$22,015	n/a
Median Family Income	$39,600	$43,100	$48,700	$51,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,569	$27,540	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	30.6%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Person

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Person									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,275	17.5%	1,292	15.1%	16.1%	-13.7%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	325	4.1%	285	3.3%	3.7%	-19.0%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	733	9.2%	830	9.7%	12.7%		5.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	2,090	39.2%	2,348	40.0%	39.8%		1.9%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	241	51.9%	358	81.5%	44.6%		57.1%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	2,786	34.6%	3,069	35.3%	35.5%		2.1%
Health Person									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	20	9.3	25	11.5	9.1		24.0%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	37	7.6%	52	12.0%	8.8%		58.0%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	85	79.1	50	49.9	58.5	-36.9%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	23	4.7%	4	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	18	51.4	8	20.5	33.6	-60.0%	
Education Person									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	464	7.9%	439	6.4%	13.7%	-17.0%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	291	59.6%	322	67.1%	67.3%		12.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	301	73.4%	362	80.1%	74.6%		9.1%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	51.0%	821	57.7%	914	992		11.3%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	351	70.9%	284	56.2%	57.1%	-20.7%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	63	3.9%	113	6.8%	5.7%		76.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	5,180	$4,092	5,797	$6,139	$6,280		50.0%
Social Person									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	277	35.2	455	53.2	52.0		51.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	97	12.3	81	9.5	16.6	-23.1%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	99	12.6	47	5.5	5.2	-56.5%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	126	38.7	130	33.8	39.2	-12.8%	

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100

Person

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

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= county % change

= state % change

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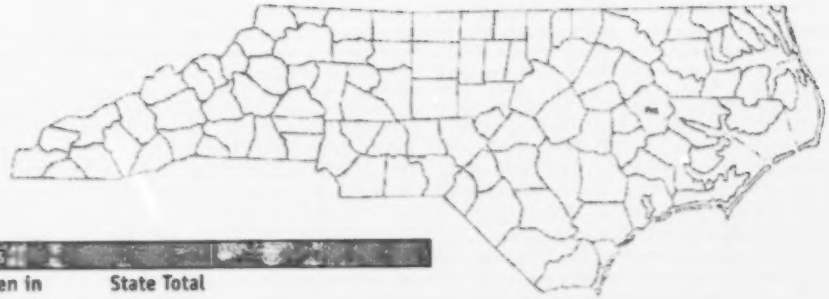
Pitt



County Population Estimates

Pitt	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	7,842	7.2%	8,653	6.5%
5–9	7,131	6.6%	8,950	6.7%
10–14	7,066	6.5%	8,965	6.7%
15–17	4,378	4.0%	4,986	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	26,417	24.4%	31,554	23.6%
Population, all ages	108,480	100.0%	133,798	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Pitt	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	952	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	730	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,233	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Pitt	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	11,777	45.1%	13,781	43.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	47	0.2%	76	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	311	1.0%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	614	1.9%
Other race	118	0.5%	796	2.5%
White	13,973	53.5%	15,976	50.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	282	1.1%	1,397	4.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

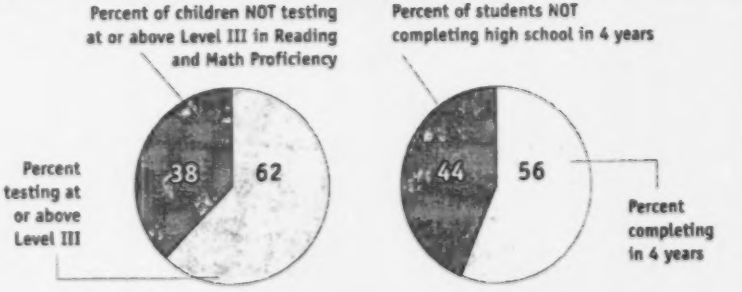
Pitt	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	26,055	99.8%	31,415	99.6%
Married couple with own child(ren)	16,136	61.8%	18,330	58.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	6,764	25.9%	9,274	29.4%
– Mother only	6,036	23.1%	7,989	25.3%
– Father only	728	2.8%	1,285	4.1%
Other (grandparents, foster)	3,155	12.1%	3,811	12.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	49	0.2%	139	0.4%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Pitt	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.1%	4.4%	4.5%	6.3%
Per Capita Income	$21,314	$23,158	$24,599	n/a
Median Family Income	$38,703	$40,000	$45,611	$49,110
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,170	$29,727	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	41.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Pitt

	Trend Periods		Base Year[2]		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Pitt								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	6,622	25.6%	6,820	22.0%	16.1%	-14.1%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	3,100	9.8%	2,098	6.6%	3.7%	-32.5%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	5,797	18.2%	6,100	19.2%	12.7%	5.6%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	7,733	42.4%	9,413	47.3%	39.8%	11.6%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	1,000	35.2%	1,700	48.2%	44.6%	36.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	13,305	43.4%	14,428	44.6%	35.5%	2.6%
Health — Pitt								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	131	15.3	111	11.8	9.1	-22.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	138	8.2%	235	11.6%	8.8%	41.4%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	254	51.6	249	41.7	58.5	-19.3%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	90	5.3%	60	3.0%	3.2%	-44.5%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	49	37.7	56	38.4	33.6	1.8%
Education — Pitt								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,841	12.2%	3,527	14.1%	13.7%	14.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	834	54.3%	958	62.1%	67.3%	14.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	924	66.3%	1,052	75.1%	74.6%	13.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	n/a	n/a	62.6%	990	992	n/a
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	895	61.7%	975	56.2%	57.1%	-8.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	287	5.9%	422	7.1%	5.7%	20.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	17,081	$3,880	19,542	$6,097	$6,280	57.1%
Social — Pitt								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,466	48.4	1,934	61.3	52.0	26.7%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	520	17.2	560	17.7	16.6	3.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	318	10.5	150	4.7	5.2	-55.0%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	361	26.4	469	33.6	39.2	27.1%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100

Pitt

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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= county % change

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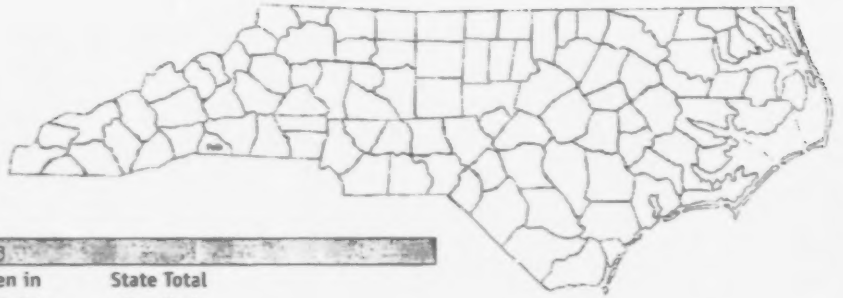
Polk



County Population Estimates

Polk	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	767	5.3%	950	5.2%
5–9	771	5.3%	1,058	5.8%
10–14	773	5.4%	1,087	5.9%
15–17	490	3.4%	594	3.2%
Children & youth, 0–17	2,801	19.4%	3,689	20.1%
Population, all ages	14,416	100.0%	18,324	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Polk	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	191	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	134	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	202	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Polk	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	309	11.1%	297	8.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.0%	7	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	8	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	64	1.7%
Other race	25	0.9%	41	1.1%
White	2,448	87.6%	3,272	88.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	40	1.4%	214	5.8%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

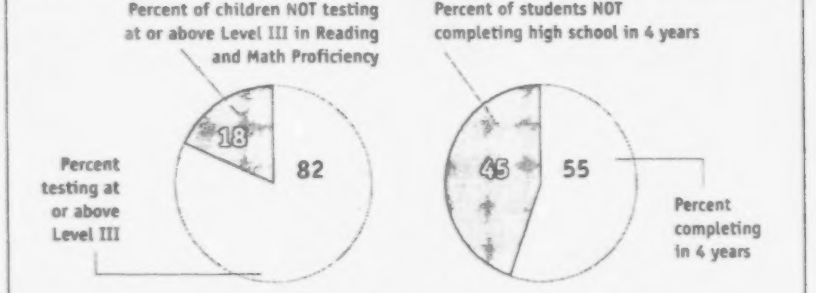
Polk	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	2,793	100.0%	3,686	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,098	75.1%	2,591	70.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	401	14.4%	704	19.1%
– Mother only	307	11.0%	509	13.8%
– Father only	94	3.4%	195	5.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	294	10.5%	391	10.6%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	3	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Polk	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	2.4%	2.0%	3.2%	4.7%
Per Capita Income	$26,212	$29,772	$30,161	n/a
Median Family Income	$39,800	$43,600	$46,900	$50,400
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,421	$26,715	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	31.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

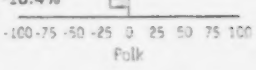


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Polk

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Polk								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	273	9.9%	428	11.9%	16.1%	20.2%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	121	3.8%	73	2.0%	3.7%	-48.3%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	239	7.4%	224	6.1%	12.7%	-18.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	627	30.9%	1,157	46.9%	39.8%	51.8%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	102	81.5%	226	156.9%	44.6%	92.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	1,022	30.1%	1,232	32.9%	35.5%	9.6%
Health — Polk								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	8	10.0	13	15.0	9.1	49.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	12	7.5%	17	8.9%	8.8%	19.3%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	23	59.9	22	51.0	58.5	-14.8%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	6	3.8%	5	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	9	66.4	6	36.4	33.6	-45.2%
Education — Polk								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	125	5.4%	144	4.9%	13.7%	-8.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	126	67.0%	157	81.8%	67.3%	22.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	146	81.1%	151	89.3%	74.6%	10.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	49.0%	821	66.3%	978	992	19.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	113	52.6%	106	55.3%	57.1%	5.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	34	5.3%	27	4.0%	5.7%	-24.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	1,987	$4,967	2,289	$7,077	$6,280	42.5%
Social — Polk								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	126	38.5	205	55.6	52.0	44.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	54	16.5	57	15.5	16.6	-6.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	16	4.9	16	4.3	5.2	-11.3%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	26	19.0	26	15.5	39.2	-18.4%



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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

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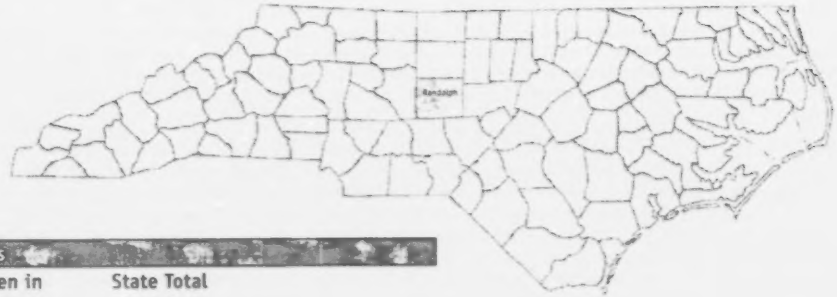
Randolph



County Population Estimates

Randolph	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	7,503	7.0%	8,883	6.8%
5–9	6,964	6.5%	9,225	7.1%
10–14	6,986	6.6%	9,353	7.2%
15–17	4,420	4.1%	5,142	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	25,873	24.3%	32,603	25.0%
Population, all ages	106,546	100.0%	130,454	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Randolph	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,158	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	813	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,396	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Randolph	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,804	7.0%	2,166	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	128	0.5%	139	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	289	0.9%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	615	1.9%
Other race	91	0.4%	1,433	4.4%
White	23,593	91.7%	27,961	85.8%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	226	0.9%	3,140	9.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

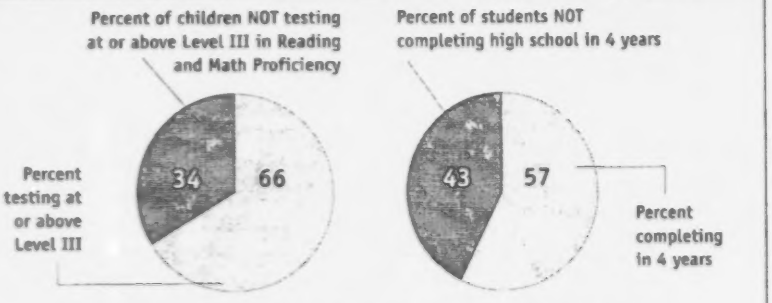
Randolph	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	25,708	100.0%	32,581	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	19,460	75.7%	22,895	70.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,074	15.8%	6,594	20.2%
– Mother only	3,252	12.6%	4,748	14.6%
– Father only	822	3.2%	1,846	5.7%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,174	8.5%	3,092	9.5%
Children in group homes or institutions	9	0.0%	22	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Randolph	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.4%	2.8%	3.1%	6.3%
Per Capita Income	$20,897	$22,965	$23,548	n/a
Median Family Income	$37,842	$40,813	$45,754	$50,320
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,228	$29,679	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	40.6%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Randolph

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Randolph								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,604	10.2%	3,865	12.0%	16.1%	17.6%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	680	2.3%	656	2.0%	3.7%	-13.0%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,302	4.3%	2,148	6.6%	12.7%	52.5%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	4,343	24.6%	6,661	33.1%	39.8%	34.6%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	657	29.0%	1,230	51.7%	44.6%	78.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	9,401	31.4%	11,499	34.6%	35.5%	10.1%
Health — Randolph								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	59	7.8	71	8.0	9.1	2.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	105	6.8%	137	7.0%	8.8%	3.5%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	247	68.0	309	78.0	58.5	14.8%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	88	5.7%	94	4.8%	3.2%	-15.0%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	52	41.8	35	24.0	33.6	-42.6%
Education — Randolph								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,268	10.6%	2,378	9.2%	13.7%	-13.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	906	64.6%	1,138	66.3%	67.3%	2.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,016	68.3%	1,190	75.0%	74.6%	9.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	63.0%	892	55.9%	984	992	10.3%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	980	61.6%	966	57.3%	57.1%	-7.0%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	449	9.2%	373	6.3%	5.7%	-31.7%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	16,745	$3,687	20,663	$5,544	$6,280	50.4%
Social — Randolph								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,454	50.3	1,653	50.7	52.0	0.8%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	521	18.0	360	11.0	16.6	-38.7%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	164	5.7	134	4.1	5.2	-27.9%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	512	41.8	584	40.3	39.2	-3.7%

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Randolph

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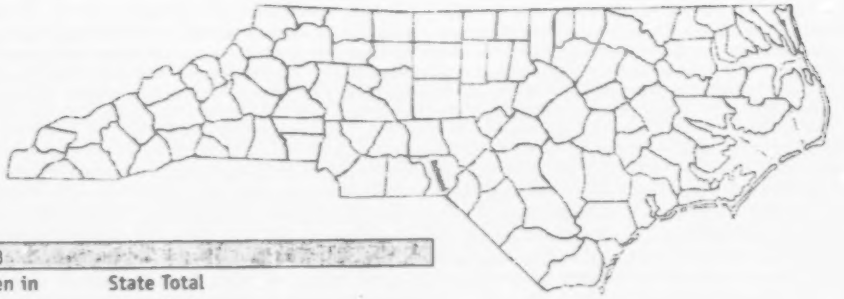
Richmond



County Population Estimates

Richmond	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,119	7.0%	3,161	6.8%
5–9	3,069	6.9%	3,442	7.4%
10–14	3,436	7.7%	3,376	7.3%
15–17	2,243	5.0%	2,018	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	11,867	26.7%	11,997	25.8%
Population, all ages	44,518	100.0%	46,564	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Richmond	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	549	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	443	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	707	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Richmond	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,287	36.4%	4,576	38.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	165	1.4%	231	1.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	103	0.9%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	253	2.1%
Other race	33	0.3%	180	1.5%
White	7,201	61.2%	6,654	55.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	88	0.7%	448	3.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

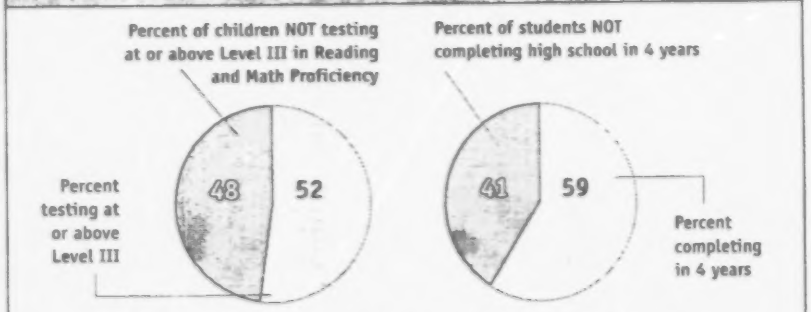
Richmond	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	11,754	99.8%	11,917	99.3%
Married couple with own child(ren)	7,357	62.5%	6,249	52.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,919	24.8%	3,867	32.2%
– Mother only	2,480	21.1%	3,156	26.3%
– Father only	439	3.7%	711	5.9%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,478	12.6%	1,801	15.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	19	0.2%	80	0.7%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Richmond	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	11.4%	8.4%	6.5%	12.6%
Per Capita Income	$17,462	$19,042	$20,643	n/a
Median Family Income	$32,400	$33,800	$38,900	$42,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,718	$25,302	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	39.5%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

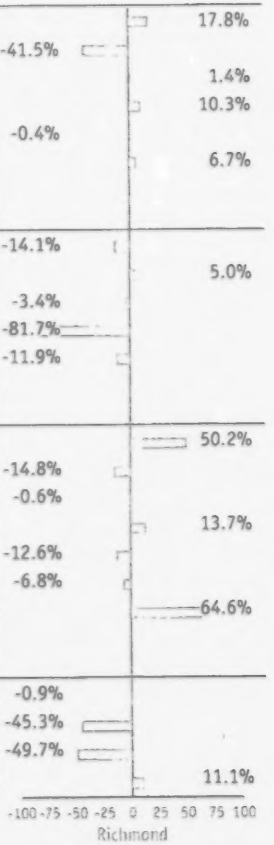


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Richmond

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Richmond								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,688	23.0%	3,185	27.1%	16.1%	17.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,361	11.4%	799	6.7%	3.7%	-41.5%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,592	21.8%	2,649	22.1%	12.7%	1.4%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	4,192	52.8%	4,773	58.2%	39.8%	10.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	526	52.2%	808	52.0%	44.6%	-0.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	6,541	53.8%	6,882	57.4%	35.5%	6.7%
Health — Richmond								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	38	11.0	32	9.5	9.1	-14.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	60	8.4%	63	8.8%	8.8%	5.0%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	162	94.3	134	91.1	58.5	-3.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	88	12.3%	16	2.2%	3.2%	-81.7%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	21	37.7	19	33.2	33.6	-11.9%
Education — Richmond								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,007	11.1%	1,554	16.3%	13.7%	50.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	410	61.3%	364	52.2%	67.3%	-14.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	368	66.6%	396	66.2%	74.6%	-0.6%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	43.0%	787	41.7%	895	992	13.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	497	67.4%	405	58.9%	57.1%	-12.6%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	173	6.8%	141	6.3%	5.7%	-6.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	8,270	$3,700	8,222	$6,088	$6,280	64.6%
Social — Richmond								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	863	70.8	842	70.2	52.0	-0.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	288	23.6	155	12.9	16.6	-45.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	101	8.3	50	4.2	5.2	-49.7%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	87	15.9	95	17.6	39.2	11.1%



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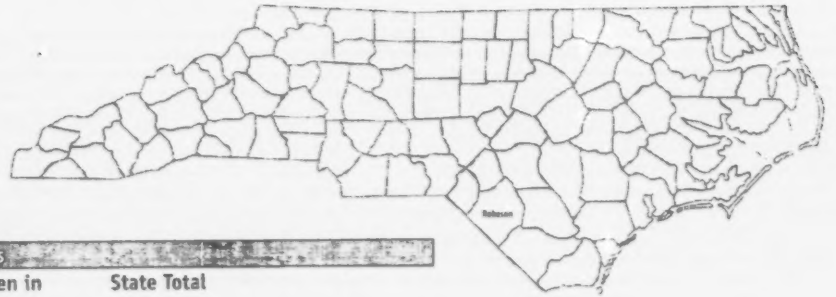
Robeson



County Population Estimates

Robeson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	8,788	8.4%	9,825	8.0%
5–9	8,529	8.1%	10,214	8.3%
10–14	9,339	8.9%	9,996	8.1%
15–17	5,933	5.6%	5,790	4.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	32,589	31.0%	35,825	29.0%
Population, all ages	105,170	100.0%	123,339	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Robeson	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,753	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	1,190	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,849	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Robeson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	9,315	28.9%	10,301	28.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14,349	44.5%	14,959	41.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	125	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	883	2.5%
Other race	74	0.2%	831	2.3%
White	8,468	26.2%	8,726	24.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	259	0.8%	1,864	5.2%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

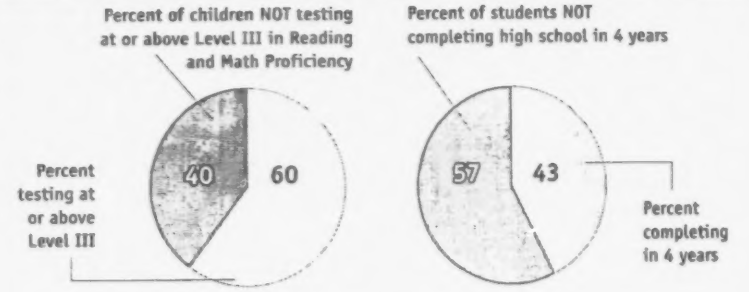
Robeson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	32,187	99.7%	35,698	99.6%
Married couple with own child(ren)	17,982	55.7%	17,473	48.8%
Single parent with own child(ren)	9,369	29.0%	11,917	33.3%
– Mother only	8,042	24.9%	9,733	27.2%
– Father only	1,327	4.1%	2,184	6.1%
Other (grandparents, foster)	4,836	15.0%	6,308	17.6%
Children in group homes or institutions	89	0.3%	127	0.4%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Robeson	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	9.4%	7.6%	9.1%	11.9%
Per Capita Income	$16,158	$17,189	$17,473	n/a
Median Family Income	$28,900	$30,700	$34,000	$36,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$19,746	$24,334	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	45.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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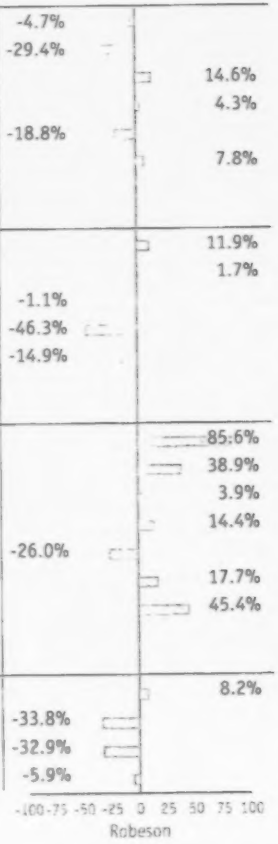
Robeson

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Robeson									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	10,183	31.9%	10,714	30.4%	16.1%	-4.7%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	3,984	11.8%	2,987	8.3%	3.7%	-29.4%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	7,995	23.7%	9,738	27.2%	12.7%		14.6%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	15,805	70.1%	18,061	73.1%	39.8%		4.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	1,351	70.7%	2,255	57.4%	44.6%	-18.8%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	20,049	58.3%	22,626	62.8%	35.5%		7.8%
Health — Robeson									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	118	12.1	140	13.5	9.1		11.9%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	202	10.2%	223	10.4%	8.8%		1.7%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	468	97.7	451	96.6	58.5	-1.1%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	208	10.5%	121	5.6%	3.2%	-46.3%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	86	56.3	79	47.9	33.6	-14.9%	
Education — Robeson									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,912	7.5%	3,928	13.8%	13.7%		85.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	791	43.4%	1,127	60.3%	67.3%		38.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	1,010	58.9%	1,032	61.2%	74.6%		3.9%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	44.0%	742	44.2%	849	992		14.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	1,287	57.6%	968	42.6%	57.1%	-26.0%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	644	9.1%	758	10.7%	5.7%		17.7%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	23,063	$4,000	23,483	$5,815	$6,280		45.4%
Social — Robeson									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	2,677	78.7	3,049	85.1	52.0		8.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	965	28.4	673	18.8	16.6	-33.8%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	304	8.9	215	6.0	5.2	-32.9%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	708	47.9	711	45.0	39.2	-5.9%	



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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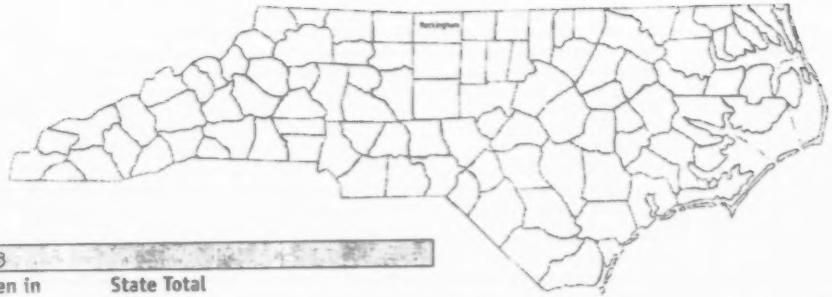
Rockingham



County Population Estimates

Rockingham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	5,777	6.7%	5,662	6.2%
5–9	5,430	6.3%	6,185	6.7%
10–14	5,644	6.6%	6,134	6.7%
15–17	3,718	4.3%	3,494	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	20,569	23.9%	21,475	23.4%
Population, all ages	86,064	100.0%	91,928	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Rockingham	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	723	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	462	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	808	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Rockingham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	5,028	24.6%	4,889	22.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	0.2%	68	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	82	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	337	1.6%
Other race	101	0.5%	536	2.5%
White	15,199	74.4%	15,563	72.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	231	1.1%	960	4.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

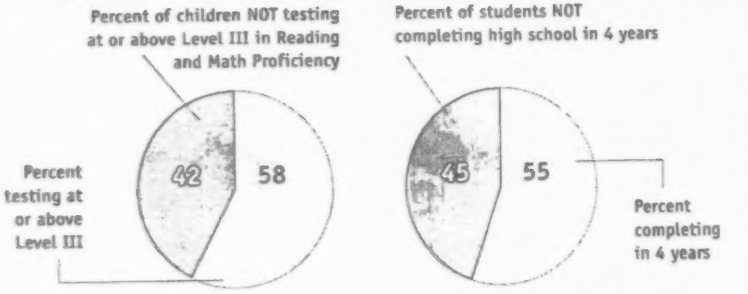
Rockingham	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	20,429	100.0%	21,459	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	13,885	68.0%	13,560	63.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,100	20.1%	5,112	23.8%
– Mother only	3,355	16.4%	3,967	18.5%
– Father only	745	3.6%	1,145	5.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,444	12.0%	2,787	13.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	3	0.0%	16	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Rockingham	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.7%	5.3%	5.4%	8.2%
Per Capita Income	$19,498	$20,845	$21,989	n/a
Median Family Income	$36,900	$38,500	$41,900	$44,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,026	$25,381	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	32.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Rockingham

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease ... Increase
Economic — Rockingham								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	3,246	15.8%	3,546	16.8%	16.1%	6.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,243	6.0%	914	4.3%	3.7%	-29.0%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,196	10.6%	2,456	11.4%	12.7%	8.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	4,319	31.4%	5,612	37.8%	39.8%	20.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	536	49.5%	1,007	47.8%	44.6%	-3.4%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	7,492	36.2%	8,337	38.9%	35.5%	7.4%
Health — Rockingham								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	52	8.9	53	9.1	9.1	2.4%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	112	9.4%	136	11.3%	8.8%	20.0%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	222	73.7	195	73.4	58.5	-0.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	77	6.4%	40	3.3%	3.2%	-48.5%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	43	45.1	40	40.3	33.6	-10.7%
Education — Rockingham								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,082	6.8%	2,105	12.5%	13.7%	86.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	657	55.3%	649	57.5%	67.3%	4.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	680	67.4%	789	71.3%	74.6%	5.8%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	45.0%	809	59.8%	954	992	17.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	939	66.4%	725	55.1%	57.1%	-17.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	336	7.6%	252	6.0%	5.7%	-21.9%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	14,114	$3,987	14,362	$6,056	$6,280	51.9%
Social — Rockingham								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	966	47.1	1,051	48.9	52.0	3.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	300	14.6	247	11.5	16.6	-21.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	98	4.8	35	1.6	5.2	-65.9%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	312	35.7	595	61.8	39.2	73.1%

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Rockingham = county % change; = state % change

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

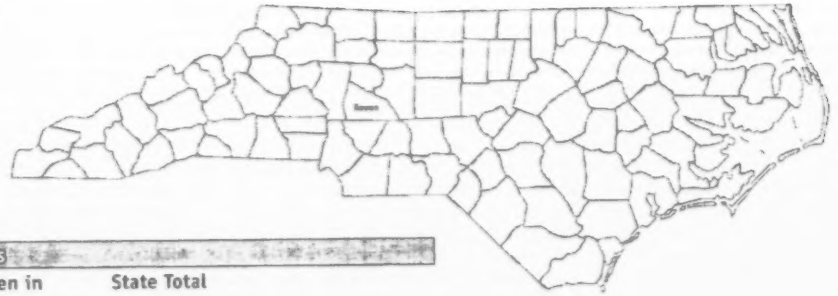
See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

Rowan



County Population Estimates

Rowan	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	7,650	6.9%	8,566	6.6%
5–9	7,267	6.6%	9,090	7.0%
10–14	7,227	6.5%	9,374	7.2%
15–17	4,226	3.8%	5,145	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	26,370	23.8%	32,175	24.7%
Population, all ages	110,605	100.0%	130,340	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Rowan	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,009	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	638	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,167	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Rowan	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	5,342	20.4%	6,186	19.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	74	0.3%	115	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	329	1.0%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	562	1.7%
Other race	102	0.4%	880	2.7%
White	20,548	78.4%	24,103	74.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	206	0.8%	1,838	5.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

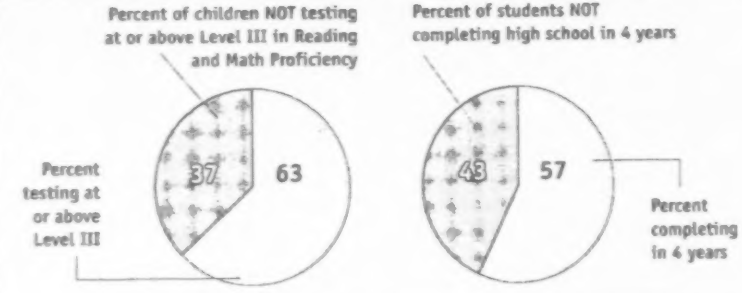
Rowan	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	26,116	99.7%	32,048	99.6%
Married couple with own child(ren)	18,472	70.5%	20,690	64.3%
Single parent with own child(ren)	5,106	19.5%	7,783	24.2%
– Mother only	4,145	15.8%	5,979	18.6%
– Father only	961	3.7%	1,804	5.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,538	9.7%	3,575	11.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	80	0.3%	127	0.4%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Rowan	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.6%	2.7%	4.9%	6.6%
Per Capita Income	$19,937	$22,156	$23,327	n/a
Median Family Income	$38,961	$42,577	$49,029	$55,013
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$27,370	$30,373	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	39.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Rowan

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Rowan									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	3,047	11.8%	4,487	14.2%	16.1%		20.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,637	5.4%	1,049	3.3%	3.7%	-39.8%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,842	12.8%	3,618	11.2%	12.7%	-12.4%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	5,205	30.1%	7,534	36.8%	39.8%		22.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	670	35.3%	989	38.1%	44.6%		8.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	10,811	35.3%	12,127	37.1%	35.5%		5.1%
Health — Rowan									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	77	10.1	58	7.1	9.1	-29.6%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	108	7.1%	155	9.1%	8.8%		28.0%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	261	70.1	250	58.3	58.5	-16.8%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	168	11.0%	68	4.0%	3.2%	-63.7%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	46	35.8	55	37.3	33.6		4.1%
Education — Rowan									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,900	8.6%	2,593	10.2%	13.7%		18.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	859	57.0%	982	63.0%	67.3%		10.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	999	69.3%	1,082	69.8%	74.6%		0.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	54.0%	826	50.4%	976	992		18.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	1,016	67.9%	1,042	56.9%	57.1%	-16.2%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	349	7.3%	343	5.6%	5.7%	-24.0%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	16,162	$3,925	19,821	$5,953	$6,280		51.7%
Social — Rowan									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	1,494	49.7	2,052	63.8	52.0		28.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	533	17.7	445	13.8	16.6	-22.0%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	231	7.7	186	5.8	5.2	-25.0%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	251	19.2	452	31.1	39.2		62.1%

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Rowan

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n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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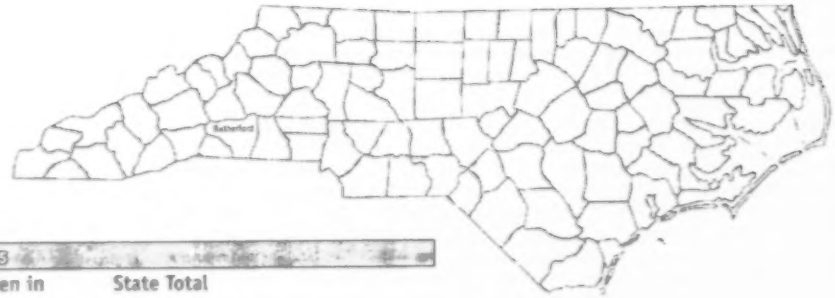
Rutherford



County Population Estimates

Rutherford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,785	6.6%	3,887	6.2%
5–9	3,677	6.5%	4,427	7.0%
10–14	4,004	7.0%	4,224	6.7%
15–17	2,516	4.4%	2,422	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	13,982	24.6%	14,960	23.8%
Population, all ages	56,919	100.0%	62,899	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Rutherford	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	556	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	302	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	682	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Rutherford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	2,122	15.3%	2,167	14.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28	0.2%	34	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	59	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	220	1.5%
Other race	26	0.2%	161	1.1%
White	11,676	84.1%	12,319	82.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	105	0.8%	428	2.9%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

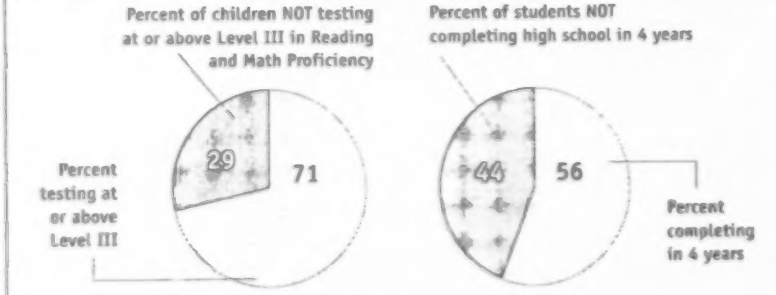
Rutherford	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	13,879	100.0%	14,912	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	9,670	69.7%	9,679	64.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,809	20.2%	3,536	23.6%
– Mother only	2,278	16.4%	2,740	18.3%
– Father only	531	3.8%	796	5.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,400	10.1%	1,697	11.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	2	0.0%	48	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Rutherford	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.4%	4.9%	7.3%	11.8%
Per Capita Income	$18,628	$20,295	$21,101	n/a
Median Family Income	$35,000	$37,400	$41,400	$45,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,314	$25,492	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	33.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

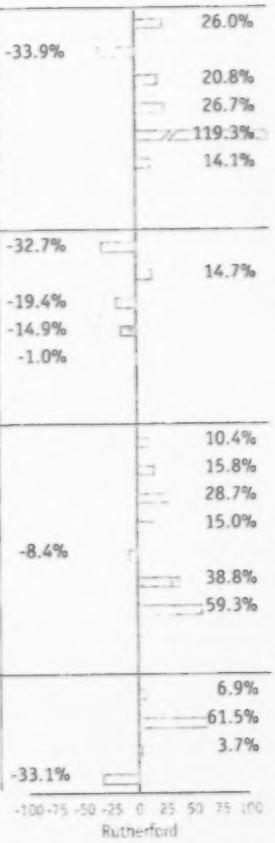


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Rutherford

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Rutherford								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,076	15.0%	2,781	18.9%	16.1%	Increase 26.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	970	6.7%	663	4.4%	3.7%	Decrease -33.9%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,997	13.9%	2,513	16.8%	12.7%	Increase 20.8%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	3,514	35.6%	4,703	45.1%	39.8%	Increase 26.7%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	295	40.8%	764	89.5%	44.6%	Increase 119.3%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	5,396	37.6%	6,437	42.9%	35.5%	Increase 14.1%
Health — Rutherford								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	56	13.6	37	9.1	9.1	Decrease -32.7%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	61	7.2%	72	8.3%	8.8%	Increase 14.7%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	188	92.0	137	74.2	58.5	Decrease -19.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	24	2.8%	21	2.4%	3.2%	Decrease -14.9%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	27	40.9	28	40.5	33.6	Decrease -1.0%
Education — Rutherford								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	723	6.6%	854	7.3%	13.7%	Increase 10.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	502	61.6%	609	71.3%	67.3%	Increase 15.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	438	61.4%	547	79.0%	74.6%	Increase 28.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	40.0%	814	53.6%	936	992	Increase 15.0%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	570	60.9%	498	55.8%	57.1%	Decrease -8.4%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	170	5.7%	227	7.9%	5.7%	Increase 38.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	9,754	$3,857	9,954	$6,143	$6,280	Increase 59.3%
Social — Rutherford								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	995	69.9	1,117	74.7	52.0	Increase 6.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	280	19.7	475	31.8	16.6	Increase 61.5%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	112	7.9	122	8.2	5.2	Increase 3.7%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	261	42.7	190	28.6	39.2	Decrease -33.1%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

= county % change

= state % change

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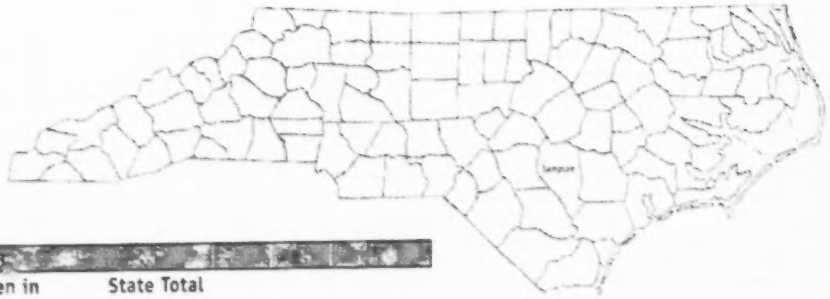
Sampson



County Population Estimates

Sampson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,162	6.7%	4,406	7.3%
5–9	3,331	7.0%	4,368	7.3%
10–14	3,717	7.9%	4,267	7.1%
15–17	2,313	4.9%	2,487	4.1%
Children & youth, 0–17	12,523	26.5%	15,528	25.8%
Population, all ages	47,297	100.0%	60,161	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Sampson	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	773	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	567	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	906	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Sampson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,991	40.1%	5,154	33.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	293	2.4%	342	2.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	65	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	285	1.8%
Other race	140	1.1%	1,472	9.5%
White	6,999	56.2%	8,210	52.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	267	2.1%	2,240	14.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

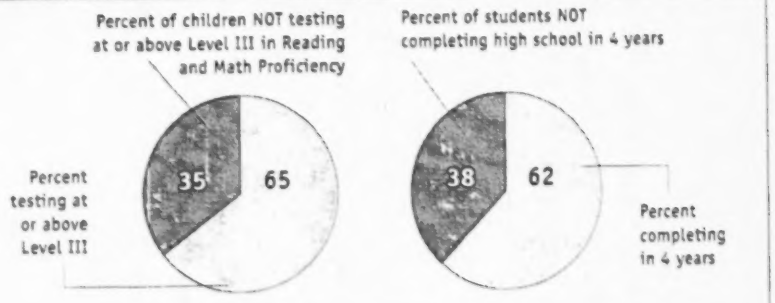
Sampson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	12,440	100.0%	15,520	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	8,120	65.2%	9,387	60.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,601	20.9%	3,827	24.6%
– Mother only	2,232	17.9%	2,980	19.2%
– Father only	369	3.0%	847	5.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,719	13.8%	2,306	14.9%
Children in group homes or institutions	5	0.0%	8	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator.

General Economic Indicators

Sampson	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.3%	5.1%	4.0%	8.1%
Per Capita Income	$20,943	$19,964	$20,437	n/a
Median Family Income	$30,700	$33,600	$37,900	$40,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$19,911	$24,398	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	35.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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Sampson

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Sampson									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	3,095	25.4%	3,348	21.8%	16.1%	-14.2%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	960	7.2%	240	1.5%	3.7%	-78.6%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,909	14.4%	2,611	16.7%	12.7%		16.1%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	4,930	53.7%	6,350	60.2%	39.8%		12.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	306	29.6%	491	33.7%	44.6%		13.8%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	6,530	45.5%	8,213	51.7%	35.5%		13.5%
Health — Sampson									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	37	10.7	36	8.4	9.1	-21.7%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	59	8.8%	88	9.5%	8.8%		8.1%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	131	71.9	172	85.1	58.5		18.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	56	8.4%	46	5.0%	3.2%	-40.7%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	29	49.1	27	38.9	33.6	-20.8%	
Education — Sampson									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,035	10.7%	1,458	11.6%	13.7%		9.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	462	58.6%	553	64.6%	67.3%		10.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	423	65.4%	490	72.2%	74.6%		10.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	49.0%	750	52.1%	895	992		19.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	577	68.7%	568	62.0%	57.1%	-9.8%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	139	4.7%	145	5.1%	5.7%		8.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	9,260	$4,024	10,210	$6,029	$6,280		49.8%
Social — Sampson									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	421	30.3	381	24.5	52.0	-19.0%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	156	11.2	116	7.5	16.6	-33.5%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	74	5.3	52	3.3	5.2	-37.5%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	239	39.2	104	15.4	39.2	-60.7%	

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100

Sampson

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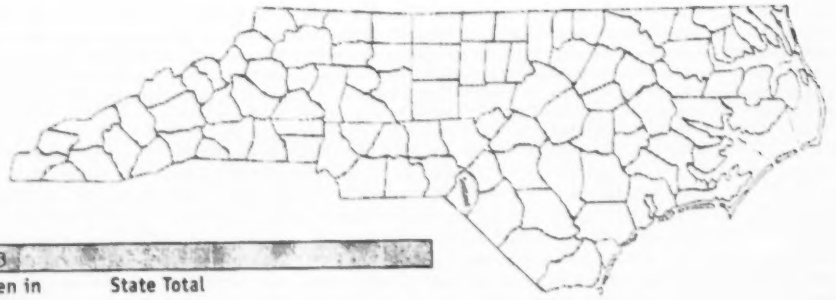
Scotland



County Population Estimates

Scotland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,554	7.6%	2,640	7.3%
5–9	2,609	7.7%	2,889	8.0%
10–14	2,999	8.9%	2,866	8.0%
15–17	1,831	5.4%	1,722	4.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	9,993	29.6%	10,117	28.1%
Population, all ages	33,763	100.0%	35,998	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Scotland	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	493	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	358	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	559	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Scotland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,384	44.1%	4,480	44.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	839	8.4%	1,101	10.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	53	0.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	207	2.0%
Other race	14	0.1%	69	0.7%
White	4,672	47.0%	4,207	41.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	109	1.1%	165	1.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

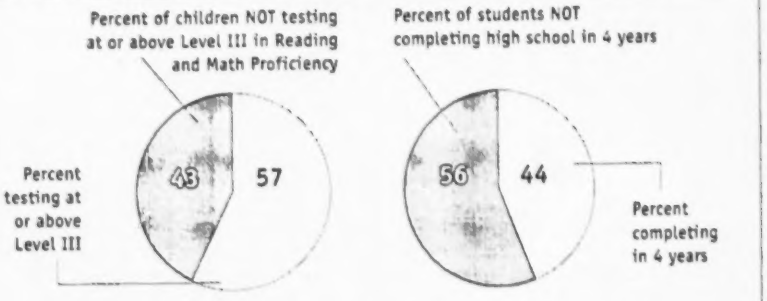
Scotland	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	9,899	99.7%	10,089	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,688	57.3%	4,860	48.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,911	29.3%	3,598	35.6%
– Mother only	2,625	26.4%	3,049	30.1%
– Father only	286	2.9%	549	5.4%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,300	13.1%	1,631	16.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	32	0.3%	28	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Scotland	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	7.0%	8.2%	7.5%	9.5%
Per Capita Income	$17,862	$19,322	$20,714	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,700	$36,800	$40,800	$43,400
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,246	$25,504	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	39.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

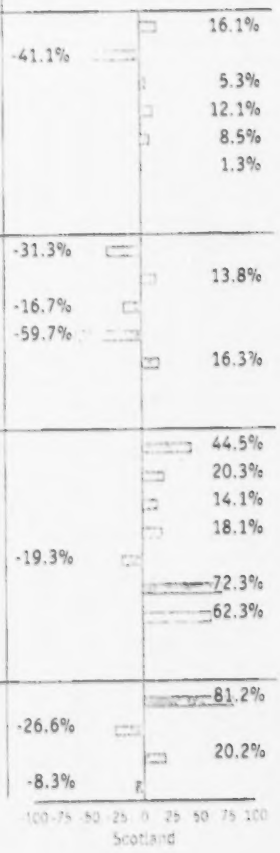


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Scotland

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Scotland								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,590	26.1%	3,026	30.3%	16.1%	16.1%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,209	12.1%	720	7.1%	3.7%	-41.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,530	25.3%	2,692	26.6%	12.7%	5.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	3,740	53.1%	4,148	59.5%	39.8%	12.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	432	52.9%	688	57.4%	44.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	5,805	58.6%	5,988	59.4%	35.5%	1.3%
Health — Scotland								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	53	18.4	35	12.6	9.1	-31.3%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	54	8.9%	55	10.1%	8.8%	13.8%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	163	100.7	121	83.9	58.5	-16.7%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	69	11.4%	25	4.6%	3.2%	-59.7%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	17	36.4	20	42.3	33.6	16.3%
Education — Scotland								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	816	10.8%	1,199	15.2%	13.7%	44.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	251	47.5%	316	57.1%	67.3%	20.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	318	59.7%	323	68.1%	74.6%	14.1%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	46.0%	764	66.8%	902	992	18.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	402	54.3%	315	43.8%	57.1%	-19.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	164	7.5%	189	13.0%	5.7%	72.3%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	7,205	$4,124	6,852	$6,692	$6,280	62.3%
Social — Scotland								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	433	44.1	809	80.0	52.0	81.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	181	18.4	137	13.5	16.6	-26.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	38	3.9	47	4.7	5.2	20.2%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	310	73.7	310	67.6	39.2	-8.3%



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n/a means data was not available.

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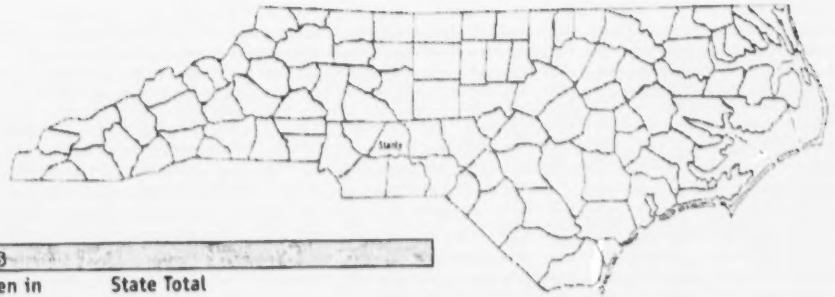
Stanly



County Population Estimates

Stanly	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,746	7.2%	3,624	6.2%
5–9	3,452	6.7%	4,175	7.2%
10–14	3,395	6.6%	4,334	7.5%
15–17	2,152	4.2%	2,388	4.1%
Children & youth, 0–17	12,745	24.6%	14,521	25.0%
Population, all ages	51,765	100.0%	58,100	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Stanly	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	526	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	400	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	627	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Stanly	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	1,996	15.7%	2,064	14.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	62	0.5%	32	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	533	3.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	219	1.5%
Other race	56	0.4%	212	1.5%
White	10,485	82.6%	11,461	78.9%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	95	0.7%	443	3.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

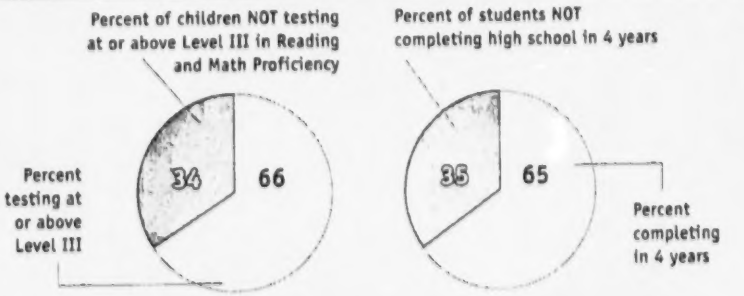
Stanly	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	12,690	99.9%	14,507	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	9,523	75.0%	10,077	69.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,969	15.5%	3,017	20.8%
- Mother only	1,571	12.4%	2,316	15.9%
- Father only	398	3.1%	701	4.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,198	9.4%	1,413	9.7%
Children in group homes or institutions	11	0.1%	14	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Stanly	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.3%	3.4%	4.3%	8.4%
Per Capita Income	$19,619	$21,869	$23,090	n/a
Median Family Income	$35,600	$38,400	$43,500	$48,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,583	$25,692	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	30.6%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

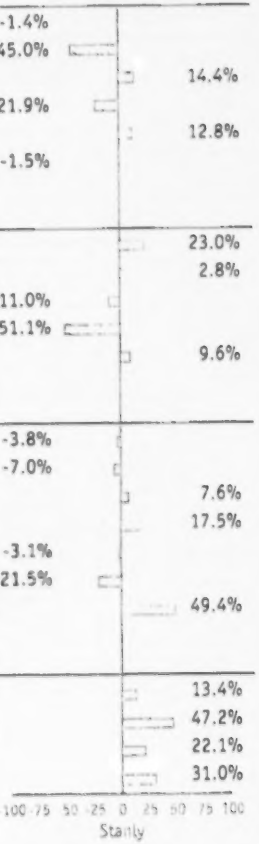


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Stanly

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Stanly									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,825	14.7%	2,069	14.5%	16.1%	-1.4%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	411	2.9%	233	1.6%	3.7%	-45.0%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,247	8.9%	1,485	10.2%	12.7%		14.4%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,562	32.7%	2,564	25.5%	39.8%	-21.9%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	598	42.5%	692	47.9%	44.6%		12.8%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	4,834	35.2%	5,107	34.7%	35.5%	-1.5%	
Health — Stanly									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	29	8.1	36	10.0	9.1		23.0%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	64	8.4%	65	8.6%	8.8%		2.8%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	140	77.2	129	68.7	58.5	-11.0%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	33	4.3%	16	2.1%	3.2%	-51.1%	
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	22	35.7	26	39.1	33.6		9.6%
Education — Stanly									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,408	13.3%	1,444	12.5%	13.7%	-3.8%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	532	70.6%	494	65.7%	67.3%	-7.0%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	540	77.1%	634	83.0%	74.6%		7.6%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	827	55.3%	972	992		17.5%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	546	67.2%	551	65.1%	57.1%	-3.1%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	144	5.6%	132	4.4%	5.7%	-21.5%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	8,585	$3,889	10,031	$5,811	$6,280		49.4%
Social — Stanly									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	453	33.5	552	38.0	52.0		13.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	122	9.0	193	13.3	16.6		47.2%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	22	1.6	29	2.0	5.2		22.1%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	102	17.4	153	22.8	39.2		31.0%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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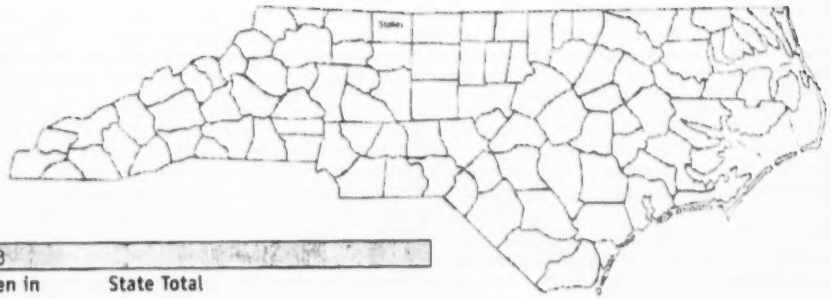
Stokes



County Population Estimates

Stokes	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,409	6.5%	2,945	6.6%
5–9	2,439	6.6%	3,142	7.0%
10–14	2,577	6.9%	3,111	7.0%
15–17	1,695	4.6%	1,752	3.9%
Children & youth, 0–17	9,120	24.5%	10,950	24.5%
Population, all ages	37,223	100.0%	44,711	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Stokes	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	366	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	279	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	414	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Stokes	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	545	6.0%	510	4.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	17	0.2%	24	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	32	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	100	0.9%
Other race	51	0.6%	150	1.4%
White	8,432	92.9%	10,134	92.5%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	104	1.1%	322	2.9%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

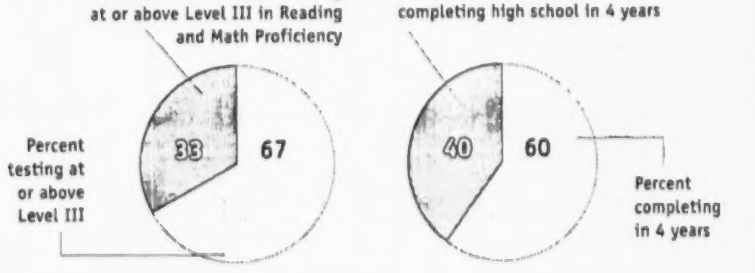
Stokes	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	9,077	100.0%	10,931	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	7,185	79.2%	7,925	72.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,240	13.7%	2,051	18.7%
- Mother only	954	10.5%	1,513	13.8%
- Father only	286	3.2%	538	4.9%
Other (grandparents, foster)	652	7.2%	955	8.7%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	19	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Stokes	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	2.6%	2.3%	3.2%	6.1%
Per Capita Income	$18,915	$20,546	$22,429	n/a
Median Family Income	$38,516	$41,539	$46,569	$51,216
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,228	$29,346	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	39.0%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



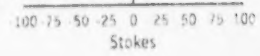
The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

1999

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Stokes

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Stokes									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	969	10.7%	1,108	10.2%	16.1%	-4.7%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	224	2.3%	147	1.3%	3.7%	-41.7%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	639	6.4%	757	6.9%	12.7%		7.6%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,637	25.5%	1,949	26.5%	39.8%		4.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	221	30.3%	274	34.1%	44.6%		12.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,983	29.2%	3,301	29.7%	35.5%		2.0%
Health Stokes									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	26	10.9	18	6.9	9.1	-36.4%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	29	6.1%	35	6.7%	8.8%		9.1%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	69	51.3	56	43.2	58.5	-15.7%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	8	1.7%	*	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	17	39.6	12	24.2	33.6	-38.9%	
Education Stokes									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	730	10.1%	803	9.3%	13.7%	-7.1%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	286	51.0%	381	66.8%	67.3%		31.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	382	66.8%	426	75.0%	74.6%		12.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	43.0%	812	44.5%	948	992		16.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	431	72.3%	412	60.2%	57.1%	-16.7%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	183	9.1%	113	5.1%	5.7%	-44.1%	
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	6,325	$4,034	7,103	$6,396	$6,280		58.6%
Social Stokes									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	424	42.5	463	42.3	52.0	-0.6%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	133	13.3	130	11.9	16.6	-11.0%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	52	5.2	29	2.6	5.2	-49.4%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	288	68.6	225	46.3	39.2	-32.6%	



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= county % change

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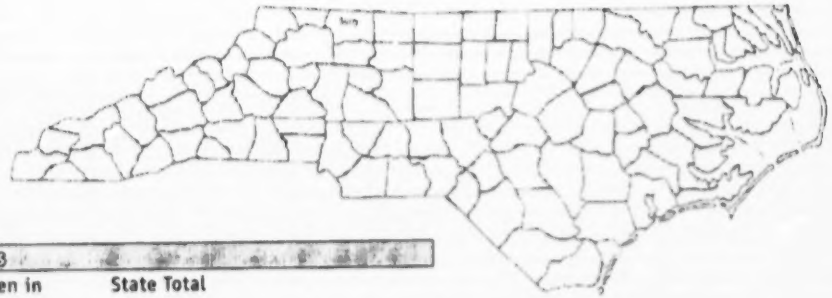
Surry



County Population Estimates

Surry	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,751	6.1%	4,508	6.3%
5–9	3,744	6.1%	4,851	6.8%
10–14	4,064	6.6%	4,731	6.6%
15–17	2,638	4.3%	2,690	3.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	14,197	23.0%	16,780	23.6%
Population, all ages	61,704	100.0%	71,219	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Surry	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	791	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	547	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	930	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Surry	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	804	5.7%	830	4.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	16	0.1%	36	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	221	1.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	352	2.1%
Other race	140	1.0%	939	5.6%
White	13,142	93.1%	14,402	85.8%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	211	1.5%	1,779	10.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

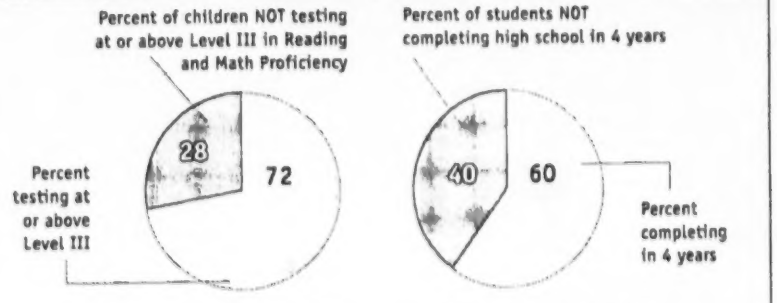
Surry	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	14,113	99.9%	16,699	99.5%
Married couple with own child(ren)	10,895	77.2%	12,120	72.2%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,090	14.8%	3,075	18.3%
– Mother only	1,671	11.8%	2,304	13.7%
– Father only	419	3.0%	771	4.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,128	8.0%	1,504	9.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	8	0.1%	81	0.5%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Surry	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.8%	3.7%	4.4%	8.7%
Per Capita Income	$20,205	$22,755	$23,319	n/a
Median Family Income	$33,500	$35,000	$39,300	$42,700
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$20,179	$24,882	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	34.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Surry

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Surry								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,786	12.7%	2,576	15.6%	16.1%	22.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	294	2.0%	229	1.4%	3.7%	-31.9%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,093	7.3%	1,416	8.4%	12.7%	15.2%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	3,453	40.3%	4,124	37.1%	39.8%	-8.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	382	25.3%	670	36.1%	44.6%	42.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	5,077	32.7%	6,099	35.9%	35.5%	9.6%
Health — Surry								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	32	7.7	35	7.5	9.1	-2.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	68	7.8%	73	7.5%	8.8%	-3.7%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	161	75.1	132	66.6	58.5	-11.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	20	2.3%	22	2.3%	3.2%	-1.0%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	30	44.9	27	35.8	33.6	-20.4%
Education — Surry								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,514	13.7%	1,857	13.8%	13.7%	2.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	608	66.7%	613	72.2%	67.3%	8.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	611	79.9%	680	84.5%	74.6%	5.8%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	48.0%	816	49.0%	998	992	22.4%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	666	65.1%	602	60.0%	57.1%	-7.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	181	6.0%	195	6.1%	5.7%	1.4%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	10,365	$3,998	11,194	$6,547	$6,280	63.8%
Social — Surry								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	734	48.9	865	51.5	52.0	5.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	283	18.9	191	11.4	16.6	-39.6%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	53	3.5	36	2.1	5.2	-39.4%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	297	46.3	357	48.1	39.2	3.9%

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Surry

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n/a means data was not available.

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= state % change

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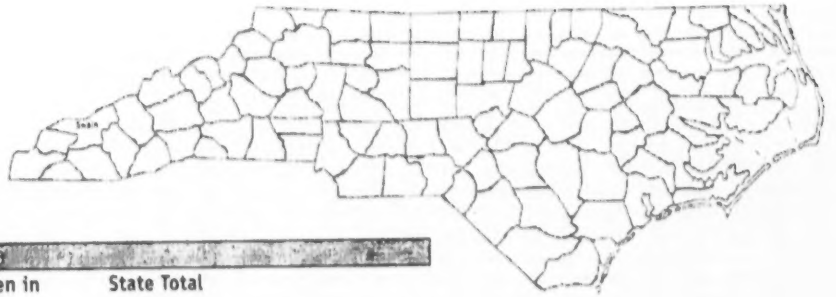
Swain



County Population Estimates

Swain	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	752	6.7%	797	6.1%
5–9	765	6.8%	892	6.9%
10–14	814	7.2%	891	6.9%
15–17	534	4.7%	570	4.4%
Children & youth, 0–17	2,865	25.4%	3,150	24.3%
Population, all ages	11,268	100.0%	12,968	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Swain	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	259	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	257	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	343	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Swain	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	58	2.0%	54	1.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,168	40.9%	1,289	40.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	3	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	119	3.8%
Other race	4	0.1%	17	0.5%
White	1,614	56.5%	1,668	53.0%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	34	1.2%	69	2.2%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

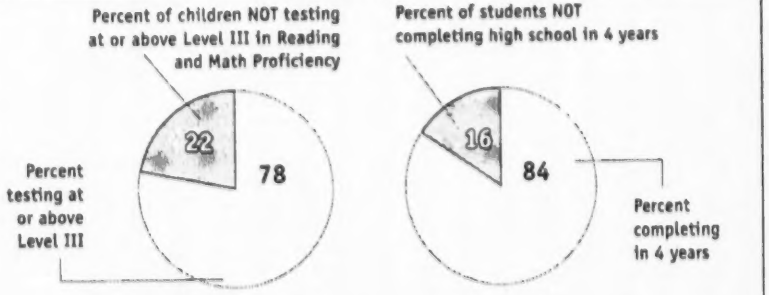
Swain	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	2,746	96.2%	3,079	97.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	1,741	61.0%	1,759	55.8%
Single parent with own child(ren)	650	22.8%	912	29.0%
– Mother only	511	17.9%	657	20.9%
– Father only	139	4.9%	255	8.1%
Other (grandparents, foster)	355	12.4%	408	13.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	109	3.8%	71	2.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Swain	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	17.9%	12.7%	13.1%	14.9%
Per Capita Income	$14,709	$16,154	$17,160	n/a
Median Family Income	$25,300	$27,500	$32,000	$36,400
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,287	$26,741	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	45.4%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

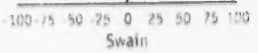


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Swain

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Swain									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,011	36.4%	827	26.8%	16.1%	-26.4%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	214	7.4%	122	3.9%	3.7%	-47.5%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	562	19.3%	517	16.5%	12.7%	-14.6%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	848	55.8%	878	49.4%	39.8%	-11.5%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	101	41.7%	140	19.2%	44.6%	-53.9%	
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	1,626	54.2%	1,865	60.1%	35.5%		11.0%
Health — Swain									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	16	18.1	2	*	9.1		*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	13	6.5%	12	6.6%	8.8%		0.9%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	56	155.6	35	92.6	58.5	-40.5%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	10	5.0%	2	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	3	*	6	41.4	33.6		*
Education — Swain									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	242	11.3%	727	30.3%	13.7%		162.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	90	76.9%	106	77.9%	67.3%		1.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	108	77.7%	100	82.0%	74.6%		5.5%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	43.0%	837	54.1%	1018	992		21.6%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	98	58.3%	149	84.2%	57.1%		44.4%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	36	6.7%	38	6.9%	5.7%		3.9%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	1,536	$4,664	1,705	$7,153	$6,280		53.4%
Social — Swain									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	72	24.4	261	82.9	52.0		239.5%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	30	10.2	35	11.1	16.6		9.3%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	50	16.9	19	6.1	5.2	-64.2%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	69	53.9	75	51.3	39.2	-4.8%	



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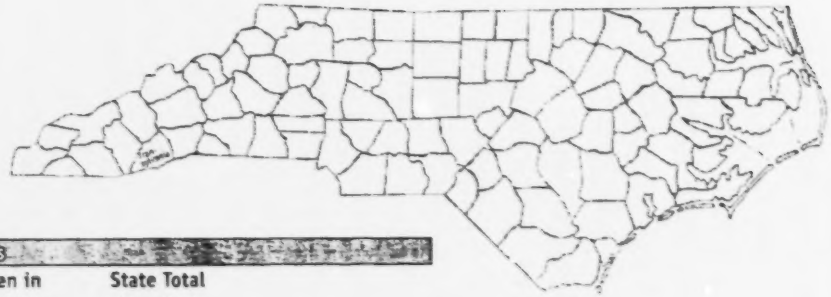
Transylvania



County Population Estimates

Transylvania	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,454	5.7%	1,435	4.9%
5–9	1,476	5.8%	1,591	5.4%
10–14	1,561	6.1%	1,776	6.1%
15–17	1,099	4.3%	1,170	4.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	5,590	21.9%	5,972	20.4%
Population, all ages	25,520	100.0%	29,334	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Transylvania	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	377	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	260	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	404	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Transylvania	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	389	7.0%	380	6.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	0.5%	23	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	26	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	159	2.7%
Other race	6	0.1%	34	0.6%
White	5,128	92.0%	5,350	89.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	42	0.8%	102	1.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

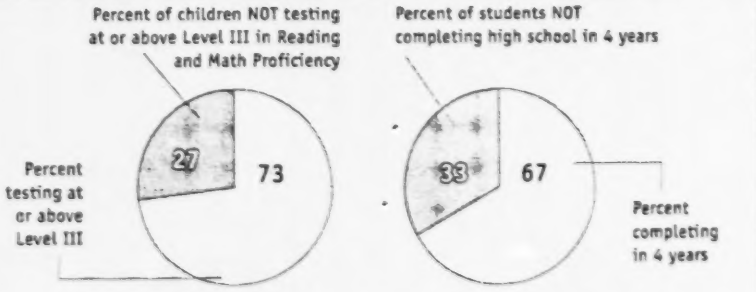
Transylvania	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	5,454	97.9%	5,883	98.5%
Married couple with own child(ren)	4,186	75.1%	4,046	67.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	866	15.5%	1,351	22.6%
– Mother only	672	12.1%	1,021	17.1%
– Father only	194	3.5%	330	5.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	402	7.2%	486	8.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	118	2.1%	89	1.5%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Transylvania	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.1%	2.3%	2.6%	6.0%
Per Capita Income	$21,100	$23,719	$25,254	n/a
Median Family Income	$35,500	$36,900	$42,400	$45,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,111	$27,651	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	29.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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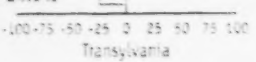
Transylvania

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Transylvania								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,122	20.7%	803	13.7%	16.1%	-33.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	182	3.2%	126	2.1%	3.7%	-33.8%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	749	13.1%	715	12.0%	12.7%	-8.6%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	1,103	28.2%	1,324	34.5%	39.8%	22.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	359	84.7%	321	77.9%	44.6%	-8.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,370	41.7%	2,346	39.5%	35.5%	-5.4%
Health — Transylvania								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	13	8.9	18	12.6	9.1	41.6%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	13	4.6%	25	8.4%	8.8%	82.4%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	42	42.8	42	44.7	58.5	4.5%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	5	*	3	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	4	*	6	21.8	33.6	*
Education — Transylvania								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	424	9.8%	412	9.1%	13.7%	-4.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	260	83.0%	254	73.0%	67.3%	-12.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	288	91.7%	297	90.6%	74.6%	-1.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	61.0%	876	59.2%	1033	992	17.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	275	72.4%	250	66.7%	57.1%	-7.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	65	5.1%	83	6.4%	5.7%	25.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	3,908	$3,898	3,848	$6,567	$6,280	68.5%
Social — Transylvania								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	216	38.1	261	43.7	52.0	14.8%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	55	9.7	48	8.0	16.6	-17.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	69	12.2	56	9.4	5.2	-22.8%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	70	27.6	61	20.7	39.2	-24.9%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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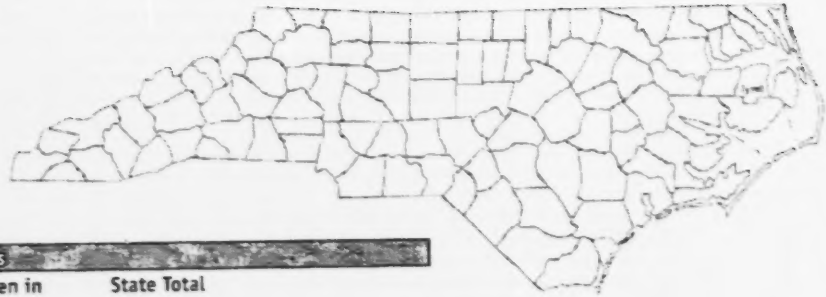
Tyrrell



County Population Estimates

Tyrrell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	268	7.0%	204	4.9%
5–9	314	8.1%	246	6.0%
10–14	315	8.2%	302	7.3%
15–17	173	4.5%	186	4.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	1,070	27.7%	940	22.7%
Population, all ages	3,856	100.0%	4,149	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Tyrrell	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	128	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	108	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	140	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Tyrrell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	509	47.8%	405	43.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	7	0.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	21	2.2%
Other race	3	0.3%	22	2.3%
White	550	51.7%	483	51.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	3	0.3%	51	5.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

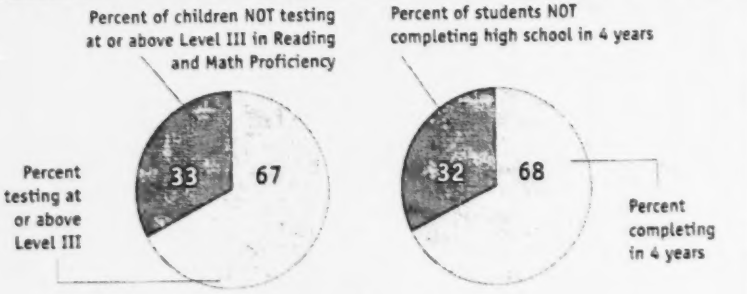
Tyrrell	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	1,064	100.0%	940	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	637	59.9%	501	53.3%
Single parent with own child(ren)	235	22.1%	279	29.7%
– Mother only	191	18.0%	239	25.4%
– Father only	44	4.1%	40	4.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	192	18.0%	160	17.0%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Tyrrell	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	9.6%	8.2%	9.4%	14.0%
Per Capita Income	$16,596	$16,273	$19,257	n/a
Median Family Income	$20,500	$23,400	$25,300	$28,200
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,892	$27,185	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	46.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Tyrrell

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Tyrrell								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	332	32.2%	291	31.5%	16.1%	-2.2%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	63	6.7%	32	3.4%	3.7%	-48.9%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	225	23.9%	178	19.2%	12.7%	-19.5%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	495	66.4%	479	65.0%	39.8%	-2.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	20	20.9%	53	108.2%	44.6%	>417.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	544	63.3%	495	54.4%	35.5%	-14.0%
Health — Tyrrell								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	2	*	5	*	9.1	*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	3	*	8	17.4%	8.8%	*
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	9	62.1	8	51.0	58.5	-17.9%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	0	*	1	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	4	*	3	*	33.6	*
Education — Tyrrell								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	98	12.7%	49	7.2%	13.7%	-42.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	33	63.5%	41	67.2%	67.3%	5.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	35	68.6%	45	64.3%	74.6%	-6.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	52.0%	765	79.1%	873	992	14.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	52	88.1%	46	67.6%	57.1%	-23.3%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	5	*	14	5.6%	5.7%	*
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	752	$4,765	768	$9,463	$6,280	98.6%
Social — Tyrrell								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	11	12.5	8	8.5	52.0	-32.1%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1	*	1	*	16.6	*
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	7	8.0	2	*	5.2	*
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	262	615.0	68	139.3	39.2	-77.3%

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Tyrrell

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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▭ = county % change

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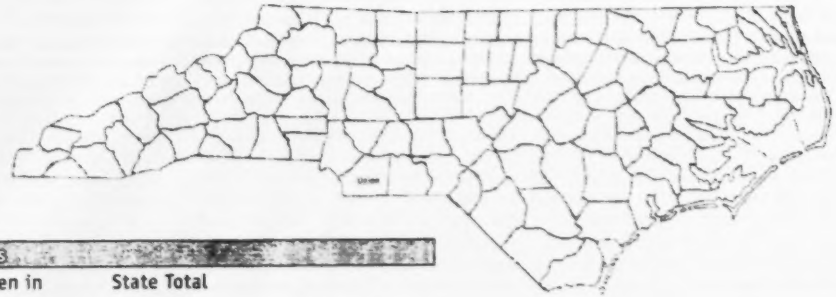
Union



County Population Estimates

Union	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	6,676	7.9%	10,040	8.1%
5–9	6,281	7.5%	10,103	8.2%
10–14	6,298	7.5%	9,595	7.8%
15–17	3,890	4.6%	5,016	4.1%
Children & youth, 0–17	23,145	27.5%	34,754	28.1%
Population, all ages	84,210	100.0%	123,677	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Union	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	936	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	636	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,072	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Union	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	4,799	20.9%	5,254	15.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	82	0.4%	124	0.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	228	0.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	608	1.7%
Other race	56	0.2%	1,137	3.3%
White	17,982	78.1%	27,403	78.8%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	202	0.9%	2,590	7.5%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

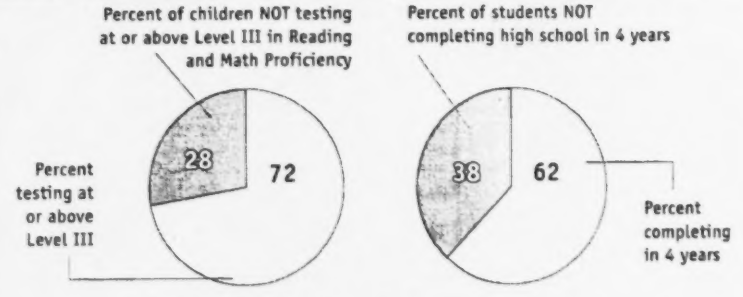
Union	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	22,980	99.9%	34,695	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	17,101	74.3%	25,948	74.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	3,638	15.8%	5,539	15.9%
– Mother only	2,983	13.0%	4,168	12.0%
– Father only	655	2.8%	1,371	3.9%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,241	9.7%	3,208	9.2%
Children in group homes or institutions	30	0.1%	59	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Union	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	5.3%
Per Capita Income	$20,392	$22,868	$24,356	n/a
Median Family Income	$44,405	$48,526	$55,879	$62,700
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$27,370	$30,835	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	35.3%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

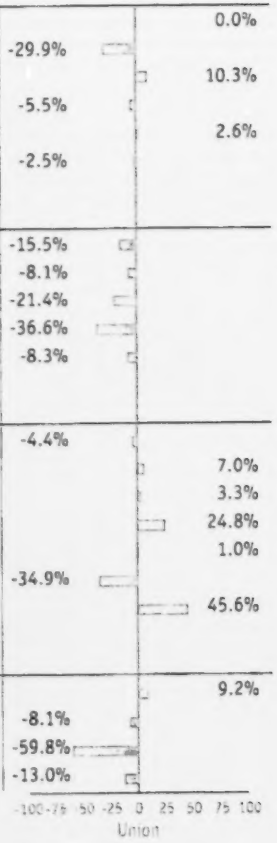


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Union

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Union								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,453	10.8%	3,713	10.8%	16.1%	0.0%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	960	3.2%	788	2.2%	3.7%	-29.9%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,150	7.1%	2,749	7.8%	12.7%	10.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	4,764	28.3%	6,117	26.7%	39.8%	-5.5%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	812	30.5%	1,173	31.3%	44.6%	2.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	7,636	25.4%	8,988	24.7%	35.5%	-2.5%
Health — Union								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	66	9.0	74	7.6	9.1	-15.5%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	101	7.2%	148	6.6%	8.8%	-8.1%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	203	60.8	199	47.8	58.5	-21.4%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	76	5.4%	77	3.4%	3.2%	-36.6%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	50	43.7	60	40.1	33.6	-8.3%
Education — Union								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,666	13.1%	3,749	13.1%	13.7%	-4.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,157	67.4%	1,323	72.1%	67.3%	7.0%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	1,041	76.5%	1,275	79.0%	74.6%	3.3%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	55.0%	808	63.3%	1009	992	24.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	944	61.4%	1,068	62.0%	57.1%	1.0%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	315	6.7%	278	4.4%	5.7%	-34.9%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	15,412	$3,798	21,608	$5,531	$6,280	45.6%
Social — Union								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,172	41.0	1,558	44.8	52.0	9.2%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	313	11.0	350	10.1	16.6	-8.1%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	172	6.0	85	2.4	5.2	-59.8%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	188	16.1	205	14.0	39.2	-13.0%



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= county % change

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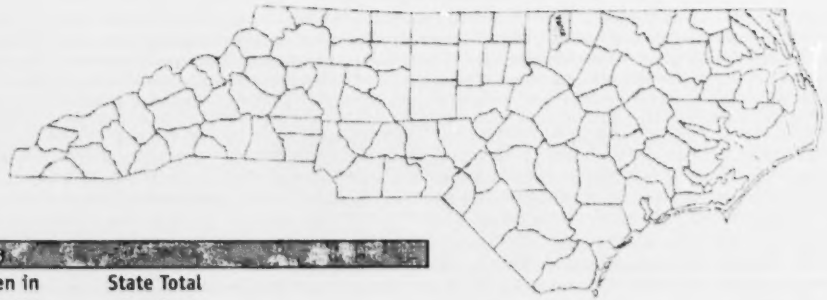
Vance



County Population Estimates

Vance	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	2,958	7.6%	3,021	7.0%
5–9	2,704	7.0%	3,504	8.2%
10–14	2,935	7.5%	3,301	7.7%
15–17	1,893	4.9%	1,798	4.2%
Children & youth, 0–17	10,490	27.0%	11,624	27.1%
Population, all ages	38,892	100.0%	42,954	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Vance	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	614	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	465	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	751	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Vance	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	5,656	54.4%	6,618	56.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14	0.1%	29	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	44	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	168	1.4%
Other race	41	0.4%	306	2.6%
White	4,668	44.9%	4,459	38.4%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	82	0.8%	724	6.2%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

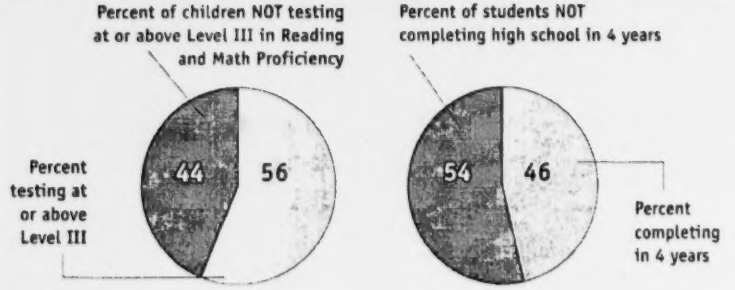
Vance	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	10,312	99.2%	11,521	99.1%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,790	55.7%	5,627	48.4%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,938	28.3%	4,060	34.9%
– Mother only	2,603	25.0%	3,477	29.9%
– Father only	335	3.2%	583	5.0%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,584	15.2%	1,834	15.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	83	0.8%	103	0.9%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Vance	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	8.0%	6.9%	8.9%	9.8%
Per Capita Income	$17,746	$19,317	$20,923	n/a
Median Family Income	$31,300	$33,800	$37,000	$40,700
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,150	$25,429	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	44.7%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

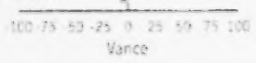


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Vance

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic Vance									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	2,793	27.0%	3,213	28.3%	16.1%		4.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,440	12.9%	1,198	10.3%	3.7%	-20.2%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	2,929	26.1%	2,949	25.4%	12.7%	-2.8%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	4,250	61.5%	5,562	73.7%	39.8%		19.9%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	467	46.5%	719	62.5%	44.6%		34.3%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	6,729	61.2%	7,670	65.9%	35.5%		7.7%
Health Vance									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	30	8.9	39	11.5	9.1		28.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	67	9.9%	89	11.8%	8.8%		19.4%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	152	97.0	147	101.7	58.5		4.9%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	57	8.4%	49	6.5%	3.2%	-22.6%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	27	54.5	27	50.7	33.6	-7.0%	
Education Vance									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,006	12.0%	1,151	12.6%	13.7%		2.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	293	43.7%	406	56.2%	67.3%		28.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	255	56.2%	290	53.1%	74.6%	-5.5%	
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	42.0%	796	52.3%	867	992		8.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	429	68.0%	328	46.3%	57.1%	-31.9%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	143	6.8%	143	6.8%	5.7%		0.6%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	7,138	$3,791	7,724	$6,375	$6,280		68.1%
Social Vance									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	937	86.7	755	65.0	52.0	-25.1%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	250	23.1	246	21.2	16.6	-8.6%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	138	12.8	98	8.4	5.2	-34.0%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	284	62.5	297	58.2	39.2	-6.8%	



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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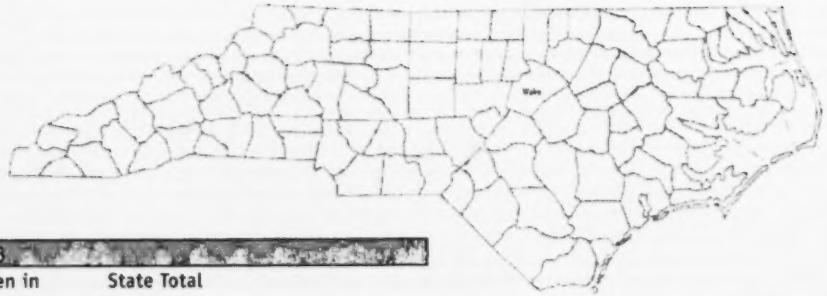
Wake



County Population Estimates

Wake	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	30,635	7.2%	45,142	7.2%
5–9	27,273	6.4%	46,090	7.3%
10–14	25,421	6.0%	43,320	6.9%
15–17	14,929	3.5%	23,045	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	98,258	23.0%	157,597	25.1%
Population, all ages	426,301	100.0%	627,846	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Wake	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	3,543	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	2,668	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	4,513	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Wake	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	24,120	24.7%	36,106	22.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	230	0.2%	520	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	5,442	3.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	4,349	2.8%
Other race	600	0.6%	4,442	2.8%
White	70,589	72.2%	106,738	67.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	1,518	1.6%	9,651	6.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

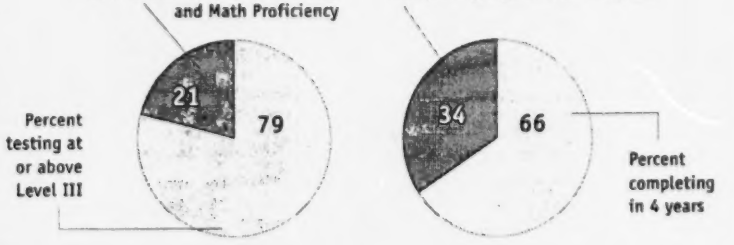
Wake	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	97,450	99.6%	157,187	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	73,430	75.1%	116,598	74.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	17,500	17.9%	29,794	18.9%
– Mother only	15,026	15.4%	24,308	15.4%
– Father only	2,474	2.5%	5,486	3.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	6,520	6.7%	10,795	6.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	365	0.4%	410	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Wake	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%	5.0%
Per Capita Income	$29,332	$33,587	$36,581	n/a
Median Family Income	$56,529	$61,004	$70,041	$79,522
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$30,909	$36,664	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	26.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

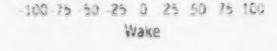


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Wake

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Wake								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	9,150	9.5%	13,791	8.9%	16.1%	-6.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	5,295	3.8%	4,103	2.6%	3.7%	-32.2%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	10,658	7.6%	11,328	7.1%	12.7%	-6.5%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	15,655	21.6%	18,624	18.8%	39.8%	-13.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	2,987	19.2%	3,551	19.5%	44.6%	1.7%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	29,770	21.3%	34,531	20.8%	35.5%	-2.2%
Health — Wake								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	338	9.3	354	7.8	9.1	-16.4%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	525	7.5%	818	8.0%	8.8%	6.3%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	578	39.4	594	28.1	58.5	-28.6%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	336	4.8%	348	3.4%	3.2%	-29.4%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	165	32.3	172	25.0	33.6	-22.6%
Education — Wake								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	15,574	16.3%	18,184	14.1%	13.7%	-16.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	5,251	70.4%	6,263	79.1%	67.3%	12.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	5,078	80.0%	6,110	84.3%	74.6%	5.4%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	73.0%	895	76.7%	1054	992	17.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	3,813	72.6%	5,185	65.7%	57.1%	-9.5%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	1,093	6.0%	1,055	4.9%	5.7%	-17.8%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	61,916	$4,144	94,295	$6,225	$6,280	50.2%
Social — Wake								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	2,679	20.1	2,424	15.4	52.0	-23.4%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	733	5.5	594	3.8	16.6	-31.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	633	4.7	497	3.1	5.2	-34.2%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	1,705	31.8	2,450	36.9	39.2	16.1%



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See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

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n/a means data was not available.

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▭ = county % change

= state % change

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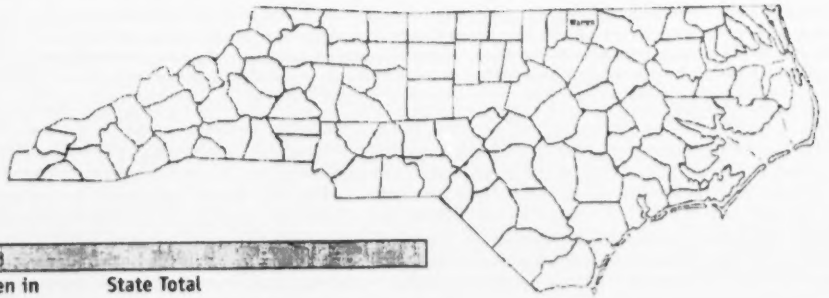
Warren



County Population Estimates

Warren	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,191	6.9%	1,072	5.4%
5–9	1,124	6.5%	1,297	6.5%
10–14	1,318	7.6%	1,505	7.5%
15–17	753	4.4%	827	4.1%
Children & youth, 0–17	4,386	25.4%	4,701	23.5%
Population, all ages	17,265	100.0%	19,972	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Warren	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	325	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	265	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	403	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Warren	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	2,888	66.4%	2,951	62.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	221	5.1%	251	5.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	4	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	75	1.6%
Other race	14	0.3%	48	1.0%
White	1,221	28.1%	1,372	29.2%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	36	0.8%	99	2.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

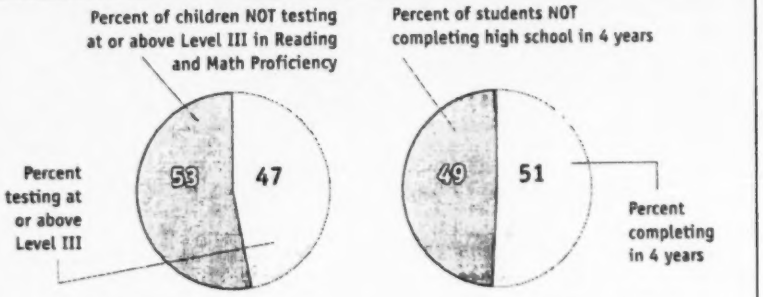
Warren	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	4,349	100.0%	4,700	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,444	56.2%	2,446	52.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,115	25.6%	1,482	31.5%
– Mother only	964	22.2%	1,251	26.6%
– Father only	151	3.5%	231	4.9%
Other (grandparents, foster)	790	18.2%	772	16.4%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	1	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Warren	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	10.1%	6.9%	7.8%	9.4%
Per Capita Income	$15,016	$16,431	$16,779	n/a
Median Family Income	$24,500	$26,500	$29,300	$33,000
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,314	$26,578	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	49.2%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

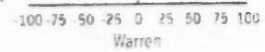


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Warren

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Warren									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,598	37.3%	1,156	25.0%	16.1%	-33.0%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	579	13.4%	326	6.9%	3.7%	-48.2%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,145	26.4%	1,009	21.5%	12.7%	-18.6%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	2,308	68.7%	1,846	57.2%	39.8%	-16.8%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	285	116.7%	345	119.0%	44.6%		1.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	2,580	58.0%	2,835	61.4%	35.5%		5.8%
Health — Warren									
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	17	15.2	8	8.1	9.1	-46.9%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	37	15.2%	19	9.8%	8.8%	-35.6%	
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	47	76.9	44	75.7	58.5	-1.5%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	15	6.1%	4	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	7	34.5	6	27.4	33.6	-20.7%	
Education — Warren									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	244	7.4%	290	8.1%	13.7%		13.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	126	48.1%	123	47.0%	67.3%	-2.2%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	123	52.6%	132	51.2%	74.6%	-2.7%	
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	35.0%	708	69.6%	891	992		25.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	169	54.3%	162	50.9%	57.1%	-6.3%	
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	62	6.5%	85	8.6%	5.7%		31.9%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	2,959	$4,504	3,219	$6,495	$6,280		44.2%
Social — Warren									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	242	54.4	243	51.7	52.0	-4.9%	
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	84	18.9	73	15.5	16.6	-17.7%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	39	8.8	36	7.7	5.2	-12.5%	
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	69	35.0	50	21.4	39.2	-38.7%	



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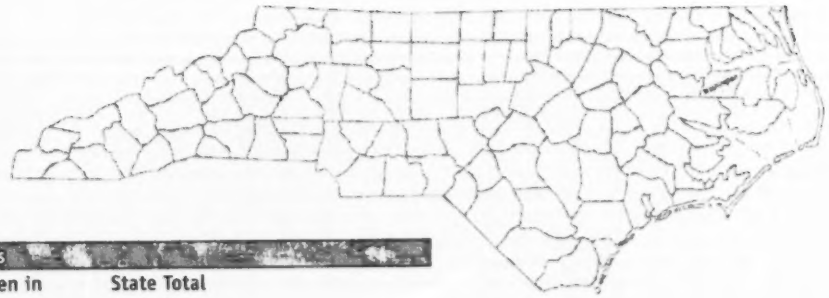
Washington



County Population Estimates

Washington	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,042	7.4%	903	6.6%
5–9	1,037	7.4%	984	7.2%
10–14	1,147	8.2%	1,026	7.5%
15–17	681	4.9%	654	4.8%
Children & youth, 0–17	3,907	27.9%	3,567	26.0%
Population, all ages	13,997	100.0%	13,723	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Washington	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	168	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	127	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	172	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Washington	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	2,159	55.6%	2,156	60.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0.1%	0	0.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	11	0.3%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	45	1.3%
Other race	14	0.4%	60	1.7%
White	1,691	43.6%	1,295	36.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	28	0.7%	84	2.4%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

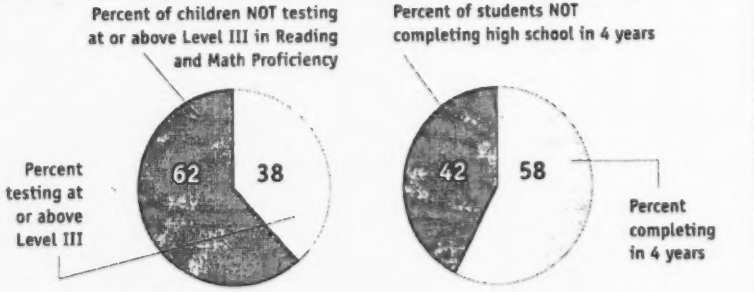
Washington	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	3,881	100.0%	3,555	99.7%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,298	59.2%	1,816	50.9%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,027	26.5%	1,226	34.4%
– Mother only	912	23.5%	1,099	30.8%
– Father only	115	3.0%	127	3.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	556	14.3%	513	14.4%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	12	0.3%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Washington	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	7.4%	7.4%	6.3%	7.6%
Per Capita Income	$17,521	$18,510	$19,443	n/a
Median Family Income	$31,400	$34,000	$39,400	$40,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$22,677	$27,102	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	40.8%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

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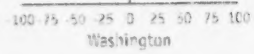
Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Washington

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — **Washington**								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,101	28.6%	1,113	31.7%	16.1%	10.8%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	459	13.1%	240	6.8%	3.7%	-48.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,123	32.1%	1,099	31.1%	12.7%	-3.1%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	1,687	62.9%	1,735	70.0%	39.8%	11.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	266	159.3%	236	81.9%	44.6%	-48.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	2,163	59.0%	2,190	63.8%	35.5%	8.0%
Health — **Washington**								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	16	15.4	14	15.2	9.1	-1.3%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	23	9.6%	20	10.0%	8.8%	3.6%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	46	85.8	38	74.7	58.5	-13.0%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	14	5.9%	4	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	10	56.1	15	87.8	33.6	56.5%
Education — **Washington**								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	167	5.8%	288	10.6%	13.7%	88.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	70	36.5%	68	38.4%	67.3%	5.3%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	108	56.5%	84	56.4%	74.6%	-0.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	47.0%	746	56.8%	860	992	15.3%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	164	74.5%	133	57.6%	57.1%	-22.7%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	34	4.0%	38	5.4%	5.7%	37.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	2,801	$4,047	2,375	$7,507	$6,280	85.5%
Social — **Washington**								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	190	51.8	159	44.6	52.0	-13.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	59	16.1	84	23.5	16.6	46.5%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	15	4.1	12	3.4	5.2	-16.9%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	30	19.0	33	19.6	39.2	3.6%



For further data and information on the issues go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0–17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

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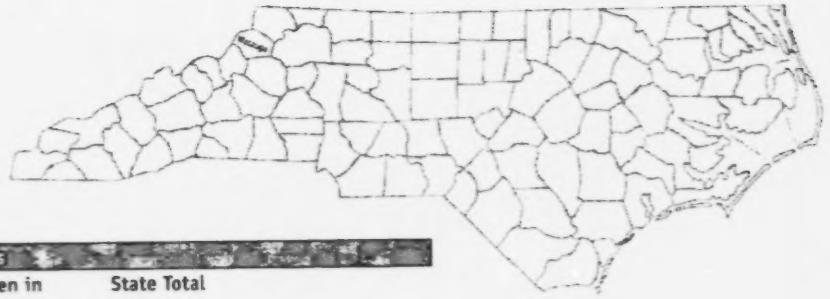
= county % change

= state % change

Watauga



County Population Estimates

Watauga	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,724	4.7%	1,670	3.9%
5–9	1,815	4.9%	1,896	4.4%
10–14	1,757	4.8%	2,119	5.0%
15–17	1,055	2.9%	1,271	3.0%
Children & youth, 0–17	6,351	17.2%	6,956	16.3%
Population, all ages	36,952	100.0%	42,695	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Watauga	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	377	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	304	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	445	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Watauga	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	81	1.3%	99	1.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	0.1%	19	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	51	0.7%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	84	1.2%
Other race	5	0.1%	50	0.7%
White	6,208	98.2%	6,653	95.6%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	60	0.9%	117	1.7%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

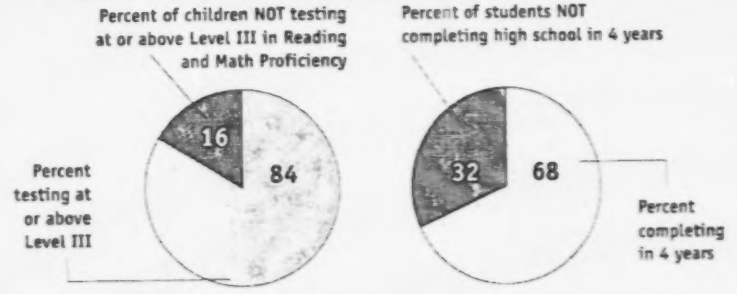
Watauga	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	6,317	99.9%	6,942	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,071	80.2%	5,284	76.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	898	14.2%	1,277	18.4%
– Mother only	722	11.4%	964	13.9%
– Father only	176	2.8%	313	4.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	348	5.5%	381	5.5%
Children in group homes or institutions	5	0.1%	14	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Watauga	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	2.9%	1.8%	1.5%	2.8%
Per Capita Income	$18,532	$21,349	$23,328	n/a
Median Family Income	$34,600	$36,700	$38,800	$42,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$26,830	$31,842	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	29.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

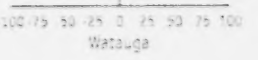


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Watauga

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Watauga									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	772	12.2%	814	11.9%	16.1%	-2.5%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	141	2.1%	56	0.8%	3.7%	-62.0%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	549	8.4%	582	8.4%	12.7%	-0.5%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	1,325	27.8%	1,200	24.6%	39.8%	-11.4%	
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	172	32.2%	236	38.3%	44.6%		19.0%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	1,928	27.1%	1,794	25.6%	35.5%	-5.4%	
Health — Watauga									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	12	6.7	14	8.0	9.1		19.1%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	22	5.8%	33	9.1%	8.8%		57.2%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	37	15.5	33	12.2	58.5	-21.1%	
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	2	*	4	*	3.2%		*
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	9	29.6	4	*	33.6		*
Education — Watauga									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	535	10.6%	616	11.5%	13.7%		12.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	263	73.7%	293	83.7%	67.3%		13.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	346	81.9%	369	92.7%	74.6%		13.2%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	67.0%	887	70.8%	1057	992		19.2%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	264	64.2%	304	68.3%	57.1%		6.4%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	59	4.4%	76	4.7%	5.7%		6.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	4,456	$4,067	4,841	$6,335	$6,280		55.8%
Social — Watauga									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	202	28.9	273	39.2	52.0		35.8%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	57	8.2	47	6.8	16.6	-17.1%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	36	5.2	22	3.2	5.2	-38.7%	
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	92	27.7	124	36.6	39.2		32.2%



= county % change
= state % change

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n/a means data was not available.

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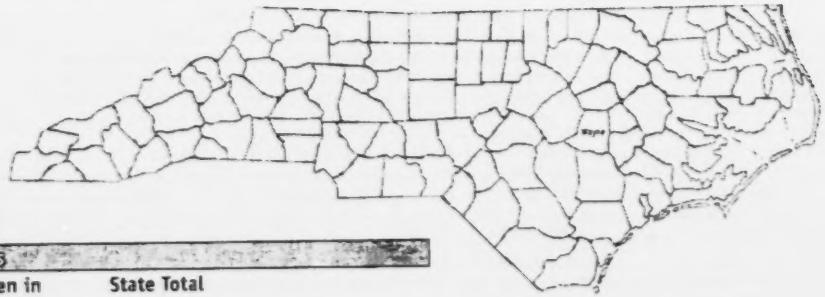
Wayne



County Population Estimates

Wayne	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	8,097	7.7%	7,937	7.0%
5–9	7,528	7.2%	8,321	7.3%
10–14	7,401	7.1%	8,485	7.5%
15–17	4,481	4.3%	4,899	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	27,507	26.3%	29,642	26.2%
Population, all ages	104,666	100.0%	113,329	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Wayne	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	1,311	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	1,017	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,449	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Wayne	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	10,694	39.1%	11,302	38.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	57	0.2%	99	0.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	250	0.8%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	686	2.3%
Other race	212	0.8%	1,215	4.1%
White	16,152	59.0%	16,090	54.3%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	476	1.7%	1,964	6.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

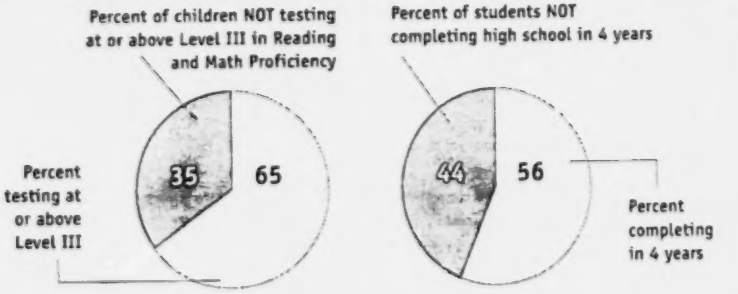
Wayne	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	27,277	99.7%	29,513	99.6%
Married couple with own child(ren)	18,115	66.2%	17,709	59.7%
Single parent with own child(ren)	6,308	23.0%	8,353	28.2%
– Mother only	5,552	20.3%	6,921	23.3%
– Father only	756	2.8%	1,432	4.8%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,854	10.4%	3,451	11.6%
Children in group homes or institutions	93	0.3%	129	0.4%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Wayne	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	4.9%	4.4%	3.9%	6.1%
Per Capita Income	$18,240	$19,789	$21,550	n/a
Median Family Income	$34,689	$36,912	$41,605	$45,310
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,745	$26,371	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	47.7%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

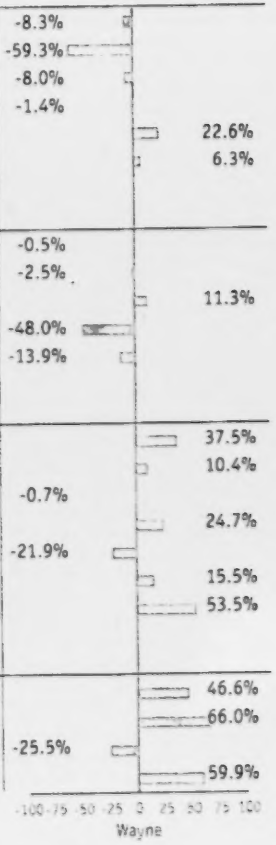


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Wayne

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Wayne								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	5,624	20.6%	5,515	18.9%	16.1%	-8.3%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	2,366	8.4%	1,015	3.4%	3.7%	-59.3%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	4,283	15.2%	4,149	14.0%	12.7%	-8.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	8,800	48.0%	9,191	47.3%	39.8%	-1.4%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	797	31.7%	1,395	38.9%	44.6%	22.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	12,099	41.0%	13,017	43.6%	35.5%	6.3%
Health — Wayne								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	86	10.5	89	10.4	9.1	-0.5%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	152	8.9%	153	8.7%	8.8%	-2.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	264	72.4	294	80.6	58.5	11.3%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	260	15.3%	140	7.9%	3.2%	-48.0%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	70	53.4	64	46.0	33.6	-13.9%
Education — Wayne								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	2,510	11.4%	3,590	15.4%	13.7%	37.5%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	877	58.9%	951	65.0%	67.3%	10.4%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	940	68.8%	924	68.3%	74.6%	-0.7%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	50.0%	762	49.4%	950	992	24.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	1,100	72.1%	1,040	56.3%	57.1%	-21.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	257	6.2%	330	7.2%	5.7%	15.5%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	17,960	$3,867	19,110	$5,934	$6,280	53.5%
Social — Wayne								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	1,204	41.3	1,793	60.5	52.0	46.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	332	11.4	560	18.9	16.6	66.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	99	3.4	75	2.5	5.2	-25.5%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	572	44.5	953	71.2	39.2	59.9%



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= county % change

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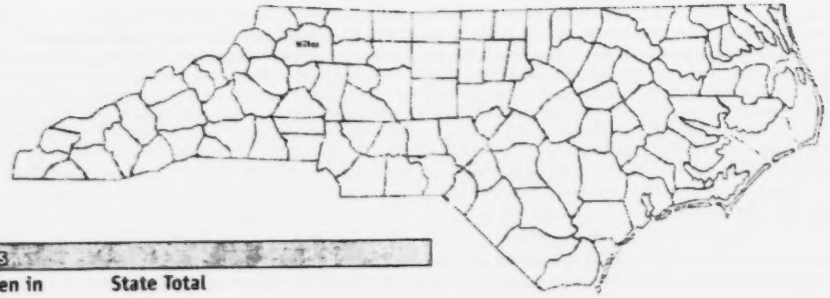
Wilkes



County Population Estimates

Wilkes	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	3,586	6.0%	4,084	6.2%
5–9	3,743	6.3%	4,208	6.4%
10–14	4,055	6.8%	4,103	6.3%
15–17	2,654	4.5%	2,421	3.7%
Children & youth, 0–17	14,038	23.6%	14,816	22.6%
Population, all ages	59,393	100.0%	65,632	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Wilkes	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	508	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	403	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	660	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Wilkes	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	795	5.7%	688	4.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14	0.1%	23	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	67	0.5%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	181	1.2%
Other race	35	0.3%	356	2.4%
White	13,094	93.7%	13,501	91.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	90	0.6%	752	5.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

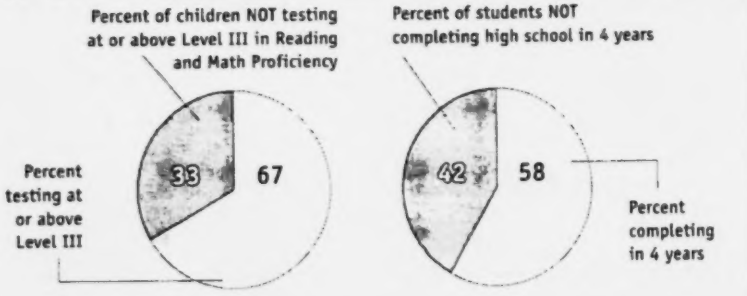
Wilkes	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	13,965	100.0%	14,779	99.8%
Married couple with own child(ren)	10,624	76.0%	10,488	70.8%
Single parent with own child(ren)	2,233	16.0%	2,950	19.9%
– Mother only	1,790	12.8%	2,138	14.4%
– Father only	443	3.2%	812	5.5%
Other (grandparents, foster)	1,108	7.9%	1,341	9.1%
Children in group homes or institutions	5	0.0%	37	0.2%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Wilkes	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	5.5%	2.6%	3.3%	8.7%
Per Capita Income	$19,686	$22,382	$24,162	n/a
Median Family Income	$31,600	$34,200	$39,200	$44,300
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$20,757	$26,555	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	34.2%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

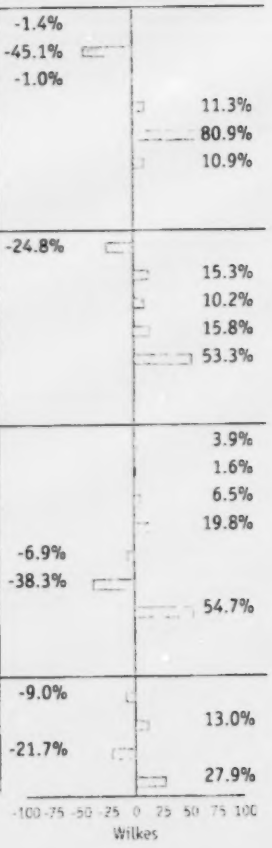


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Wilkes

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic Wilkes								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	1,932	13.9%	1,999	13.7%	16.1%	-1.4%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	663	4.8%	391	2.6%	3.7%	-45.1%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	1,457	10.5%	1,545	10.4%	12.7%	-1.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	3,227	33.8%	3,838	37.6%	39.8%	11.3%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	279	31.8%	585	57.5%	44.6%	80.9%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	5,214	36.5%	6,072	40.5%	35.5%	10.9%
Health Wilkes								
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	39	10.2	32	7.7	9.1	-24.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	53	7.3%	78	8.4%	8.8%	15.3%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	145	69.0	142	76.1	58.5	10.2%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	17	2.3%	25	2.7%	3.2%	15.8%
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	15	22.9	24	35.1	33.6	53.3%
Education Wilkes								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	878	8.4%	1,017	8.7%	13.7%	3.9%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	496	65.6%	515	66.6%	67.3%	1.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	556	74.3%	619	79.1%	74.6%	6.5%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	45.0%	847	47.6%	1015	992	19.8%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	620	62.6%	534	58.3%	57.1%	-6.9%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	328	10.4%	202	6.4%	5.7%	-38.3%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	10,004	$3,978	9,904	$6,153	$6,280	54.7%
Social Wilkes								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	605	42.7	576	38.9	52.0	-9.0%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	181	12.8	214	14.4	16.6	13.0%
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	123	8.7	101	6.8	5.2	-21.7%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	249	40.0	334	51.2	39.2	27.9%



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▭ = county % change

= state % change

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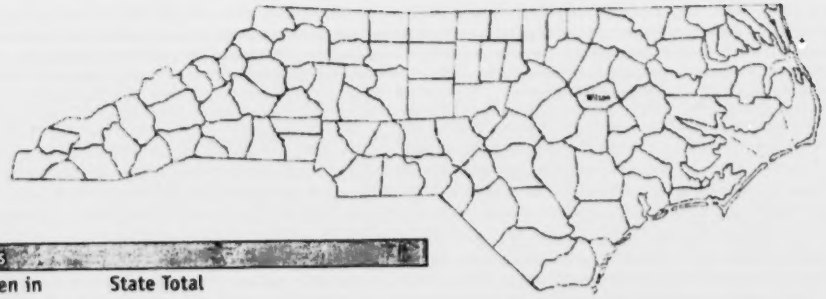
Wilson



County Population Estimates

Wilson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	4,525	6.8%	5,062	6.9%
5–9	4,738	7.2%	5,386	7.3%
10–14	4,962	7.5%	5,230	7.1%
15–17	3,134	4.7%	3,189	4.3%
Children & youth, 0–17	17,359	26.3%	18,867	25.6%
Population, all ages	66,061	100.0%	73,814	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Wilson	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	878	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	635	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	1,078	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Wilson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	8,199	47.6%	9,066	48.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	27	0.2%	43	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	80	0.4%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	285	1.5%
Other race	110	0.6%	774	4.1%
White	8,846	51.3%	8,619	45.7%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	196	1.1%	1,524	8.1%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

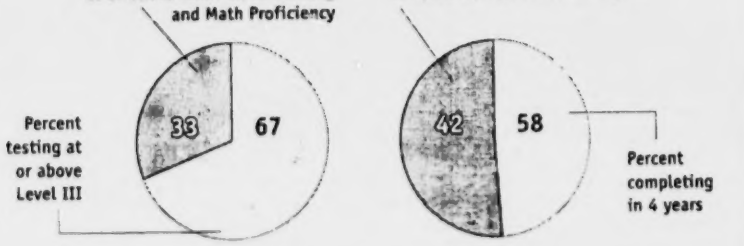
Wilson	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	17,042	98.9%	18,737	99.3%
Married couple with own child(ren)	10,090	58.6%	10,276	54.5%
Single parent with own child(ren)	4,801	27.9%	5,726	30.3%
– Mother only	4,270	24.8%	4,860	25.8%
– Father only	531	3.1%	866	4.6%
Other (grandparents, foster)	2,151	12.5%	2,735	14.5%
Children in group homes or institutions	186	1.1%	130	0.7%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Wilson	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	8.9%	6.9%	6.9%	8.2%
Per Capita Income	$21,545	$23,944	$24,477	n/a
Median Family Income	$35,600	$38,000	$44,500	$49,600
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,421	$26,007	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	38.1%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

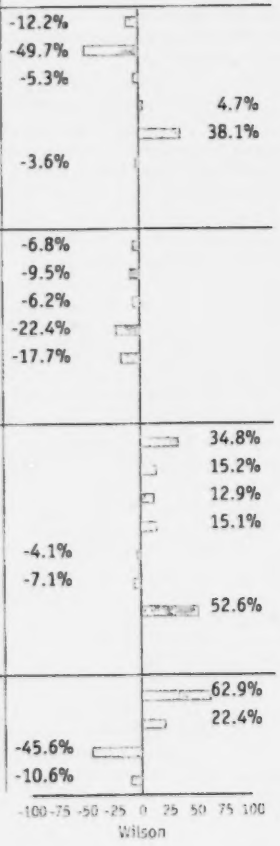


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Wilson

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease / Increase
Economic — Wilson								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	4,890	28.6%	4,633	25.1%	16.1%	-12.2%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	1,613	9.0%	855	4.5%	3.7%	-49.7%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	3,192	17.9%	3,200	17.0%	12.7%	-5.3%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	5,989	51.0%	6,570	53.4%	39.8%	4.7%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	457	26.4%	935	36.5%	44.6%	38.1%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	9,324	51.8%	9,428	49.9%	35.5%	-3.6%
Health — Wilson								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	56	11.3	57	10.5	9.1	-6.8%
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	93	9.0%	88	8.1%	8.8%	-9.5%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	199	75.8	186	71.1	58.5	-6.2%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	37	3.6%	30	2.8%	3.2%	-22.4%
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	40	49.0	35	40.3	33.6	-17.7%
Education — Wilson								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	1,732	12.9%	2,565	17.4%	13.7%	34.8%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	518	59.9%	708	68.9%	67.3%	15.2%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	575	66.4%	604	75.0%	74.6%	12.9%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	52.0%	828	53.7%	953	992	15.1%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	640	51.0%	583	48.9%	57.1%	-4.1%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	277	7.8%	255	7.2%	5.7%	-7.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	11,842	$4,086	11,977	$6,235	$6,280	52.6%
Social — Wilson								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	627	35.3	1,086	57.6	52.0	62.9%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	286	16.1	372	19.7	16.6	22.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	166	9.4	96	5.1	5.2	-45.6%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	408	51.0	384	45.6	39.2	-10.6%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

See Discussion of the Issues and Data Notes and Sources for more detail.

[1]Unless otherwise noted, "child" or "children" refers to people ages 0-17. [2]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted.

n/a means data was not available.

Special Note: When numbers are under 20, rates may be less meaningful and should be used with caution.

▭ = county % change
▬ = state % change

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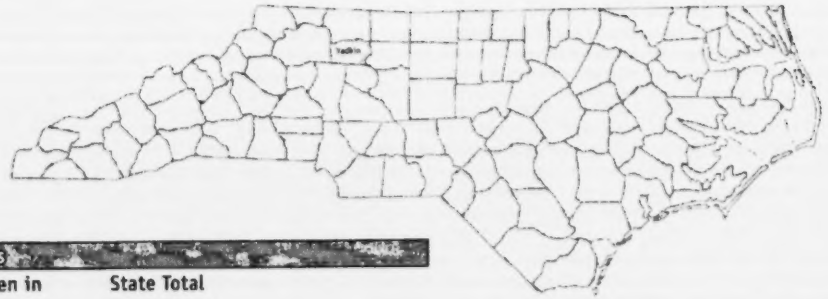
Yadkin



County Population Estimates

Yadkin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	1,894	6.2%	2,411	6.6%
5–9	1,837	6.0%	2,553	7.0%
10–14	1,885	6.2%	2,457	6.8%
15–17	1,247	4.1%	1,287	3.5%
Children & youth, 0–17	6,863	22.5%	8,708	24.0%
Population, all ages	30,488	100.0%	36,348	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Yadkin	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	304	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	222	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	354	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Yadkin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	326	4.8%	318	3.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.0%	12	0.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	15	0.2%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	112	1.3%
Other race	86	1.3%	431	4.9%
White	6,423	93.9%	7,820	89.8%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	140	2.0%	947	10.9%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

Family Types

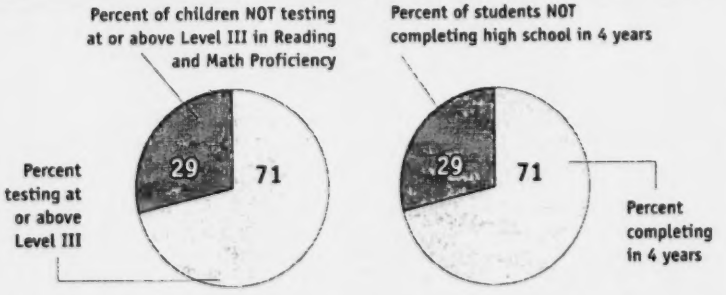
Yadkin	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	6,840	100.0%	8,695	99.9%
Married couple with own child(ren)	5,295	77.4%	6,369	73.1%
Single parent with own child(ren)	1,085	15.9%	1,558	17.9%
– Mother only	879	12.9%	1,099	12.6%
– Father only	206	3.0%	459	5.3%
Other (grandparents, foster)	460	6.7%	768	8.8%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	13	0.1%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

General Economic Indicators

Yadkin	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	3.0%	2.5%	3.3%	5.6%
Per Capita Income	$19,800	$21,542	$22,816	n/a
Median Family Income	$37,057	$39,967	$44,806	$49,277
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$25,228	$30,251	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	39.9%	n/a	n/a

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision

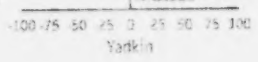


The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Yadkin

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease	Increase
Economic — Yadkin									
Children in poverty	1990	2000	973	14.2%	946	11.1%	16.1%	-21.8%	
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	152	1.9%	58	0.7%	3.7%	-65.1%	
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	573	7.1%	587	6.7%	12.7%	-5.7%	
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993–94	2000–01	1,131	23.0%	1,754	29.9%	39.8%		30.1%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	219	38.1%	406	68.2%	44.6%		79.1%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0–18	1997	2001	2,396	29.8%	2,790	31.2%	35.5%		4.6%
Health — Yadkin									
Infant mortality	1990–94	1996–2000	14	7.0	14	5.7	9.1	-17.9%	
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	24	6.2%	43	8.2%	8.8%		32.1%
Births to teens, ages 15–19	1990	2000	51	51.8	73	71.0	58.5		37.1%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	14	3.6%	7	1.3%	3.2%	-63.1%	
Child deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990–94	1996–2000	14	42.4	18	46.1	33.6		8.8%
Education — Yadkin									
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	575	10.1%	595	8.5%	13.7%	-15.4%	
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	318	68.5%	319	71.0%	67.3%		3.7%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997–98	2000–01	314	76.2%	305	71.4%	74.6%	-6.3%	
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	49.0%	782	58.5%	977	992		24.9%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989–90	2000–01	281	63.3%	312	71.0%	57.1%		12.2%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989–90	2000–01	37	2.5%	113	6.5%	5.7%		166.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989–90	1999–2000	4,645	$4,051	5,784	$5,915	$6,280		46.0%
Social — Yadkin									
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	353	45.3	440	50.5	52.0		11.6%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996–97	2000–01	127	16.3	131	15.0	16.6	-7.7%	
Children in foster care	1996	2000–01	52	6.7	77	8.8	5.2		31.8%
Youth, ages 10–17, in juvenile justice system	1996–97	2000–01	91	27.8	166	44.3	39.2		59.3%



For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

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n/a means data was not available.

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= county % change

= state % change

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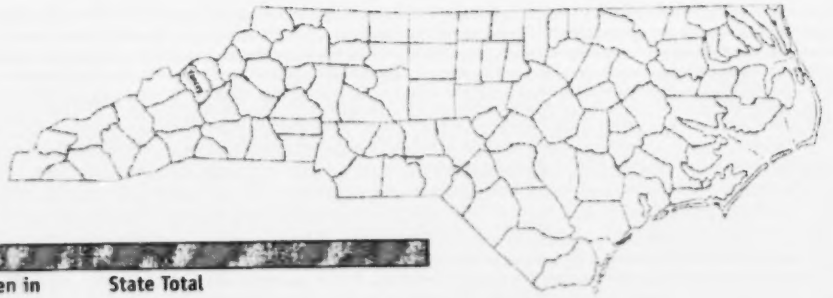
Yancey



County Population Estimates

Yancey	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
0–4	916	5.9%	977	5.5%
5–9	894	5.8%	1,075	6.0%
10–14	987	6.4%	1,078	6.1%
15–17	653	4.2%	646	3.6%
Children & youth, 0–17	3,450	22.4%	3,776	21.2%
Population, all ages	15,419	100.0%	17,774	100.0%

NC Health Choice Services

Yancey	# Children in County Eligible	State Total Enrolled	
Jan 1, 2001	268	71,897	(Start of State Freeze)
Oct 4, 2001	271	51,294	(End of State Freeze)
Jul 1, 2002	329	84,285	

For further information on these data, go to www.ncchild.org

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

Yancey	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
African American/Black	32	0.9%	23	0.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	0.3%	27	0.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	3	0.1%
More than one race (multiracial)	N/A	N/A	32	0.8%
Other race	5	0.1%	23	0.6%
White	3,384	98.5%	3,668	97.1%
Hispanic (May be of any race)	11	0.3%	174	4.6%

The 2000 figures are not comparable to 1990 because respondents could mark more than one race.

General Economic Indicators

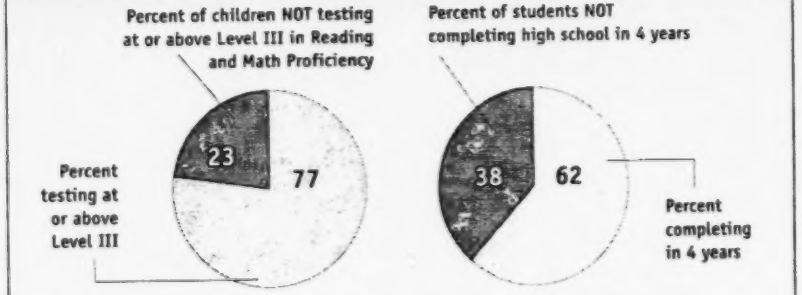
Yancey	1996	1998	2000	2002
Unemployment	6.0%	5.9%	3.9%	14.1%
Per Capita Income	$16,150	$18,476	$19,383	n/a
Median Family Income	$25,300	$26,400	$29,100	$31,900
NC Self Sufficiency Standard*	$21,287	$24,751	n/a	n/a
Families Earning Less than SSS*	n/a	36.1%	n/a	n/a

Family Types

Yancey	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Children in Households	3,434	100.0%	3,776	100.0%
Married couple with own child(ren)	2,776	80.8%	2,908	77.0%
Single parent with own child(ren)	461	13.4%	591	15.7%
– Mother only	349	10.2%	433	11.5%
– Father only	112	3.3%	158	4.2%
Other (grandparents, foster)	197	5.7%	277	7.3%
Children in group homes or institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

See Data Notes and Sources for further explanation of each indicator

Why North Carolina needs to support the Leandro Decision



The Leandro Decision: North Carolina Supreme Court decision establishing the constitutional right of all NC children and youth to a "sound basic education."

Trends in Child[1] Well-Being

Yancey

	Trend Periods		Base Year		Recent Year		State Avg.	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year	Recent Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Recent Year	Decrease ... Increase
Economic — Yancey								
Children in poverty	1990	2000	726	20.7%	851	22.6%	16.1%	9.2%
Children who are Work First—TANF recipients	1998	2001	110	3.2%	70	1.8%	3.7%	-42.3%
Children on Food Stamps	1998	2001	543	15.9%	605	16.1%	12.7%	1.0%
Children enrolled in free/reduced price school meals	1993-94	2000-01	981	41.4%	946	38.9%	39.8%	-6.0%
Children in publicly subsidized child care	1994	2001	95	47.3%	135	74.5%	44.6%	57.6%
Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18	1997	2001	1,504	41.4%	1,545	41.2%	35.5%	-0.4%
Health — Yancey								
Infant mortality	1990-94	1996-2000	10	10.5	5	*	9.1	*
Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams)	1990	2000	8	3.8%	24	11.0%	8.8%	189.7%
Births to teens, ages 15-19	1990	2000	32	64.1	28	62.9	58.5	-1.8%
Births to mothers who had *inadequate* prenatal care	1990	2000	3	*	2	*	3.2%	*
Child deaths, ages 1-17, all causes (per 100,000 children)	1990-94	1996-2000	4	*	5	*	33.6	*
Education — Yancey								
Children enrolled in child care	1994	2001	201	7.7%	181	6.1%	13.7%	-20.6%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 3rd Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	146	72.6%	131	77.1%	67.3%	6.1%
End of Grade reading and math tests, 8th Grade proficiency	1997-98	2000-01	150	87.7%	176	87.7%	74.6%	0.0%
% of graduating seniors taking test and average SAT scores	1990	2001	32.0%	858	41.5%	1001	992	16.7%
Four year public high school completion rate	1989-90	2000-01	155	57.2%	135	61.6%	57.1%	7.7%
Public school annual drop out rate	1989-90	2000-01	46	5.5%	42	5.5%	5.7%	1.1%
Public school per pupil expenditures	1989-90	1999-2000	2,453	$4,269	2,477	$6,875	$6,280	61.0%
Social — Yancey								
Abuse/neglect reports investigated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	227	63.8	278	73.6	52.0	15.3%
Abuse/neglect reports substantiated, unduplicated	1996-97	2000-01	65	18.3	119	31.5	16.6	72.4%
Children in foster care	1996	2000-01	33	9.3	52	13.8	5.2	48.7%
Youth, ages 10-17, in juvenile justice system	1996-97	2000-01	131	87.0	128	74.2	39.2	-14.7%

-100 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100

Yancey

For further data and information on the issues, go to **www.ncchild.org**

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= county % change

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Data Notes and Sources

Three Ways to Access Data on Child Well-Being

1. **Trend Data**—This web based version of the *NC Children's Index, 2002* reports 31 indicators tracked over time for all one hundred North Carolina counties. Two full pages of trends in child well-being for two time periods are available at *www.ncchild.org*. Pages can be printed.

2. **Recent Year County Comparisons**—A hard copy version of the recent year rates in the *NC Children's Index 2002* is available by contacting NC Child Advocacy Institute by email at *nccai@ncchild.org*, or calling 919-834-6623, x 229. The printed version, "Welcome to the NC Children's Index 2002," allows users to track their county's rates on 31 key indicators of child well being for the current year's data. These tables of rates for the recent year allow users to compare counties. These tables are also available in pdf versions of this publication at our website *www.ncchild.org*.

3. **Interactive Data Base**—NCCAI also offers these data and more in a searchable database at our website *www.ncchild.org*. The database includes over 250 indicators of child well-being, and allows comparisons and mapping. For an explanation of how to use our interactive data base, see pages 9-10 of the Recent Year County Comparisons publication.

Indicators of Child Well-Being Which Are Different from Those Reported in the Last Edition *NC Children's Index 2000*

Changes to indicators previously offered in *NC Children's Index 2000*

- Age distributions reported are different from *NC Children's Index 2000* as this is what is offered by the US Census.
- More complete listings of racial groups are offered as this is now available from the US Census.
- This *Index 2002* reports the "Births to mothers who had inadequate prenatal care" whereas the last edition *Index 2000* reported the opposite, "Births to mothers who began prenatal care in 1st trimester" (which is considered adequate prenatal care).
- This *Index 2002* reports "Youth in the juvenile justice system" which includes youth admitted to Training Schools, Detention Centers *and* to programs under Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs). The *Index 2000* reported only "Admissions to training schools and detention centers."
- In this *Index 2002*, "Public School Annual drop out rate" refers to students in grades 9–12 who drop out. In the *Index 2000* we reported students from grades 7–12 who dropped out. Including middle school age students who are less likely to drop out artificially increases the total population affected and reduces the rates reported. This *Index 2002* reports only on high school students and provides a more accurate picture of annual drop outs.
- In this *Index 2002*, on the page with Trends in Child Well-Being, the "Percent Change in Rate" is illustrated as only the *increase and decrease* in the rate. This does not signify whether an increase is better or worse for NC's children. Some indicators are better for kids if the rates go down, such as Infant Mortality. Some indicators are better if rates go up—such as test scores. In the previous *NC Children's Index 2000* the "Percent Change in Rate" graphic illustrated whether the indicator was *better or worse* for kids.

New indicators offered in this edition of *NC Children's Index 2002*

- "Children enrolled in Medicaid."
- "Four year public high school completion rate" which is a more revealing picture than the drop out rate, but the two can be used together.
- The "Family Types" table provides a picture of the homes our children are living in.
- "General Economic Indicators" help illustrate the economic stresses on families. This is an important complement to the Economic Trend data on children also provided for each county.

Special notes on interpreting time periods and rates

***Time Periods*—Years** sometimes the represent calendar year (Jan-Dec), but are often for school year or state fiscal year (SFY) July to June.

- **Base year and recent years** were 1990 and 2001 whenever possible. For several indicators, the method of data collection has changed since 1990. More recent years are used so that the definitions of the reported data are the same for base and recent years.
- **Five-year average rates** are used for infant mortality and child deaths to even out the effect of a small number of deaths, and to broaden the ability to make comparisons.
- **Some data are offered as one point in time,** rather than a cumulative total for the whole year, to balance out the effect of fluctuations over the year, such as Foster Care data.

***Rates* are used for the various indicators. When not otherwise indicated, rates are percentages.** Rates are a ratio of the number of events, divided by the number of persons. Denominators for rates and percentages are the total population of children who could have experienced the event within a specified time period unless otherwise indicated. For example, births to teens, ages 15–19, is divided by the total number of female teens, aged 15–19, in a given year.

Rates are used for indicators, rather than only using the raw numbers, in order to compare among populations at different times and different places. Rates adjust for the difference in size or growth of population. Other notes for the rate calculations include:

- For all rates, population figures used for the denominators were based on the same year as the indicator data was collected, except as noted.
- Low incidence events can be compared more accurately when using a larger denominator, therefore mortality rates are often multiplied by 1,000 or 100,000.
- *Rates per 1,000* are used for infant mortality, child abuse and neglect figures, foster care, admissions to training schools and detention centers, and births to teen mothers.
- *Rates per 100,000* are used for deaths of children, ages 1–17.
- Percentages are rate ratios and are used for most indicators except as noted above.

Percent change in rate is calculated by using the difference between the recent and base year rates divided by the base year percent or rate: Recent rate-base rate/ base rate. This is graphically illustrated on the right hand side of the county Trends page. The change in the rate indicates whether the numbers have gone up or down during the trend period. This does not signify whether an increase is better or worse for NC's children. Some indicators are better for kids if the rates go down, such as Infant Mortality. Some indicators are better if rates go up—such as test scores. Please note: this is different from what our graph illustrated in our last edition of the *NC Children's Index 2000*, when the "Percent Change in Rate" graphic illustrated whether the indicator was *better or worse* for kids.

***Caution:** Rates were not calculated when there were fewer than six incidents occurring in a county. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically. In assessing the relative incidence or mortality conditions of a county, caution should be used when the number of actual events is less than 20. In these cases, random error may be substantial, making such rates less stable. Comparisons using these rates are risky. Such rates are not considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact.*

School data are aggregated by county. Several counties have more than one school system within them. The county data presented combine the numbers from all school systems in the county (just as system data combine the numbers from all its schools). Charter schools are included in the recent year. Private schools are not included. School district averages are weighted to account for the different sizes of the districts' populations.

Background Demographic and Economic Indicators

In order of appearance on the state/county profiles

Population Estimates

Total population represents all residents of that county or state, including the homeless, and those in group quarters and institutions, such as prisons. Population figures are drawn from the 100% count (complete enumeration 1990 and 2000 census) conducted on April 1st, 1990 or 2000. The child population includes children, ages 0–17. The child population is a percent of the total population and is calculated by dividing the child population by the total.

Source: Census 1990 and 2000, US. Census Bureau.
Available at http://www.aecf.org *and at* www.census.gov
Years: 1990 and 2000

Racial/Ethnic Diversity of Children

The racial/ethnic diversity of children is the percent of population ages 0–17 that were listed in a particular racial group. While census respondents can declare their own race, the adults in children's lives were responsible for assigning the racial group to children and youth.

It is important to note that the racial groups allowed in the 2000 census were different from the 1990 census, because respondents could mark more than one race, and because some racial groupings were changed. Therefore, the two time periods cannot be compared. The five major race categories include only those individuals who selected a single race. Categories of "Asian and Pacific Islander" and "More than one race" did not exist in 1990. Respondents who selected more than one race are only counted in that category and not in the other separate racial groups. Thus, for example, the "African American/Black" group does not include those who listed "African American/Black" in addition to any other race. These individuals were counted in the "More than one race" category.

Important notes on Hispanic Ethnic group: *Hispanic/Latino* can be of any race as determined by the US Census Bureau.*

Hispanic/Latino population estimates are indicated separately from the racial categories. "Hispanic" is considered an ethnic category, and can include persons of any race. Therefore, Hispanics are also included in the appropriate racial group in the Racial Diversity chart.

According to the 2000 census, North Carolina has experienced one of the largest percentage growth rates for Hispanics of any state. Despite the increase reflected in the official 2000 census figures, some advocates estimate even higher numbers of Hispanics than the census figures show. The Faith Action Group, of Greensboro, NC provides alternative estimates of this population by adjusting census data and including other factors. For 2002, they estimate a total of 48*,718 Hispanics of all ages in NC compared to the 2000 census estimate of 378,963. Their data and methodology is available at *http://www.nr.infi.net/~faithact.*

*The terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably.

Source: Census 1990 and 2000, US. Census Bureau.
Available at http://www.aecf.org *and at* www.census.gov
Years: 1990 and 2000

Family Types

Children are listed as either living in households, or living in group quarters (homes or institutions). Households are defined by the US Census as including all the people who live in a housing unit, whether they are related or not. Most households consist of parents living with their own children. It is notable that almost one out of every four children in the state is living with a single parent. In addition, there has been an increase in the number (though not the percent) of children not living with their own parents, such as with grandparents or foster parents.

The US Census Bureau recognizes 21 types of group quarters: those in institutions (hospitals, correctional and other juvenile facilities where there is supervised care and custody) and those not in institutions (dormitories, group homes).

Source: Census 1990 and 2000, US. Census Bureau.
Available at http://www.aecf.org *and at* www.census.gov
Years: 1990 and 2000

NC Health Choice

The unduplicated number of children enrolled in the NC Health Choice at three different time periods. NC Health Choice, NC's Children's Health Insurance Program, provides health insurance to children, ages 0–17, living in lower income working families, who do not have health insurance, yet make too much money to qualify for Medicaid coverage. NC's Health Choice is funded by state and federal money and began enrollment on October 1, 1998.

Due to North Carolina's state budget shortfalls, Health Choice enrollment was frozen as of January 1, 2001. Because of the requirement to re-enroll annually, families were unable to re-enroll, and the Health Choice rolls dropped significantly. In October 2001, the legislature voted to open enrollment. Current enrollment

is higher than before the freeze. This increased enrollment indicates the need for this important program. Recent economic pressures have increased joblessness and decreased benefits for workers. Health Choice has helped children in these families to continue to access medical care. During the spring and fall of 2002, due to continued state financial crises, the Health Choice program is again threatened with an enrollment freeze. This program offers critical preventive care to NC's children and enrollment should not be frozen again.

Source: Division of Medical Assistance, NC Department of Human Resources
Available at http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dma/elig/elig.html
State Fiscal Year: Jan. 2001, Oct. 2001 and July 2002

General State/County Economic Indicators

This section on state/county general economic indicators has been added to the *Children's Index* this year to complement the economic factors that relate directly to children as seen in the state/county Trend Indicators chart. By providing several key economic indicators over time, we have underlined the recent increased financial burdens on families and wage earners.

In the last two years, a general economic downslide has occurred in North Carolina, as well as the country, due to multiple factors including: the overall decrease in the state's manufacturing jobs, the new high technology firms' decrease in growth, the Sept 11th terrorist attacks, and fiscal/ethical discrepancies in large corporations. These factors have caused personal and family economic stress. In addition, these decreases in personal and corporate income reduces the state's income from its tax base and from capital gains. This, in turn, has affected the state and counties' ability to provide services for families and children.

Unemployment

Unemployment figures are generated by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program generates monthly estimates of total labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates for the state and counties. The definition of the civilian labor force is the total employed plus the unemployed. Some persons are not considered in the labor force, including school students, disabled persons, those retired, and those not looking for work. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the unemployed (and those looking for work) by the civilian labor force. The labor force data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and uses regression models and historical data to develop employment and unemployment estimates. Measurements of unemployment are separate from the counts of people filing for, or receiving, unemployment.

Source: NC Department of Commerce, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina
Available at
http://www.ncesc.com/lmi/laborStats/laborStatMain.asp
Year: 1996, 1998, 2000 and first four months of 2002

Per Capita Income

The per capita personal income includes personal income for every person in a geographic area. Personal income is more than wage and salary income, but also includes fringe benefits, interest income, profits from business dividends, cash transfers, including Social Security payments, and welfare payments, and indirect business taxes. It is computed by dividing the total income of an area by its total population. The income year is one calendar year. Per capita personal income is a measure of the economic well-being of individuals and their ability to provide for all residents.

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, regional accounts data local area—Personal Income
Available at http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/drill.cfm
Year: 1996, 1998, 2000

Median Family Income

Family income consists of total money income received in the calendar year by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in nonfamily households. Median family income figures are derived from the entire distribution of family incomes. This is based on Long Form Census 2000 data. The median family income is a measure of the economic well-being of individuals and their ability to provide for their families.

Source: Federal Agency Data: Bureau of the Census—Census of Population and Housing
Available at http://linc.state.nc.us
Year: 1996, 1998, 2000

The NC Self Sufficiency Standard (SSS)—Income needed for family (1 parent & 2 preschoolers)

The Federal poverty guidelines can be considered obsolete as they calculate the cost of food, and then consider this to be 33% of the total family budget. Experts estimate families currently spend closer to 13.5% of total family budget on food. In recognition of the limitations of the official definitions of poverty, the Wider Opportunities for Women developed a Self-Sufficiency Standard in 1996 (and updated the figures for 1999). These figures represented more completely

what expenses families really have and what they need to manage. This was calculated for a variety of family sizes. What is presented here is the income needed for a family consisting of a single parent, one infant, and one preschooler. Figures for other family sizes and further explanation of the development of the Living Income Standard are available from the NC Justice and Community Development Center Standard—see below.

Source: NC Justice and Community Development Center and NC Equity. See also their publication: Schmidt SK, Gerlach D. Working Hard is not Enough. *Raleigh NC: NC Justice and Community Development Center and NC Equity, Jan. 2000. Year: 1996 and updated in 1999.*

Families Earning Less than the SSS—NC Self Sufficiency Standard

The percent of families in the state/county who earn less than the amount needed to achieve a modest family budget, called the Self Sufficiency Standard "Living Income Standard" or "LIS." Developed by the NC Justice and Community Development Center and NC Equity, this standard using the methodology of the 1996 Wider Opportunities for Women Self-Sufficiency Standard of 1996 and updated the figures for 1999. 1999 income tax records were used. Family expenses were estimated, including housing, food, child care, transportation, medical, tax costs, Earned Income Tax Credit, child care, and a 10% miscellaneous figure for such things as clothing, household items, etc. Because the standard was based on tax returns, it includes single individuals, but excludes people not paying taxes.

The Living Income Standard reflects between 150% to 175% of the federal poverty level for rural areas and about 200% of federal poverty level for urban areas. The real needs of working families are more accurately reflected in the LIS than in the Federal Poverty guidelines. The Federal guidelines can be considered obsolete as they calculate the cost of food, and then consider this to be 33% of the total family budget. However, the current 1998 Consumer Expenditure Survey estimates average families spend only 13.5% of their budget on food, which is the percentage the LIS uses. The LIS also accounts for increased amounts families now pay for transportation and child care.

Source: Schmidt SK, Gerlach D. Working Hard is not Enough. *Raleigh NC: NC Justice and Community Development Center and NC Equity, Jan. 2000.*
Available at http://www.ncjustice.org/LivingWage/lwfullrpt.pdf
Year: 1999 update of 1997 tax filers.

Why North Carolina needs to implement the Leandro decision

The North Carolina Supreme Court ruled in 1997 that ALL children in North Carolina have a constitutional right to an equal opportunity to receive a "sound basic education." The original case was filed in 1994 and was known as the Leandro case for one of the original plaintiffs. This lawsuit originally focused on the lack of equity in school funding, and was brought against the State of North Carolina by parents, school boards, and students in five "low wealth" counties—Hoke, Halifax, Robeson, Vance, and Cumberland. The group charged that the state was failing to provide adequate and equal educational opportunities to the children in those counties because of the differences in opportunities available to children in wealthier counties.

In a series of rulings, the NC Superior Court established measurable standards by which educational outcomes matter more than the end of the year "high stakes" standardized tests. Judge Howard Manning has found that:

(1) All children in NC are not receiving a sound basic education.

(2) The State of NC has the ultimate responsibility to ensure that every child has an equal opportunity to obtain a sound basic education.

(3) If necessary, the State must provide additional resources to help children at-risk of academic failure.

The Leandro ruling has the potential to extend further than its original context. The decision emphasizes that the reason children are "at risk" is more than an education issue, as children bring their whole lives to school. Reducing the student to teacher ratio and placing certified teachers and energetic, qualified principals, in classrooms is a good first step. However, it cannot overcome all of the impediments children bring to school with them that place them at-risk of academic failure. As long as NC ranks near the bottom in the US in child well being, we CANNOT be first in education.

As a means of tracking how North Carolina is doing in these areas, this *North Carolina Children's Index 2002* features, for both the state and county levels, a graphic illustration of two indicators of child well-being. In the 2000-01 school year, almost one third of our state's third graders did not perform at grade level in End of Grade reading and math tests. Even more distressing is that, many of our high schoolers are not completing high school. During 2000-01, an overwhelming 42% do not finish high school in four years. These rates vary from county to county, but on average, these two facts from our data demonstrate that our North Carolina schools have a very long way to go to provide a sound basic education to all of our young people.

Trends in Child Well-Being Economic Indicators

North Carolina needs to implement this significant Leandro decision now. We need to ensure that all children get their needs met and that they can receive and use the "sound basic education." We urge North Carolinians to work together to support services for ALL children and youth, improving the public schools efforts. We must put "first things first" if we are going to be able to take advantage of the enormous possibilities offered to every child in NC by the groundbreaking Leandro decision.

Source for data: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction
Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org
Years: 2000–01

Percent of children living in poverty

The percentage of children ages 0–17 who reside in households having an annual gross income falling below the federally-established "poverty line" for their family size. The federal poverty threshold was defined by the US Office of Management and Budget in the 1960's. This poverty definition varies according to the size and composition of the family. For 2000, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $17,463. (For another view on the economic burdens on NC's families, please see the more updated definitions of a Living Income Standard in the section Families Earning less than the NC Self Sufficiency Standard.)

Please note that these poverty data are from a different source than the one we used in the previous *NC Children's Index 2000*. While both are generated by the US Census Bureau, the previous data presented were SAIPE estimates (Small Area Estimates—Branch Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division) from surveys done between the decennial censuses and should not be directly compared to data from the other source.

It is important to note that NC had an *increase* in the number of children who are in poverty between 1990 and 2000. The percentage of children in poverty in the state overall did *decrease*, although not in all counties. Reduction in child poverty is a cause for celebration. However, 2000 represents the best time period for our state's economy. Soon after that, our economy suffered major blows. Data on child poverty is not yet available for the time period 2001 and 2002. The rate of child poverty will be affected by our state's economic challenges.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau as made available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
Available at http://www.aecf.org *and at* http://census.gov
Year: 1990, 2000

Children receiving TANF/Work First recipients

The monthly average number of children, ages 0–17, who are the intended beneficiaries of welfare payments made through TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) to their parent(s) or other adults responsible for them. Poor children in NC are not automatically enrolled for or benefiting from TANF payments.

In 1996, the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act reformed the welfare program known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), consolidating it into the TANF program. In NC, the program is titled Work First.

TANF/Work First funds are used for more than cash payments, such as child care subsidies, transportation, and employment training intended to assist welfare recipients in making the transition from welfare to work. However, the numbers reflected in this *Index 2002* indicator are only the children in families receiving direct payments. Another use of TANF/Work First is reflected in the child care subsidy indicator listed below.

Source: Division of Social Services, NC Department of Health and Human Services or UNC Jordan Institute
Further data information available at http://ssw.unc.edu/workfirst
Year: 1998, 2001

Children who receive Food Stamps

The total number of children who are the intended beneficiaries of the federal Food Stamp program (through which low-income adults and their children receive monthly coupons redeemable only for a certain dollar amount of federally-approved foods and other grocery items). There is not an exact correlation between the

number of children living in poverty and the number of children benefiting from Food Stamps. The main reasons for this discrepancy are: 1) the fact that some "near-poor" families (i.e. just above the federally established poverty line) are eligible for Food Stamps; and, 2) the reality that not all the families officially eligible to receive food stamps actually do so. Although possible, it is very unusual for the number of children benefiting from Food Stamps to equal or exceed even the number of children living in poverty.

Source: Food Stamp Information System, Department of Health and Human Services
Further information on Food Stamps available at
http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dss/ei/ei_stamps.htm
Year: 1998, 2001

Children enrolled in free or reduced price school lunch

The number of children in public schools who are enrolled in free or reduced cost breakfasts and/or lunch programs at school through the government subsidized National School Lunch Program and National School Breakfast Program. Only about half of the approximately 99 charter schools are enrolled in the program. Eligible children include those residing in households having a gross annual income below or a little above the federally-established poverty line—with a uniform sliding scale fee based upon income and family size. This is a voluntary program and, consequently, the number of children actually participating is almost always significantly lower than the number of children eligible to participate. Students from all public school systems in the same county who receive subsidized meals have been combined in these data, but the numbers are weighted when calculating the percentages. Although preschools have been connected to public schools in the last two years, the numbers reported here reflect only children in the grades K-12.

The rate is the percentage of the Average Daily Membership (ADM) of students in the school district that are enrolled in the school meals programs. Note the Average Daily Membership of students listed is not the final ADM used for the per pupil expenditures' figures.

Source: NC Department of Public Instruction
School Years: 1993-94, 2000-01

Children in publicly subsidized child care

The average monthly number of eligible children, ages 0-17, who receive federal/state subsidized child care through TANF/Work First, Smart Start, and other initiatives. Child care is subsidized for families with incomes in the ranges of those eligible for welfare, the working poor, or those are working but make modest incomes. Although the larger number of children is in the 0-5 age range, these numbers reflect children ages 0-13 in order to include those in after school care. Although there may be some children over 13 with special needs who receive subsidies, this number is not significant.

There are other sources of subsidized child care across NC (e.g., religious or civic organizations, local governments and businesses). However, non-governmental data are not included here. For counties receiving these subsidy funds through intermediary, multi-county organizations, the count of children served may not be as precise because the state agency collects data by grantee, not by county. This number does not include all the Smart Start scholarships given.

Under the 1996 federal welfare reform (see notes above), counties may use TANF/Work First monies for child care subsidies. Child care subsidies are granted on a sliding fee scale: the lower the income, the more the family receives for child care. The fee the parent pays is 8-10% of their income. The range depends on family size.

The percent of children receiving subsidies in a county may reach over 100% because: 1) Some children may receive more than one source of subsidy; 2) Some children who are receiving subsidies are enrolled in unregulated child care settings.

Caution: The numbers for 1994 include some children who may be counted more than once if they received more than one source of funding. The numbers for 2001 do not have duplicates.

Source: Division of Child Development, NC Department of Health and Human Services
Year: SFY 1994, 2001

Children enrolled in Medicaid, ages 0-18

The unduplicated number of children, age 0 through 18, enrolled for Medicaid benefits at any time during the year. This includes children who are in families and those who are receiving services as individuals. This number may be higher or lower than the enrollment on any given day. This annual number is higher than the monthly averages. This includes people who were enrolled but left the program. The count is unduplicated within each county, but is duplicated across counties over time (as people may move from one county to another). However, the state total is unduplicated.

The Medicaid program provides significant support for prevention and health care for one in every three North Carolina children. Note, however, that although chil-

Health Indicators

dren represents about 67.9% of all Medicaid recipients, families, and children only spent 26.6% of the total Medicaid expenditures in 2001 when compared to the elderly and disabled groups. (Source: 2001 Annual Report on Medicaid from the Division of Medical Assistance, NC Dept of Health and Human Services, Exhibit 3, p. 8. Available at *http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dma/2001report/annualreport.pdf)*

Source: Division of Medical Assistance, NC Department of Health and Human Services

Monthly reports on all the separate categories of Medicaid recipients are available at
http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dma/elig/elig.html
—These may not be the same as the yearly unduplicated numbers offered here.

Year: Calendar year 1997, 2001

Important note: *All birth statistics are based on place of residence of the mother. Births occurring to nonresidents of the US or to citizens outside of the US are excluded.*

Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality reports on deaths of children born alive, but who did not survive to their first birthday. These numbers and rates (per 1,000 live births) are reported for five-year periods in order to even out the effect of a small number of deaths in a small county.

The inverse of this indicator and the data also highlights the good news that approximately 990 of every 1,000 NC infants currently do live to celebrate their first birthdays. This is a composite indicator that masks very diverse realities between races. Despite improvements for all races in infant mortality rates in the last decades, the non-white rate is more than twice the rate for whites. In addition, no distinction is made among inevitable, accidental or intentional infant deaths, nor among those that were at least potentially preventable and those that were not. Despite these qualifiers, the infant mortality rate is an accurate indicator representing a complex set of causes and needed responses.

The bad news is that North Carolina is ranked 46th of the 50 states in our Infant mortality rates according to the *2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book*. (produced annually by the Annie E. Casey Foundation—see at *www.aecf.org*). Clearly our state has much work to do to improve on this indicator.

See Special Notes on rates—above

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services

Some of these data are available at
http://www.schs.state.nc.us/healthstats/deaths
but they may be annual numbers or not have the same definitions.

Year: 1990–94, 1996–2000

Babies born with low birth weight

The percentage of all babies born who had a low-birth weight. Babies weighing under 2500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth, regardless of length of gestation, as reported on the birth certificate, are considered low birth weight. Many premature and other low birth weight babies who, in previous generations would have died, are now being saved—primarily because of NC's distribution and quality of neonatal intensive care units and staff. Some low birth weight babies face serious health and developmental challenges.

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services

Some of these data are available at http://www.schs.state.nc.us/healthstats *but they may not have the same definitions.*

Year: 1990 and 2000

Births to mothers who were aged 15–19

The number of young women (age 15–19) per 1,000 females in the same age group, in the same county/state, whose pregnancies resulted in a live birth during the year. These data do not reveal the marital status of these young women, nor whether the birth mother is actually raising (or has legal custody of) the baby. While a small number of young women below the age of 15 do have babies, including lower age groups in the denominator would understate the teen birth phenomena. Of particular concern is that the birth rate for non-white teens is almost twice that for whites.

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services
Some of these data are available at
http://www.schs.state.nc.us/healthstats
but they may not have the same definitions.
Years: 1990, 2000

Births to Mothers who had Inadequate Prenatal Care

The number of births that occurred to mothers who reported receiving inadequate prenatal care—defined as only receiving care in the third trimester of their pregnancy, or receiving no prenatal care. Mothers who receive timely prenatal care are less likely to have babies with health problems. Inadequate prenatal care may be due to a mother's lack of attention to its importance, or due to a lack of available health care. Please note that most experts agree that prenatal care should begin at least by the second trimester of pregnancy. This time period was chosen to be consistent with the national statistics as reported in the KIDS COUNT annual data books.

At the time of birth, mothers are asked by health care personnel when they began prenatal care. These data rely on mothers to accurately and truthfully indicate when they began their prenatal care. The importance of early and complete prenatal care is essential. Mothers who receive prenatal care have healthier babies and are healthier themselves than those who do not receive care. Babies born healthy are much more likely to thrive.

Caution: In the *NC Children's Index 2000*, we reported the percent of births to mothers who *began* prenatal care in their first trimester, i.e. those with adequate prenatal care.

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services
Some of these data are available at
http://www.schs.state.nc.us/healthstats
but they may not have the same definitions.
Years: 1990, 2000

Child Deaths, ages 1–17, all causes (per 100,000 children)

Five-year death rates are calculated for all children ages 1–17. Deaths to children and youth include deaths from all causes: illness, injury, and violent deaths, which can include abuse, homicide, and suicide.

Rates for counties with less than six deaths were not calculated. These numbers and rates (per 100,000 children) are reported for five-year periods in order to even out the effect of a small number of deaths in a small county.

See Special Notes on rates—above

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, NC Department of Health and Human Services
Some of these data are available at
http://www.schs.state.nc.us/healthstats/deaths
but they may be annual numbers or not have the same definitions.
Years: 1990–94, 1996–2000

Education Indicators

Child care enrollment

The number of children enrolled in any type of child care facility that is regulated by the Division of Child Development, NC Department of Health and Human Services. This includes regulated family child care homes, licensed child care centers, and religious based programs. Children in child care can be any age, 0–17. Children may be full or part day, or in after school care. To calculate the percentage of children in child care, the population of children, age 0–13, was used as the denominator. Although there may be some children over 13 with special needs in child care, this number is not significant. Some children are in programs which are on Temporary or Provisional status which would not be included in these statistics.

All regulated child care facilities in North Carolina are rated by the Division of Child Development. Facilities can earn up to five stars depending on the quality of their program. This system allows better classifications of child care facilities and gives parents more information to use when choosing a child care program for their child.

It is important to note that many children are in unregulated child care, which includes settings where less than four children are in care, or if the children are in care for less than four hours a day. These numbers are not included in this *Index* data.

Caution: Some of these data may be up to three years old. Unless there are special problems, programs only receive a visit from the regulator once every three years.

Source: Division of Child Development, NC Department of Health and Human Services
Some monthly data is available at http://ncchildcare.net, *although not in this format.*
Years: 1994, 2001

Public School End of Grade Testing: Third graders and Eighth graders proficient in reading and math

The number of third and eighth graders who were considered proficient in reading and math in the End-of-Grade testing. Proficiency is students scoring at or above 2.5 out of a score of 4 as determined by standardized measures. (The percent proficient is of the total number of fourth graders who took the proficiency test.)

In 1989, for the first time, the NC General Assembly enacted the School Improvement and Accountability Act and subsequently in 1996, the School-Based Accountability and Management Program, commonly called the ABCs. State developed end-of-grade tests for grades 3-8 are used to measure student growth and performance in the curriculum areas of reading, math, and writing. Although controversial and definitely stressful for teachers and students, testing can be used to identify areas of student and school needs. Testing results should only be used as a complement to other measures used in evaluating students, teachers, and schools, rather than being used as a single high stakes measure for the decision whether to pass an individual student.

Source: Reports of Supplemental Disaggregated State, School System (LEA) and School Performance Data for 2000-2001, Subgroup Statistics by State, School System and School, provided by the Division of Accountability Services, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction
Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/vol2/rsds
Years: 1997-98, 2000-01

Percent of graduating seniors taking SAT test and average SAT score

The average score for graduating seniors in the state/county choosing to take the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test). In 1995, the College Board re-centered the score scale of the SAT. However, this recalibration has slight effect on historical score trends. State scores have been re-centered for 1990, but the school district scores and county scores were not. In general, scores are higher. The trend is improving, but the county scores will look more improved because they have not been re-centered.

Scores for all public school systems in the same county have been combined using weighted averages.

Scores were reported for students who were projected to graduate. The percent of students taking the test reflects the students who were in the 8th month of membership in the 12th grade. Students could have taken the test in any year, but only the most recent scores were reported. North Carolina has done a good job in dramatically increasing the percent of students taking the SAT test.

Source: Reporting Section, NC Department of Public Instruction
Available at
http://www.ncpublicschools.org/Accountability/reporting/satmain.htm
Years: 1990, 2001

Four year public high school completion rate

The number of ninth graders who graduate four years later. This is not a true graduation rate as the public schools do not track individual students. Some students drop out of school and others transfer in and out of schools. However, this high school completion rate is better than the annual drop out rate at demonstrating the large percent of our youth who are not successful in completing our public schools. These numbers and rates were included in NCCAI's *1998 NC Data Guide to Child Well-Being* and labeled the Public School Retention Rate.

Source: NC Public Schools Statistical Profiles, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction
Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/stats
Years 1989, 2000-01

Public school annual drop-outs

The annual percentage of students in grades 9-12 who have left their public school prior to completion and are no longer officially enrolled. This annual rate does not reflect the cumulative effect on a cohort of youth, which has an average of 4 to 6% of students who drop out ***every*** year. The rates for all public school systems in the same county have been combined using weighted averages.

In this *Index 2002*, "Public School Annual drop out rate" refers to students in grades 9-12 who drop out. In the *Index 2000* we reported students from grades 7-12 who dropped out. Including middle school age students, who are less likely to drop out, artificially increases the total population affected and reduces the rates reported. By focusing only on high school students, we are providing a more accurate picture of annual dropouts.

In 1998, for the first time, the drop out rate was calculated under new rules, which consider students to be drop outs when they leave high school for community college or GED programs. Prior to that, if a drop out went to Community College, he/she was considered a transfer to another public school. These changes, approved by the State Board of Education in August 1998, serve to more closely align NC's method of calculating drop out rates with the method used by other states.

Social Indicators

See the four year public high school completion rate for a better view on the cumulative rate of youth finishing high school.

Caution: In 1998-99, the state Board of Education policy ended the reporting of unduplicated rates (i.e. that if a student dropped out and returned to school, then dropped out again, they would be recorded more than one time.) Rates reported here for both time periods are duplicated (i.e. a student may be counted more than one time if they dropped out more than once.)

See Special Notes on rates—above

Source: NC Department of Public Instruction, Drop-Out Report
Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/stats
Years: 1989-90, 2000-01

Public school per pupil expenditure rate

The NC Department of Public Instruction computes current expenditures (excluding community services, Head Start, adult education, and inter/intra fund transfers) by using final Average Daily Membership (ADM). Other publications, especially those from national sources, use Average Daily Attendance (ADA) in computing this statistic. Since average daily membership is greater than average daily attendance, the latter method yields a higher figure for the per pupil expenditures. Public school funding includes three distinct funding sources: state, federal, and local.

Source: NC Department of Public Instruction: North Carolina Statistical Profile, 2000. *Because these figures depend on the end of year membership, this is not available until the fall of the next school year.*
Available at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/stats
Years: 1989-90, 1999-2000

Child abuse and neglect—reports investigated and substantiated cases, unduplicated

The *unduplicated* number of children ages 0-17 years reported as abused, neglected or dependent per 1,000 children residing in the county. This number is what is most commonly used by the Department of Social Services. In calculating rates, population figures for 1990 were used for both 1996-97 and 2000-01 figures to be consistent with the method utilized by the Department of Social Services (DSS). There are several general points worth remembering.

- Neither the numbers for reports investigated, nor the substantiated cases, reflects the true number of reports of child neglect or abuse that may have been received at the local DSS offices. Some reports are not investigated for a variety of reasons. The number of reports is currently not available for every county. As a result, these published numbers of reports investigated and substantiated cases are considered the tip of the iceberg of cases of child maltreatment.
- This annual rate of substantiated abuse and neglect does not reflect the cumulative effect on a cohort of children and youth, which has had over 30,000 children abused or neglected annually. Many children in the population may have been abused in previous years, and may be living with the physical and emotional consequences, but may not be reflected in this years' cases.
- It can be difficult to substantiate child abuse and neglect—which helps explain the significant gap between the number of children reported and the number of children substantiated as abused or neglected. Much of the harm that occurs is unobserved (and therefore, unreported) by anyone other than the perpetrator and the victim. Abuse and neglect most often involve a pattern and/or long unsubstantiated history of child maltreatment by adults, rather than a single or isolated incident.
- Although "neglect" is more frequently reported and substantiated than "abuse," both are harmful to children. Second, abuse and neglect most often involve a pattern of child maltreatment by adults, rather than a single or isolated incident.
- The data includes only harm done to children by family members, or adults entrusted with their care, or adults familiar to the children. Harm to children at the hands of "stranger," or in institutional settings is much rarer, is handled by law enforcement agencies, and is excluded from data about child abuse and neglect.

Caution: Please note that the previous edition of the *NC Children's Index 2000* reported the *duplicated* number of children who were investigated or substantiated as abused. This latter number counts each time a case is investigated or substantiated and includes children who may be investigated or substantiated more than once in a year. This also gives a better picture of the caseload of DSS social workers. However, in order to facilitate the discussion of the issues, we are reporting the unduplicated numbers this year.

See Special Notes on rates—above

Source: Central Registry Reports of Child Abuse, Neglect and Dependency; Division of Social Services, NC Department of Health and Human Resources
Available at http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dss/childrensservices/stats/programstatistics.htm
Years: NC State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1996-97, 2000-01

Children in foster care

The unduplicated number of children, ages 0–17, in foster care placement as of June 30, 2001 for whom a county Department of Social Services (DSS) has legal custody and placement authority (as granted by the court system). Each child is counted one time. This includes children who are in out-of-home placements, as well as those who may be in their own home, but in DSS custody. The rate is calculated per 1,000 children in the county population. Foster care is point in time data.

See Special Notes on rates—above

Source: Children's Services, Division of Social Services, NC Department of Health and Human Services
Available at
http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dss/childrensservices/adoptions/index.htm
Years: 1996, 2000–01

Youths, ages 10–17, in Juvenile Justice system

The total number and rate per 1,000 youths, ages 10–17, admitted to Training Schools and Detention Centers *and* in programs under Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs), which includes court intake data, those under supervision of Court Counselors, as well as youth in JCPC programs such as SOS, One-on-One, Teen Court, Eckerd Camps, Boys & Girls Clubs. This number includes both first time and subsequent admissions for the same youth. This number is duplicated, and may include a youth who is counted more than once (e.g. as part of detention admissions and as part of the JCPC numbers). The rate is calculated using the population of youth ages 10–17. A small number of children under the age of 10 may be involved with the juvenile justice system, but the number is not significant, and they are not generally admitted to youth correction facilities, but served in community programs. This number also does not reflect youth in the Special Populations Program that seeks to prevent admissions to detention. Youth, ages 16 and 17, are admitted to youth facilities if their offenses are considered misdemeanors, and if they have previously been on probation. Youth of any age can be transferred to the adult courts, if they have committed a felony and they would be sentenced to adult facilities. Youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system, but who are placed in psychiatric facilities are not included.

Caution: Please note that this indicator is not the same as the indicator listed in the *NC Children's Index 2000*, which only listed admissions to training schools and detention centers. This year's data reflect the number of youths involved in *all parts* of the juvenile justice system.

See Special Notes on rates—above

Source: NC Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Available at
http://www.juvjus.state.nc.us/statistics/statistics.htm
Years: 1996–97, 2000–01

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